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Ontario, Education, Dept. of
[Acts. & Regulations]
1901-1904

ACTS RELATING

TO THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOLS AND TRUANCY

ONTARIO, 1901.



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CHAPTER 38

An Act respecting the Education Department.

Assented to 15th April, 1901.

SHORT TITLE, s. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, s. 2.

JURISDICTION, s. 3.

POWERS, ss. 4, 5.

EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL, s. 6.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ss. 7, 8.

REGULATIONS AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL, s. 9.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Education Department Act*. R. S. O. 1897, c. 291, s. 1. Short title.

2. There shall continue to be a Department of Education which shall consist of the Executive Council, or a committee thereof, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor ; and one of the said Executive Council, to be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall hold the office of " Minister of Education." R. S. O. 1897, c. 291, s. 2. Department established.

3. Subject to any statute in that behalf the Education Department shall have the management and control of the following, namely: Kindergartens, Public and Separate Schools, High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, Art Schools, Model Schools, Normal Schools, the Ontario Normal College, Teachers' Institutes and Public Libraries ; with power to appoint such inspectors, teachers and other officers for instruction and supervision as may be deemed expedient. R. S. O. 1897, c. 291, s. 3. Jurisdiction of the Department.

4. The Education Department shall have power, subject to the provisions of any statute in that behalf, to make regulations :— Powers of Department to make regulations as to certain matters.

1. For the classification, organization, government and examination of all schools and institutes hereinbefore mentioned, and for the equipment of school houses and the arrangement of school premises ; and for determining the fees to be paid by candidates at departmental examinations ;

2. For the authorization of text-books for the use of pupils and teachers in training attending such schools or institutes, and for the selection of books of reference for the use of teachers and pupils, and for the management of public and school libraries ;

3. For determining the qualifications and duties of inspectors, examiners and teachers of such schools and institutes, and for the appointment from time to time of such examiners as may be requisite for that purpose ;

4. For the payment of the allowances of superannuated inspectors and teachers, and the distribution of all moneys set apart by the Legislative Assembly for educational purposes.

5. For extending on such evidence as to efficiency as may be deemed necessary, any certificate issued under the authority of *The Public Schools Act* ;

6 For the study of agriculture, domestic economy and for scientific instruction as to the nature of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics with special reference to their effect upon the human system ; R. S. O., 1897, c. 291, s. 4, subs. 1-6.

7. For affiliating with the Ontario Normal College, or the Normal Schools, such High Schools or Collegiate Institutes, or Public Schools, as may be necessary for practical instruction in the art of teaching. (*New.*)

8. For accepting in lieu of the annual departmental examination the certificate of any normal school or the examination of any university in the British Dominions and for accepting on the recommendation of the Educational Council such evidence of scholarship, professional training, or experience, as may be deemed equivalent to what is prescribed for teachers' certificates. R. S. O., 1897, c. 291, s. 4 subs. 8 *amended*.

9. For setting apart a separate school in any city or county as a model school for the training of teachers for separate schools, and in such case, appointing a competent person possessing the qualifications prescribed by *The Public Schools Act*, to be a member of the county board of examiners of such city or county in addition to the number now authorized. R. S. O. 1897, c. 291, s. 4 subs. 9.

5. The Education Department shall have power (a) to call for competitive plans of school buildings with all modern improvements suitable for schools of from one to four teachers, and to appoint a board of not more than three architects to examine such plans and to report with respect to the same to the Minister of Education ; (b) to affiliate one or more of the public schools in any city in which a Normal School is situated, with such Normal School for practice in teaching by Normal School students, and (c) to appropriate out of moneys voted by the Legislature for public and separate schools, a sum not exceeding \$5 for every school in which the regulations

Competition
in plans for
school build-
ings.

(5) The associate examiners shall be selected from lists, to be furnished by the Minister of Education, of persons qualified as above; such list shall contain at least twice the number of persons to be appointed. No examiner or associate examiner shall be appointed, to whom objection is taken by four of the Members of the Council nominated by the Senate, or by four of the persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council without such nomination.

(6) The Council shall have power to instruct the examiners with respect to the character of the examination papers to be prepared by them and the number of questions on each paper. The Council shall direct the associate examiners during the reading of the answer papers, and settle the results of the examination and report thereon. The powers of the Council in all matters in this subsection contained shall be subject to such regulations as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Education Department and the Senate of the University.

(7) The Council shall, subject to the regulations of the Education Department, appoint such examiners and associate examiners as may be required for preparing, reading and valuing the examination papers of candidates at all other Departmental examinations or for reading the answer papers of candidates who have appealed to the Minister of Education for a re-examination of their answer papers, and for settling the results of such examinations.

(8) The members of the said Council shall constitute a consultative committee to confer with the Minister on such matters as he may, from time to time, submit to them.

(9) Except in the case of an emergency, no examiner or associate examiner shall be appointed for more than three consecutive years. All presiding examiners charged with the conduct of examinations at High Schools and other centres shall be appointed by the Education Department and shall be subject to the regulations of the Education Department from time to time. R.S.O. 1897, c. 291, s. 5, 63 V. c. 52, s. 1.

Powers of
Minister.

7. It shall be the duty of the Minister of Education and he shall have power:—

Apportion-
ment of
grant.

1. To apportion all sums of money voted by the Legislative Assembly for public and separate schools among the several counties, townships, cities, towns, and incorporated villages according to the population in each as compared with the whole population of the Province, as shewn by the last annual returns received from the municipal clerks, (provided that the amount payable in every rural school in the territorial districts shall be at least \$100), and to see that the money so apportioned is paid on or before the first day of July in each year to the treasurer of every county, city, town and village as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct;

Grant payable
on the first of
July in each
year.

2. To divide the amount so apportioned between public and separate schools according to the average number of pupils attending such schools respectively, during the next preceding twelve months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new separate school as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending school in the same city, town, village or township ;

Division
between pub-
lic and sepa-
rate schools.

3. To direct the county inspector to distribute among the school sections of each township under his jurisdiction the public school grant according to the average attendance of pupils at each public school as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the public schools of the township. All such grants shall be payable by the township treasurer to the order of the secretary or secretary-treasurer of the board of trustees on the inspector's order. Notice of such distribution shall be given by the inspector to the trustees concerned.

Distribution
of grant.

4. To apportion all sums of money voted by the Legislative Assembly for high school purposes among the several high schools of the Province subject to the regulations of the Education Department on the basis of average attendance, the salaries paid to teachers, the provision made for teaching the subjects on the course of study, the extent and suitability of the school site, and the character and equipment of the school buildings and their appendages ; to give notice of such apportionment to the county clerk of each county, and to see that the same is paid to the high school treasurer as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct ;

High School
grant, how
paid.

5. To apportion out of any grant made by the Legislative Assembly for such purposes, all sums payable under any statute in that behalf towards the maintenance of the normal college, normal schools or other schools or institutes for the training of teachers, county model schools, public libraries, art schools, inspection of schools, and the examination of teachers, and all other incidental departmental expenses subject to the regulations of the Education Department ;

Other grants,
how paid.

6. To submit a case on any question arising under *The Public Schools Act* or *The High Schools Act*, or under *The Separate Schools Act* to any Judge of the High Court for his opinion and decision, or, with the consent of such Judge, to a Divisional Court of the said High Court for its opinion and decision ;

Minister may
submit ques-
tions arising
upon school
law to High
Court.

7. To decide upon all disputes and complaints laid before him the settlement of which is not otherwise provided for by law, and upon all appeals made to him from the decision of any inspector or other school officer ;

Power to
settle disputes
and com-
plaints

8. To appoint one or more persons, as he may deem expedient, to inquire into and report to him upon any school matter. Such person or persons, or any of them, shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses, or require them to make

Power to
appoint com-
missioners.

make solemn affirmation of the truth of the matters they may be examined upon ;

Compelling attendance of witnesses.

9. To apply to the High Court for a writ of subpoena *ad testificandum* and also *duces tecum* upon the *præcipe* of the Minister of Education therefor, containing the names of the witnesses intended to be summoned thereby, such writ to be directed to the person who is required to attend and give evidence under oath, at such times, and places, and before such person or persons as the Minister shall appoint ; and default of any person in obeying such subpoena shall be punishable as in any action or cause in the said Court ;

Annual report to be made by Minister of Education.

10. To report annually to the Lieutenant-Governor upon all the schools and institutes herein mentioned, with such suggestions for promoting education generally as he may deem expedient. R. S. O. 1897, c. 291, s. 6.

Powers of Minister as to separate schools not affected.

8. Except as provided in sections 3 and 4 of this Act nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed, taken or construed as, in any manner or for any purpose, altering, varying or affecting any power, right or authority which, before the passing of this Act, was by law vested in or held, had or possessed by the Minister of Education or the Department of Education in respect either to Roman Catholic Separate Schools or of any matter or thing whatsoever pertaining to or affecting said Separate Schools. R. S. O. 1897, c. 291, s. 7.

Regulations and Orders in Council to be laid before the Legislative Assembly.

9. (1)—Every regulation or Order in Council made under this Act or under the public, separate or high schools Acts, shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly forthwith if the Legislature is in session at the date of such regulation or Order in Council, and if the Legislature is not in session such regulation or Order in Council shall be laid before the said House within the first seven days of the session next after such regulation or Order in Council is made.

(2) In case the Legislative Assembly at the said session, or if the session does not continue for three weeks after the said regulation or Order in Council is laid before the House, then at the ensuing session of the Legislature, disapproves by resolution of such regulation or Order in Council either wholly or of any part thereof, the regulation or Order in Council, so far as disapproved of, shall have no effect from the time of such resolution being passed. R. S. O. 1897, c. 291, s. 8.

Repeal.

10. The following Acts of the Province of Ontario are repealed : Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chapter 291 ; 63 Victoria, chapter 52.

CHAPTER 39

An Act respecting Public Schools.

Assented to 15th April, 1901.

SHORT TITLE, s. 1.	BY-LAWS ALTERING BOUNDARIES, TIME FOR MOVING TO QUASH, s. 55.
INTERPRETATION, s. 2.	URBAN SCHOOL BOARDS, ss. 56-58.
EXISTING ARRANGEMENTS CONTINUED, s. 5.	Incorporated villages, s. 59.
PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO BE FREE, s. 6.	Election of trustees, ss. 60-63.
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, s. 7.	Meetings of board, s. 64.
CONTINUATION CLASSES, s. 8.	Duties of trustees, ss. 65-69.
INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, s. 9	TOWNSHIP ASSESSMENT FOR SCHOOLS, ss. 70-73.
SCHOOL CORPORATIONS, s. 10.	SCHOOL DEBENTURES—
BOARDS OF EDUCATION, s. 11.	In rural sections, s. 74.
RURAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS—	School rates, s. 75.
School sections, s. 12.	In urban sections, s. 76.
Annual meeting, s. 14,	TREASURERS OF SCHOOL MONEYS, s. 79.
Election of trustees, ss. 15, 16.	TEACHERS—
Organization and duties of Board, s. 17.	Duties, s. 80.
Secretary-treasurer, ss. 18, 19.	Agreements with, s. 81.
Requisites of valid corporate acts, s. 20.	Certificates to, s. 82.
Admission of pupils at urban schools, s. 21.	COUNTY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS, s. 83.
Auditors, ss. 22-24.	COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS, s. 84.
SECTIONS IN UNORGANIZED TOWNSHIPS, s. 25.	TEACHERS' INSTITUTES, s. 85.
ASSESSMENT ROLLS, ss. 26, 27.	INSPECTORS, ss. 86, 87.
UNSURVEYED DISTRICTS, s. 28.	ALLOWANCES TO ARBITRATORS AND INSPECTORS, s. 88-90.
COLLECTOR, s. 29.	SUPERANNUATION, ss. 91-94.
TOWNSHIP BOARDS, ss. 30-33.	NON-RESIDENT PUPILS, s. 95.
RURAL SCHOOL SITES, ss. 34-40.	HOLIDAYS, s. 96.
ALTERATION OF SCHOOL BOUNDARIES, s. 41.	AUTHORIZED BOOKS, s. 97.
APPEALS RESPECTING SCHOOL BOUNDARIES, ss. 42-44.	APPEALS FROM DIVISION COURT DECISIONS, s. 98.
UNION SCHOOL SECTIONS, ss. 45-51.	SCHOOL VISITORS, s. 99.
UNIONS WITH URBAN MUNICIPALITIES, ss. 52, 53.	PENALTIES AND PROHIBITIONS, ss. 100-121.
EQUALIZATION OF UNION SCHOOL ASSESSMENTS, s. 54.	Recovery of penalties, s. 122.
	CONFIRMING AND REPEALING CLAUSES, ss. 123, 124.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Public Schools Act*," R.S.O. Short title. 1897, c. 292, s. 1.

2. Where the words following occur in this Act, they shall Interpretation. be construed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, unless a contrary intention appears:—

- "Teacher." 1. "Teacher" shall mean any person holding a legal certificate of qualification ;
- "County." 2. "County" shall include a union of counties ;
- "Township." 3. "Township" shall include unions of townships made for municipal purposes ;
- "School site." 4. "School site" shall mean such area of land as may be necessary for the school house, teacher's residence, caretaker's residence, offices and playgrounds connected therewith ;
- "School section." 5. "School section" shall mean the municipality or any portion thereof, or any portion of two or more municipalities under one public school corporation ;
- "Owner." 6. "Owner" shall include a mortgagee, lessee or tenant, or other person entitled to a limited interest, and whose claims may be dealt with by arbitration as herein provided ;
- "Ratepayer." 7. "Ratepayer" shall mean any person entered on the last revised assessment roll of the school section for public school rates ;
- "Board of trustees." 8. "Board of trustees" shall include a board of education in all cases of a union between public and high school trustees ;
- "Urban municipality." 9. "Urban municipality" shall mean a city, town or incorporated village ;
- "The Municipal Act." 10. "The Municipal Act" shall mean *The Municipal Act*, as amended from time to time by the Legislature of this Province. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 2.

Application of regulations. 3. All regulations made under the *The Education Department Act*, shall apply to any matter or thing in this Act contained, so far as the same are consistent with this Act, though not specially referred to in any section thereof. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 3.

No rate on supporters of Roman Catholic separate schools. 4. Nothing in this Act authorizing the levying or collecting of rates on taxable property for public school purposes shall apply to the supporters of Roman Catholic separate schools. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 4.

Existing school arrangements continued. 5. All boards of education, and all public school sections or other public school divisions, together with all elections of trustees and appointments to office, all agreements, contracts, assessments, and rate-bills heretofore duly made in relation to public schools, and existing when this Act comes into force shall continue subject to this Act. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 5.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO BE FREE.

Public schools to be free. 6. All schools established under this Act shall be called public schools and shall be free schools, and every person between the age of five and twenty-one years shall have the

the right to attend some school. Pupils may attend kindergarten schools from four to seven years of age, subject to such fees as to the trustees may seem expedient. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 6.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

7.—(1) No person shall require any pupil in any public school to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion, objected to by his or her parents or guardians. Religious exercises.

(2) Pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instructions as their guardians or parents desire, according to any regulations provided for the organization, government and discipline of public schools. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 7.

CONTINUATION CLASSES.

8.—(1) The school corporation of any municipality or section in which there is no high school shall have power to establish in connection with the public school over which it has jurisdiction, such courses of study in addition to the courses already provided for the fifth form of public schools as may be approved by the regulations of the Education Department. The classes established under such courses shall be known as "Continuation Classes." Continuation classes where there is no high school.

(2) The trustees of any number of public school corporations, may, by mutual agreement, determine that continuation classes shall be conducted in one only of the schools under the jurisdiction of the corporations entering into such agreement, and in all such cases the trustees shall have the same power to provide, by rates levied on the taxable property of their respective sections, for the tuition of pupils attending such continuation classes as they possess under this Act for the tuition of pupils attending the schools under their immediate jurisdiction. Grouping of schools.

(3) No pupil shall be admitted to the course prescribed for continuation classes who has not passed the entrance examination to a high school or some higher examination, or whose qualifications for admission have not been approved by the principal of the school and the public school inspector of the district in which the school is situated. Qualification for continuation classes.

(4) Non-resident pupils and all other pupils who have completed the course of study prescribed for the fifth form of public schools whether resident or non-resident, may be charged such fees as the trustees may deem expedient. Fees of pupils.

(5) Any teacher who at the date of this Act, holds the position of principal of any school in which a continuation class has Qualification

has been established shall be deemed a qualified teacher of such school, but every teacher appointed principal after the date of this Act whose classes consist entirely of pupils who have passed the entrance examination shall be the holder of at least a first-class certificate.

Legislative
and county
grants.

(6) The Minister of Education shall apportion among the schools conducting continuation classes, such sums of money as may be appropriated by the Legislature, subject to the regulations of the Education Department. The municipal council of the county shall pay for the maintenance of such classes a sum equal to the legislative grant appropriated by the Minister of Education for such class and any further sums the municipal council may deem expedient. 62 V. (2) c. 36, s. 1.

Appointment
of instructors
in agriculture.

9.—(1) The council of every municipality may, subject to the regulations of the Education Department, employ one or more persons holding the Degree of Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture or a certificate of qualification from the Ontario Agricultural College, to give instruction in agriculture in the public schools of the municipality, and the council shall have power to raise such sums of money as may be necessary to pay the salaries of such instructors, and all other expenses connected therewith. Such course of instruction shall include a knowledge of the chemistry of the soil, plant life, drainage, the cultivation of fruit, the beautifying of the farm, and generally all matters which would tend to enhance the value of the products of the farm, the dairy and the garden.

(2) The trustees of any public school or any member of boards of such trustees, may severally or jointly engage the services of any person qualified as in the preceding section for the purpose of giving similar instruction to the pupils of their respective schools, providing always that such course of instruction shall not supersede the instruction of the teacher in charge of the school, as required by the regulations of the Education Department.

Course in
agriculture to
be open to all
residents.

(3) As far as practicable, the course of lectures in agriculture by such temporary instructor shall occupy the last school period of each afternoon and shall be open to all residents of the school section or municipality. 63 V. (2) c. 36, s. 13.

Trustees to be

10. The trustees of every school section shall be a corporation under the name of "The Board of Public School Trustees for School Section of the Township of in the County of", as the case may be.

Trustees,
term of office
of.

(2) For every rural school section there shall be three trustees, each of whom, in rotation, shall hold office for three

years

years, and until his successor has been elected. The persons qualified to be elected trustees shall be such persons as are British subjects and resident ratepayers or farmers' sons, being residents within the meaning of *The Municipal Act* of the full age of twenty-one years, not disqualified under this Act.

Trustees,
qualification
of.
R. S. O. 1897,
c. 223.

(3) No school corporation shall cease to exist by reason of the want of trustees, but in case of such want any two ratepayers of the section, or the inspector, may, by giving six days' notice, to be posted in at least three of the most public places of the section, call a meeting of the ratepayers, who shall proceed to elect three trustees, in the manner prescribed in section 14 and the following sections of this Act; and the trustees thus elected shall hold office in the manner prescribed by this Act.

Corporation
not to cease
by want of
trustees.

Tenure of
office.

(4) Where the ratepayers of any school section, for two years neglect or refuse to elect trustees, the municipal council of the township may appoint trustees for the said school section, who shall hold office for the same term as if elected by the ratepayers; or the municipal council may by by-law declare such section dissolved, and shall (in case of dissolution) attach the same, in such proportions as they may deem expedient, to adjoining sections. The assets of every section so dissolved shall be disposed of as may be determined by the municipal council. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 9.

Council may
appoint trust-
ees when no
election.

Dissolution of
school section
on non-elec-
tion of trust-
ees.

BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

11. The trustees of any public and high school may unite, as provided in *The High Schools Act* for the management of the public and high schools of any municipality as one corporation, under the name "The Board of Education for the city, town, incorporated village or township of" (*as the case may be*). Boards of education shall have the powers of both public and high school trustees. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 10.

Unions of
public and
high school
boards.

RURAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

12.—(1) The municipal council of every township (except where township boards have been established), shall subdivide the township into school sections, so that every part of the township may be included in some section, and shall distinguish each section by a number; provided that no section formed hereafter shall include any territory distant more than three miles in a direct line from the school-house.

School
sections in
townships.

(2) Where the land or property of any individual or company is situated within the limits of two or more school sections, the parts of such land or property so situated shall be assessed

Assessors to
value lands
situated in
each section.

assessed and returned upon the assessment roll separately, according to the divisions of the school sections within the limits of which such land or property is situate.

Area of
new school
sections.

(3) No section shall be formed which contains less than fifty children, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, whose parents or guardians are residents of the section, unless such section is more than four square miles in area, except in cases where such area cannot be obtained because of lakes or other natural obstacles.

Township
clerk to pre-
pare maps of
school sec-
tions.

(4) It shall be the duty of every township clerk to prepare in duplicate, a school map of the township, showing the divisions of the township into school sections and parts of union school sections; to furnish one copy of such map to the county clerk, for the use of the county council, and retain the other in the township clerk's office, for the use of the township corporation.

Proceedings
on formation
of new school
section.

(5) Where a new school section is formed in any township the clerk of the township shall cause notice of the first annual meeting to be posted in three of the most public places in the new section, at least six days before the last Wednesday in December, in the year in which such new section was formed; and the first meeting in every new school section shall be held at the same time and conducted in the same manner as the annual meeting in organized school sections.

Term of
office of trust-
ees, first elec-
tion.

(6) At the first meeting in every new section the first trustee elected shall hold office for three years, the second for two years and the third for one year. In case of a poll being taken the trustees shall rank in seniority according to the number of votes polled. The casting vote of the chairman shall be counted as a vote in case of a tie. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 11.

Whom may vote
on school
questions.

13. Every ratepayer, of the full age of twenty-one years, who is a public school supporter of the section for which such person is a ratepayer and every person qualified to vote as a farmer's son under *The Municipal Act* shall be entitled to vote at any election for school trustee, or on any school question whatsoever. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 12.

R.S.O. 1897,
c. 223.

ANNUAL MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

Annual meet-
ing, when
held.

14.—A meeting of the ratepayers of every section shall be held annually on the last Wednesday of December, or if such Wednesday be a holiday, then on the next day following, commencing at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose (among other things) of electing a school trustee or trustees.

(2)

(2) In case, from the want of proper notice or other cause, any first or annual school meeting was not held at the proper time, the inspector, or any two ratepayers in the section may call a school meeting, by giving six days' notice, to be posted in at least three of the most public places in the school section; and the meeting thus called shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the meeting in the place of which it is called.

Meetings to be called in default of first or annual meeting.

(3) The ratepayers of a school section present at any school meeting shall elect one of their own number as chairman to preside over its proceedings, and shall also appoint a secretary, who shall record the minutes of the meeting, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by this Act.

Order of business.

(4) The chairman shall submit all motions to the meeting in the manner desired by the majority. In case of an equality of votes, he shall give the casting vote but no other vote. He shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the meeting.

Chairman, duties of.

(5) The business of every school meeting may be conducted in the following order:—(a) receiving the annual report of the trustees, and disposing of the same; (b) receiving the annual report of the auditor or auditors, and disposing of the same; (c) electing an auditor for the ensuing year; (d) miscellaneous business; (e) instructing the trustees by resolution, if deemed expedient, to insure the school buildings and furniture; (f) fixing the remuneration if any to be paid the secretary-treasurer for attending to repairs and other duties assigned him by the board of trustees; (g) electing a trustee or trustees to fill any vacancy or vacancies. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 13.

Order of business.

ELECTION OF RURAL SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

15.—(1) A poll may be demanded by any two ratepayers at any meeting for the election of trustees, or for the settlement of any school question, and such poll shall be granted by the chairman forthwith, if demanded, within ten minutes after the vote of the meeting has been declared from the chair.

Poll to be granted on application of two ratepayers.

(2) When a poll is granted for the election of a trustee the secretary shall enter in a poll-book, in separate columns, the names of the candidates proposed and seconded at the nomination, and shall, opposite to such columns, write the names of the ratepayers offering to vote at the election within the time prescribed by this Act, and shall, in the column on which is entered the name of a candidate voted for by a voter, set the figure '1' opposite the voter's name, with the residence of the voter.

Proceeding in case of a poll.

(3) When a poll is granted upon any public school question the name of each voter shall be similarly placed in separate columns, marked "for" or "against."

Entries in poll-book.

When voter is objected to.

(4) In case objection is made to the right of any person to vote at any school meeting, the chairman of the meeting, or other presiding officer (if the name of such person appears on the assessment roll relating to such section) shall require such person to make the following declaration or affirmation :

Declaration.

(1) I, *A. B.*, do declare and affirm that I am an assessed ratepayer (*or* farmer's son entitled to vote under *The Municipal Act*) in school section No.

(2) That I am of the full age of 21 years ;

(3) That I am a supporter of the public school in said school section No.

(4) That I have the right to vote at this election.

Whereupon the person making such declaration shall be entitled to vote.

When poll shall close.

(5) The poll at every election of a rural school trustee or on any school question, shall not close before twelve o'clock noon, but may close at any time thereafter when a full hour has elapsed without any vote having been polled, and shall not be kept open later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the day on which the election or voting is commenced ; and when the poll is closed the chairman and secretary shall count the votes polled for the respective candidates or for the school question submitted, as the case may be, and shall declare the candidate elected for whom the highest number of votes was polled, and in case the majority of votes is cast in favour of the adoption of the school question submitted, he shall declare the same adopted. In case of a tie the chairman shall give the casting vote.

Copy of minutes to be sent to inspector.

(6) A correct copy of the minutes of the first and of every annual and of every special school meeting, and a copy of the poll-book where a poll has been taken (all of which shall be signed by the chairman and secretary), shall be forthwith transmitted by the chairman of the meeting to the county inspector.

Acceptance of office by trustees

(7) The secretary of every school meeting at which any person or persons were elected as school trustees shall forthwith notify in writing each of such persons of his election, and every person so notified shall be considered as having accepted such office unless a notice to the contrary effect has been delivered by him to the chairman of the meeting within twenty days after the date of the election.

Complaints as to elections.

(8) When complaint is made to the inspector by any ratepayer that the election of a trustee, or that the proceedings on any part thereof of any school meeting, have not been in conformity with this Act, the inspector shall investigate the same, and confirm or set the election or proceedings aside, and appoint the time and place for a new election, or for the reconsideration of the school question at issue, but no complaint in regard to any election or proceeding at a school meeting shall be entertained by any inspector unless made to him in

writing

writing within twenty days after the holding of the election or meeting.

(9) It shall be the duty of the municipal clerk to supply a list of the persons qualified to vote in any school section when required by the board of trustees or by the public school inspector in the case of any investigation or dispute with regard to the election of a school trustee. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 14; 62 V. (2) c. 36, s. 2.

Clerk to supply list of school voters.

16. A trustee elected to fill a vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired term of the person in whose place he has been elected. A trustee of a rural school section may resign with the consent, expressed in writing, of his colleagues in office. A retiring trustee may be re-elected with his own consent, otherwise he shall be exempted from serving for four years next after leaving office. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 15.

Term of vacancies.

Trustees may resign.

Re-election of any trustee lawful.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

17. (1) Every board of rural school trustees shall hold its first meeting at the school house of the section over which it has jurisdiction, on the Wednesday following the annual meeting, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon and shall be organized by the election of a chairman, a secretary and a treasurer or a secretary-treasurer. A majority of the board shall form a quorum.

Organization of board.

(2) It shall be the duty of the board of trustees at its first meeting to examine the school house, outbuildings and school furniture, maps and apparatus, with a view to ascertain what repairs or improvements may be necessary, and to make suitable provision for lighting fires and keeping the school house and premises in a cleanly and sanitary condition by appointing some person for that purpose. Subsequent meetings shall be held as the board may deem expedient. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 16.

Inspection of school property at first meeting of board.

SECRETARY TREASURER.

18. (1) The treasurer or secretary-treasurer, who may be a member of the board, shall give such security as may be required by a majority of the trustees—such security to be deposited with the clerk of the municipality;

Security to be given by secretary-treasurer.

(2) The treasurer or secretary-treasurer shall receive all school moneys collected from the ratepayers or other persons and shall account for the same and shall disburse all moneys as directed by the trustees. He shall produce when called for by the trustees, auditors or other competent authority, all papers and money belonging to the corporation.

(3) Where the majority of a board of trustees refuse or neglect to take security from the treasurer or secretary-treasurer on the demand of any trustee (such demand being duly entered on the minutes) such trustee shall be relieved from all personal liability in case of the default of such officer.

Compensation
of secretary-
treasurer.

(4) The secretary or secretary-treasurer may be allowed such compensation for his services or for attending to the repairs of the schoolhouse or premises as shall be agreed upon by resolution of the annual meeting duly entered on the minutes. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 17.

Duties of
secretary-
treasurer.

19. It shall be the duty of the secretary or secretary-treasurer :—

Minutes of
meetings.

1. To keep a full and correct record of the proceedings of every meeting of the board in the minute-book provided by the trustees for that purpose, and to see that the minutes, when confirmed, are signed by the chairman or presiding trustee ;

Calling special
meetings.

2. To call, at the request in writing of two trustees, or on the petition of ten ratepayers, a special meeting of the board of trustees ;

Names and
addresses of
trustees and
teachers to be
given to town-
ship clerk.

3. To give notice in writing, before the 15th day of January in each year, to the inspector and to the clerk of the township, of the names and post-office addresses of the several trustees then in office, and of the teachers employed by them, and to give reasonable notice in writing from time to time of any changes therein ;

Notice of an-
nual meeting
and meetings
to fill vacan-
cies in board,
etc.

4. To give the notice required by this Act of each annual school meeting of the ratepayers of the section ; to call a special meeting of the ratepayers when directed by the trustees, or on the petition of ten ratepayers, for filling any vacancy in the board of trustees occasioned by death, removal, or other cause ; or for the selection of a new school site ; or the appointment of a school auditor ; or any other lawful school purpose ; and to cause notices of the time and place, and of the objects of such meeting, to be posted in three or more public places in the section, at least six days before the time of holding such meeting ;

Notice.

Report at
annual meet-
ing.

5. To cause to be prepared for the annual meeting of the ratepayers, a report for the year then ending, containing, among other things, a summary of the proceedings of the trustees during the year, together with a detailed account of all school moneys received and expended on behalf of the section, for any purpose whatsoever, during such year. Such report shall be signed by the trustees and by either or both of the school auditors of the section ;

Annual and
semi-annual
returns.

6. To transmit to the inspector all returns on or before the fifteenth day of January in each year according to the forms prescribed by the Education Department. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 18.

20. No act or proceeding of a rural school corporation which is not adopted at a regular or special meeting at which at least two trustees are present shall be valid or binding on any person affected thereby, unless notice of such meeting has been given to the trustees by the secretary, or by one of the trustees to the others, either personally or in writing, and a minute of such act or proceeding is made in writing and signed by two of the trustees. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 19.

Corporate acts must be adopted at lawful trustee meetings.

21. The ratepayers of any rural school section may by resolution at the annual or any special meeting, authorize the trustees to provide for the admission of the pupils of such section to the schools of any adjoining city or town, subject to the approval of the Minister of Education and the trustees of such city or town, and such arrangement so approved shall be taken in lieu of the accommodation which trustees are required by this Act to make for the pupils of the section, and as a public school within the meaning of section 70 of this Act. In such cases it shall be lawful for the trustees to levy and collect upon the taxable property of the section such sums as may be necessary to pay the fees of pupils attending the schools of the city or town, and also such other sums as they may deem expedient, or as may be required by this Act. The average attendance of the pupils belonging to such section at such schools shall be taken by the inspector as the basis on which to divide any grants authorized by the Legislature to be paid to the township to which such section belongs. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 20.

Providing for admission of pupils from rural school section to urban schools.

AUDITORS.

22.—Every board of rural school trustees shall, on or before the first day of December, appoint an auditor, and in case of their neglect, or the neglect of the ratepayers at an annual or special meeting to do so, or in case of an auditor being appointed or elected who refuses, or is unable to act, then the inspector shall at the request in writing of any two ratepayers make the appointment.

Appointment of auditors.

(2) The trustees, or their secretary-treasurer shall lay all their accounts before the school auditors of the section, or either of them, together with the agreements, vouchers, contracts and books in their possession, and the trustees or their secretary-treasurer, shall afford to the auditors, or either of them, all the information in their or his power as to the receipts and expenditure of school moneys.

Trustees and secretary-treasurer to lay accounts, etc., before auditors.

(3) The auditors appointed, or one of them, shall, on or immediately after the first day of December in each year, appoint a time, before the day of the next ensuing annual school meeting, for examining the accounts of the school section. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 21.

Time of audit.

Duties of
auditors.

23. It shall be the duty of the auditors of every school section :—

1. To examine into and decide upon the accuracy of the accounts of the section, and whether the trustees have duly accounted for and expended for school purposes the moneys received by them, and to submit the said accounts, with a full report thereon at the next annual school meeting.

2. In case of difference of opinion between the auditors on any matter in the account, it shall be referred to and decided by the county inspector.

3. If both of the auditors object to the lawfulness of any expenditure made by the trustees, they shall submit the matters in difference to the annual meeting, which may either determine the same, or submit the matter to the Minister of Education, whose decision shall be final. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 22.

Powers of
auditors.

24. It shall be competent for the auditors or one of them :—

(1) To require the attendance of all or any of the persons interested in the accounts, and of their witnesses, with all such books, papers, and writings as the auditor or auditors may direct them, or either of them, to produce ; and to administer oaths to such persons and witnesses.

(2) To issue their or his warrant to any person named therein, to enforce the collection of any moneys by them awarded to be paid ; and the person named in the warrant shall have the same power and authority to enforce the collection of the moneys mentioned in the said warrant, with all reasonable costs by seizure and sale of the property of the party or corporation against whom the same has been issued, as any bailiff of a division court has in enforcing a judgment and execution issued out of such court.

(3) The auditors shall remain in office until their audit is completed. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 23.

SECTIONS IN UNORGANIZED TOWNSHIPS.

Formation of
school sec-
tions.

25. (1) In unorganized townships in any county or district the public school inspector of the county or district may form a portion of a township, or of two or more adjoining townships, into a school section.

Limits of sec-
tions.

(2) No section shall, in length or breadth, exceed five miles in a straight line, and, subject to this restriction, the boundaries may be altered by the inspector from time to time, and the alteration shall go into operation on the 25th day of December thereafter ; provided no school section shall be formed except on the petition of five heads of families resident therein.

(3) Any person whose place of residence is at a distance of more than three miles in a direct line from the site of the schoolhouse of the section shall be exempt from all rates for school purposes, unless a child of such ratepayer attends such school; but this exemption shall not apply to lands liable to taxation for school purposes owned by such person within the distance of three miles. Exemption from rates account of distance.

(4) After the formation of a school section, it shall be lawful for any two of the petitioners, by notice posted for at least six days in not less than three of the most public places in the section, to appoint a time and place for a meeting for the election, as provided by law, of three school trustees for the section. Election of school trustees.

(5) The trustees elected at such meetings, or at any subsequent school meetings of the section, as provided by law, shall have the powers and be subject to all the obligations of public school trustees generally. Trustees' powers and obligations. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 24.

REVISION OF ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

26.—(1) The secretary-treasurers of all boards of public school trustees in unorganized townships shall be, *ex officio*, members of a court of revision, and three of them, acting together, shall be a legally constituted court for the revision and correction of school section assessment rolls, and for the hearing and settlement of any appeals against the same. The members of such court shall be paid reasonable travelling expenses by their respective boards of trustees for attendance as a court of revision. Court of Revision.

(2) The inspector of schools for the district shall divide the school sections into groups of three sections in every group, or as near thereto as practicable, and shall notify the secretary-treasurers of the sections concerned of the group to which they respectively belong. Such grouping may be changed from year to year as the inspector may direct. Sections to be divided into groups.

(3) In every case where from the sparseness of settlements, it would be inconvenient for a court of revision as herein constituted to meet for the revision and equalization of the assessment roll, it shall be lawful for the inspector, on the request of any board of trustees, to assume the functions of such court of revision for the section on behalf of which such request is made, whereupon he shall be the court of revision for such section and all the proceedings of the inspector in the matter of the revision or correction of the assessment roll, shall be subject to the provisions of this Act, and shall have the same effect as if made in a court of revision constituted under the preceding subsection. When inspector to act as court of revision. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 25.

27.—(1) The trustees of all school sections in unorganized townships shall, annually, appoint a duly qualified person to make out an assessment roll for the section, the secretary-treasurer of which shall submit a certified copy of the same to the Annual assessment roll.

the proper Court of Revision for the correction of errors or improper entries that may be found therein.

Assessor to
make oath.
Rev. Stat.
1897, c. 224.

(2) The person appointed for preparing such assessment roll shall be subject to the provisions of *The Assessment Act* with regard to the equitable rating of all taxable property in such school section, and shall, before returning his assessment roll to the secretary of the school section, attach thereto a certificate signed by him and verified upon oath or affirmation according to the form prescribed in *The Assessment Act*.

Appeal
against assess-
ment.

(3) A copy of the roll as corrected shall be open to inspection by all persons interested, at some convenient place in the section, notice whereof, signed by the secretary-treasurer of the section, shall be annually posted in at least three of the most public places in the section, and shall state the place and the time at which the court will hear appeals against the said assessment roll, and such notice shall be posted as aforesaid by the trustees for at least three weeks prior to the time appointed for hearing the appeals.

Manner of
appeal.

(4) All appeals shall be made in the same manner and after the same notice, as nearly as may be, as appeals are made to a court of revision in the case of ordinary municipal assessments, and the court of revision, as constituted according to section 26, shall have the same powers as ordinary municipal courts of revision.

Confirmed roll
binding.

(5) The annual roll, as finally passed and signed by the chairman of the court of revision, shall be binding upon the trustees and ratepayers of the section, until the annual roll for the succeeding year is passed and signed as aforesaid.

Appeals in
unorganized
townships.

(6) Where any township under the jurisdiction of a township board is unorganized, appeals against its certified assessment roll, shall be made to the Stipendiary Magistrate or Judge of the district or county.

Union school
sections.

(7) In forming union school sections between and out of an organized township municipality and an unorganized township or locality within any territorial or judicial district, it shall be lawful for such union school section to be formed or altered according to the provisions of this Act, except that the inspector shall act for the unorganized township or locality, and the reeve of the organized township for his township. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 26.

UNSURVEYED DISTRICTS.

Schools in
unsurveyed
districts.

28.—(1) In any portion of the Province not surveyed into townships, the inhabitants thereof who are twenty-one years of age, may at a public meeting called for that purpose, elect three of their number to serve as public school trustees, and the trustees so elected shall have all the powers of trustees in unorganized townships, and shall in all other respects be subject to the provisions of this Act.

(2) On receipt of notice by the Education Department signed by the trustees so elected, that a public school has been established and suitable accommodation provided for public school purposes, the Minister of Education may pay over to the trustees out of the appropriation made by the Legislature for public schools such sum of money for their maintenance as may be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 27.

Notice to the
Minister of
Education.

COLLECTOR.

29.—(1) The trustees may appoint some fit and proper person, or one of themselves, to collect the rates imposed by them upon the ratepayers of their school section, or the sums which the inhabitants or others may have subscribed, or a rate-bill imposed on any person; and may pay to such collector at the rate of not less than five, or more than ten per centum on the moneys collected by him; and every collector shall give such security as is satisfactory to the trustees, which security shall be lodged for safe keeping with the inspector by the trustees.

Appointment
and duties of
school col-
lector.

(2) Every collector shall have the same powers in collecting the school rate, rate-bill, or subscriptions, and shall be under the same liabilities and obligations, and proceed in the same manner in the school section or township, as a township collector in collecting rates in his township, as provided in the Municipal and Assessment Acts from time to time in force. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 28.

Powers and
liabilities of
school col-
lector.

TOWNSHIP BOARDS.

30. In districts composed of more than one township, but without county organization, it shall be optional with the municipal councils thereof to form portions of the townships comprising the district into school sections, or to establish a board of public school trustees, two members being elected for each ward, and if not divided into wards, two for each township thereof, and such board shall possess all the powers and duties of township boards, and shall also, upon the petition of at least five heads of families, provide school accommodation and a teacher for their children and others. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 29.

Boards in mu-
nicipalities
without
county organi-
zation.

31.—(1) In case twenty ratepayers in more than one half of the school wards of the township petition the township council to submit a by-law to the vote of the ratepayers of the township for the repeal of any by-law under which a township school board was established a by-law shall be submitted to such vote accordingly, and the proceedings shall be in conformity with *The Municipal Act*, except that the vote shall not be by ballot; and in case the majority of such wards the majority of the votes are for such repeal, the township council shall pass a by-law to disestablish such township school board,

Petition for
repeal of by-
law and for
reforming
sections.

Rev. Stat.
c. 223.

board, and form school sections instead thereof; but no repeal shall take effect until the twenty-fifth day of the month of December next following the voting upon the by-law for that purpose.

Adjusting
claims.

(2) The council shall, in the same or by another by-law, appoint the inspector jointly with two other competent persons, not residents of the township, and they or any two of them shall, in a report to the council, value the schoolhouses, school sites, and other school property which may thereupon become the property of each school section, and shall also adjust and settle the respective rights and claims consequent on such repeal between the respective school sections, or between any school section, and the township, and all payments to be made by or to any of them. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 30.

Commissions
to readjust
school sections
in sparsely
settled dis-
tricts.

32.—(1) On the report of any public school inspector that the attendance at the schools in the outlying and sparsely settled portions of his inspectorate is so small as to justify the consolidation of two or more of such sections with a view to the transportation of the pupils to some central school thereafter to be determined upon, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a commission of not more than three persons, of whom the public school inspector shall be one, whose duty it shall be to re-arrange such school sections, having regard to the settlements and the facilities for transportation in order that the number of sections may be reduced and the pupils conveyed from their homes to school in the most convenient manner.

Publication of
report and
voting
thereon.

(2) On the receipt of the report of the commission, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may cause the same to be published in the sections to be affected by such consolidation in such manner as may be deemed expedient and on a day to be fixed by the said Lieutenant-Governor the ratepayers shall vote "yea" or "nay" on said report.

Adoption of
report and
rearrange-
ment of
sections.

(3) If a majority of the ratepayers vote "yea" then the boundaries of the section so settled shall be the legal boundaries of the school sections concerned from and after the 25th day of December next following such vote, until altered as provided by this Act.

(4) The ratepayers of the sections so formed shall, on the date fixed by this Act for the annual meeting of rural sections, meet and elect three trustees for the sections so formed as in the case of the organization of new sections under this Act.

(5) It shall be the duty of the trustees in the case of all sections formed as herein provided, in addition to the other duties imposed by this Act, to provide for the transportation of all pupils to and from school who reside more than one-half mile from such school, and the trustees shall have power to

to levy and collect the cost of such transportation as other expenses of the section are levied and collected. 62 V. (2) c. 36, s. 14.

33. The trustees of any public school in the unorganized townships of the Territorial Districts of Algoma, Nipissing, Parry Sound and Muskoka may issue debentures, for the purchase of a school site and the erection of a school-house, paying in ten equal annual instalments, or such other sums as the trustees may deem expedient, providing always that the proposal to issue such debentures has been sanctioned, by resolution, at a special meeting of the ratepayers of the section; such debentures shall be signed by the trustees of the section, and sealed with the corporate seal, and shall be a charge upon the assessable property of the school section. The debentures shall, as near as may be, comply with Form A prescribed by this Act. 62 V. (2) c. 36, s. 15.

Issuing debentures for school sites and houses in certain districts.

RURAL SCHOOL SITES.

34.—(1) The trustees of every rural school section shall have power to select a site for a new schoolhouse or to agree upon a change of site for an existing schoolhouse, and shall forthwith call a special meeting of the ratepayers of the section to consider the site selected by them; and no site shall be adopted, or change of school site made, except in the manner herein-after provided, without the consent of the majority of such special meeting.

New sites.

(2) In case a majority of the ratepayers present at such special meeting differ as to the suitability of the site selected by the trustees, each party shall then and there choose an arbitrator, and the county inspector, or, in case of his inability to act, any person appointed by him to act on his behalf, shall be a third arbitrator; and such three arbitrators, or a majority of them present at any lawful meeting, shall have authority to make and publish an award upon the matter submitted to them.

When trustees and ratepayers differ as to site.

Award.

(3) With the consent, or at the request of the parties to the reference, the arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall have authority, within one month from the date of their award, to reconsider such award and within two months thereafter to make and publish a second award, which award (or the previous one, if not reconsidered by the arbitrators) shall be binding upon all parties concerned for at least five years from the date thereof. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 31.

Reconsideration of award.

35.—(1) If the owner of the land selected for a new school site, or required for the enlargement of school premises, refuses to sell the same, or demands therefor a price deemed unreasonable by the trustees of any section, then such owner and the trustees shall each forthwith appoint an arbitrator, and the arbitrators

Where owner refuses to sell.

arbitrators thus appointed, together with the inspector, or in case of his inability to act, any person appointed by him on his behalf as third arbitrator, or any two of them, shall appraise the damages for such land.

Appointment of arbitrators—their powers. (2) If the majority of the school trustees, or the majority of a public school meeting, neglect or refuse, where there is a difference in regard to the selection of a school site, to appoint an arbitrator, as provided in this Act, or if the owner of land selected as a school site, neglects or refuses to appoint an arbitrator, it shall be competent for the inspector with the arbitrator appointed, to meet and determine the matter; and the inspector in case of such refusal or neglect, shall have a second or casting vote if he and the arbitrator appointed do not agree.

Proceedings where an arbitrator is absent. (3) If only a majority of the arbitrators appointed to decide any case arising under the authority of this Act are present at any lawful meeting, in consequence of the neglect or the refusal of the other arbitrator to meet them, it shall be competent for those present to make and publish an award upon the matter or matters submitted to them, or to adjourn the meeting for any period not exceeding ten days, and they shall give the absent arbitrator notice of the adjournment.

Additional powers of arbitrator. (4) The arbitrators aforesaid, or any two of them, shall have the power to hear and determine all claims or rights of incumbancers, lessees, tenants, or other persons, as well as those of the owner in respect of the land required for the purpose of the school site, upon notice in writing to every such claimant or person.

Taking land. (5) Upon the tender of payment of the amount of such damages to the owners or other persons entitled thereto, by the school trustees, or its payment into the High Court under the authority hereinafter conferred, the land may be taken and used for the purpose aforesaid. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 32

Award to constitute title. **36.**—(1) Any award for a school site made and published under this Act, if there be no conveyance, shall thereafter be deemed to be the title of the trustees to the land mentioned in it, and shall be a good title thereto against all persons interested in the property in any manner whatever, and shall be registered in the proper registry office on the affidavit of the secretary-treasurer of the board of trustees verifying the same.

Cost of arbitration. (2) The parties concerned in all such disputes shall pay all the expenses incurred in them, according to the award or decision of the arbitrators. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 33.

Selection of school site. **37.**—(1) A school site shall not be selected in a township within a hundred yards of the garden, orchard, pleasure ground, or dwelling house of the owner of the site without his consent.

Fence. (2) Any wall or fence deemed necessary by the trustees or required by the regulations of the Education Department for the

the enclosure of the school premises shall be erected and maintained by the board of trustees at the expense of the school section.

(3) It shall not be necessary for the trustees to build a wall or fence along any street or highway for the purpose of enclosing the school premises in any municipality in which a by-law has been passed by the municipal council prohibiting stock from running at large. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 34; 62 V. (2) c. 36, s. 3. Fences around school property.

38. Where the area of a school site is less than is required by the regulations of the Education Department the trustees may, without reference to a special meeting of the ratepayers, enlarge the same, but no such enlargement shall be made in the direction of, or including an orchard, garden or dwelling-house, without the consent of the owner of the land required, unless the school site cannot be otherwise enlarged. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 35. Enlargement of school site.

39.—(1) All corporations and persons whatsoever, tenants in tail or for life, guardians, executors, administrators, and all other trustees whatsoever, not only for and on behalf of themselves, their heirs and successors, but also for and on behalf of those they represent, whether infants, issue unborn, lunatics, idiots, femmes-coverts, or other person, seized, possessed of or interested in any land, may contract for, sell or convey all or part thereof to school trustees for a school site or an addition to the school site, or for a teacher's residence; and any contract, agreement, sale, conveyance and assurance so made shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and the corporations or persons so conveying are hereby indemnified for what they respectively do by virtue of or in pursuance of this Act. Who may convey school sites.

(2) If the owner of land duly selected for the said purpose is absent from the county in which the land lies, or is unknown, the trustees may procure from a sworn surveyor a certificate that he is not interested in the matter; that he knows the land and that some certain sum therein named is, in his opinion, a fair compensation for the same; and on filing the said certificate with the Judge of the County Court of the county in which the land lies, accompanied by an affidavit or affidavits which satisfy the Judge that the owner is absent from the county and that, after diligent inquiry, he cannot be found, the Judge may order a notice to be inserted for such time as he sees fit in some newspaper published in the county; and he may in addition thereto, order a notice to be sent to any person by mail, or may direct service of the same to be effected in such other way as he sees fit. Remedy in case of absence of owner.

(3) The notice shall contain a short description of the land, and a declaration of the readiness of the trustees to pay the What notice shall contain
sum

Arbitrators.

sum certified as aforesaid; shall give the name of a person to be appointed as the arbitrator of the trustees if their offer of that sum is not accepted; shall name the time within which the offer is to be accepted, or an arbitrator named by the owner; and shall contain any other particulars which the County Judge may direct.

Judge may appoint arbitrator.

(4) If within such time as the Judge directs, the owner does not notify the trustees of the acceptance of the sum offered by them, or notify to them the name of a person whom he appoints as arbitrator, the Judge shall, on the application of the trustees, appoint a sworn surveyor to be sole arbitrator for determining the compensation to be paid for the property. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 36.

Responsibility of trustees as to compensation

40.—(1) Where land is taken by the trustees without the consent of the owner, the compensation to be paid therefor shall stand in the stead of the land; and after the trustees have taken possession of land, any claim to, or incumbrance upon the same or any portion thereof, shall as against the trustees, be converted into a claim to the compensation or to a proportion thereof, and the trustees shall be responsible accordingly whenever they have paid such compensation or any part thereof to a party not entitled to receive the same, saving always their recourse against such party.

In case of incumbrance.

(2) If the trustees have reason to fear any claims or incumbrance, or if any party to whom the compensation or any part thereof is payable refuses to execute the proper conveyance, or if the party entitled to claim the same cannot be found or is unknown to the trustees, or if for any other reason the trustees deem it advisable, they may pay the arbitration and other expenses, and pay the amount of the compensation into the High Court, or in such other manner as the inspector may direct, with interest thereon for six months, and may deliver therewith an authentic copy of the conveyance, or of the agreement or award if there be no conveyance; and such agreement or award shall thereafter be deemed to be the title of the trustees to the land therein mentioned, and shall be a good title thereto against all persons interested in the property in any manner whatever, and shall be registered in the proper registry office on an affidavit of the secretary-treasurer of the board of trustees verifying the same. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 37.

Payment of compensation money into High Court.

Award to be registered.

ALTERATION OF SCHOOL BOUNDARIES.

Powers of township councils.

41. Every township council shall have power:—

Union of existing sections.

1. To pass by-laws to unite two or more sections in the same township into one, in case at a public meeting in each section called by the trustees or inspector for that purpose, a majority of the ratepayers present at each of such meetings request to be united;

2. To alter the boundaries of a school section, or divide an existing section into two or more sections, or to unite portions of an existing section with another section, or with any new section, in case it clearly appears that all persons to be affected by the proposed alteration, division or union respectively, have been duly notified, in such manner as the council may deem expedient, of the proposed proceeding for this purpose, or of any application made to the council to do so ;

Alteration,
etc., of school
sections.

3. Any such by-law shall not be passed later than the first day of June in any year, and shall not take effect before the 25th day of December next thereafter, and shall remain in force, unless set aside as hereinafter provided, for a period of five years. The township clerk shall transmit forthwith a copy of such by-law and minutes relating thereto to the trustees of every school section affected thereby, and to the public school inspector.

By-law for
altering school
sections.

4. Where part of any school section has been added to a city or town by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the municipal council in which such section is situated may pass a by-law for the readjustment of the boundaries of the remaining portion of such section, notwithstanding the passing of a by-law within five years affecting the limits of such section or adjoining sections. R. S. O, 1897, c. 292, s. 38.

When part of
section is
added to city
or town.

APPEALS TO COUNTY COUNCIL.

42—(1) A majority of the trustees, or any five ratepayers of any one or more of the school sections concerned, may within twenty days, by notice filed in the office of the county clerk appeal to the county council of the county in which such section or sections are situated, against any by-law of the township council for the formation, division, union or alteration of their school section or school sections ; or against the neglect or refusal of the township council, on application being made to it by the trustees or any five ratepayers concerned, to form, unite, divide or alter the boundaries of a school section or school sections within the township.

Appeal to
county
council.

(2) The time herein mentioned for appeal shall run from the date of the by-law complained of, or from the date of the meeting at which the council refused to pass such by-law, or from the first meeting after which notice was received from the clerk of the application of the trustees or ratepayers asking for such by-law to be passed, as the case may be.

(3) The county council may if it thinks fit appoint as arbitrators not more than five, nor less than three competent persons two of whom shall be the County Judge, or some person named, by him, and the county inspector, and a majority of whom shall form a quorum to hear such appeal and to form, divide unite or alter the boundaries of the school section or school sections,

Appointment
of arbitrators.

sections, so far as to settle the matters complained of; but the alterations or determination of the said matters shall not take effect before the 25th day of December in the year in which the arbitrators so decide, and shall thence continue in full force for the period of five years at least, and until lawfully changed by the township council.

Who may act
as arbitrators.

(4) No person shall be competent to act as arbitrator, who is a member of the township council, or who was a member at the time at which the council passed, or refused or neglected to pass the by-law or resolution.

Notice.

(5) Due notice of the alterations or the determination of the said matters made by the arbitrators shall be given by the inspector to the clerk of the township, and to the trustees of the school sections concerned. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 39; 62 V. (2) c. 36, s. 4.

Adjustment of
claims
between
unions in same
township.

43. On the formation, dissolution, division or alteration of any school section in the same township, in case the trustees of the sections interested are unable to agree, the county inspector and two other persons appointed by the township council as arbitrators, shall value and adjust in an equitable manner all rights and claims consequent upon such formation, division, dissolution or alteration between the respective portions of the township affected, and determine in what manner and by what portion or by whom the same shall be settled; and the determination of the said arbitrators or any two of them shall be final and conclusive. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 40.

Disposal of
school pro-
perty when not
wanted.

44. In case a school site or school-house or other school property is no longer required in a section, in consequence of the alteration or the union of school sections, the same shall be disposed of, in such a manner as a majority of the ratepayers in the altered or united school sections may decide at a public meeting called for that purpose; and the ratepayers transferred from one school section to another shall be entitled, for the public school purposes of the section to which they are attached, to such a proportion of the proceeds of the sale of such school-house or other public school property as the assessed value of their property bears to that of the other ratepayers of the school section from which they have been separated; and the residue of such proceeds shall be applied to the erection of a new school house in the old school section, or to other public school purposes of such old section. In the case of united sections, the proceeds of the sale shall be applied to the like public school purposes of such united sections. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 41.

UNION SCHOOL SECTIONS.

Unions exist-
ing 1st April,
1901.

45. All school sections existing on the 1st day of April, 1901, and all union school sections which on that day existed in

in fact, and whether formed in accordance with the provisions of the law in that behalf or not, shall be deemed to have been legally formed, and shall continue to exist, subject, however, to the provisions of this Act so far as applicable as if they had been formed thereunder; and in cases where any union has before said date been adjudged by any Court or Judge to have been illegally formed, or where any proceedings were pending at said date on that ground, further proceedings may be stayed, upon payment of such costs or expenses, if any, as the Court or Judge may award. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 42.

46. A union school section may be established between (a) What unions may be formed. parts of two or more adjoining townships, or (b) parts of one or more townships and an adjoining urban municipality and union school sections may be formed, altered or dissolved as follows:—

1. On the petition of five ratepayers from each of the municipalities concerned, to their respective municipal councils, asking for the formation, alteration or dissolution of a union school section, each municipal council so petitioned may appoint an arbitrator (who must not be a member of the council), and notice of the appointment shall be sent by the respective clerks to the inspector or inspectors of the district or districts concerned who shall be *ex officio* arbitrators; a council may act upon a petition addressed to the councils concerned or to any two or more of them jointly, if such petition is signed by five ratepayers of the municipality acting thereon. Procedure for formation, alteration or dissolution of union.

2. In cases where the persons so appointed arbitrators would be an even number, the senior County Court Judge, or some person by him appointed to act in his behalf, shall be added, or in the case of an arbitration affecting two or more counties then the senior County Court Judge of the county having the largest population according to the last Dominion census, or some person by him appointed to act in his behalf shall be added. Where even number of arbitrators appointed county judge to act.

3. The first meeting of the arbitrators shall be called by the inspector representing the greatest number of schools, who shall give ten days' notice in writing of such meeting to the clerks of the municipalities concerned. First meeting of arbitrators

4. In case the arbitrators determine upon the formation of a new union section, or upon the alteration of the boundaries of an existing union school, they shall in their award set forth the specific parcels of land to be included in such new union school section, or in such altered section as the case may be. In the event of the transfer of any parcel or parcels of land from an existing union section to some other section or sections the arbitrators shall in their award set forth to what other section or sections such transfer shall be made, and Award what to contain.

and any such transfer shall be binding and operative for all school purposes till altered as provided by this Act.

5. In case the arbitrators determine upon the dissolution of an existing union they shall set forth in their award the section or sections to which the parcels of land comprising such union shall be attached for school purposes, and any such transfer of the parcels of land comprising a union school section to an adjoining section or sections shall be binding and operative till the boundaries of such section or sections are altered as provided by this Act.

6. Where the arbitrators find that it would be in the interest of the parties concerned, and where in their opinion it is practicable so to do, they may at their discretion form part of the territory of any union section into a non-union section, or form a new union, and in such cases they shall indicate the parcels of land of which such union or non-union section shall be composed. The remainder of the union section shall be disposed of as hereinbefore provided.

7. When a new union school section is formed or an existing union school section altered the arbitrators shall determine and fix the proportion which the part in each municipality shall be liable to contribute towards the erection and maintenance of the school and other requisite expenses, and such determination shall be binding for a period of three years.

8. In any award made under this section the arbitrators shall value and adjust, in an equitable manner, all rights and claims consequent upon the formation, alteration or dissolution of union sections between the respective municipalities, school sections and ratepayers concerned, and shall also determine in what manner and by what municipality or municipalities, or what portions thereof the same shall be paid and the sum of money to be paid by one portion of the municipalities or school sections concerned to the union schools so formed or altered, and the disposition of the property of the union and any payment by one portion to the other and the right of any ratepayer affected by the award, and such valuation adjustment and determination shall form and be considered an integral portion of their award, and shall be binding on the municipalities and school sections concerned, subject to this Act.

9. When a new union school section is formed by arbitration, as herein provided, the inspector authorized under the clause numbered 3 of this section to call the first meeting of the arbitrators, shall call the first meeting for the election of trustees, and shall proceed as the clerk of the municipality is directed to proceed in the case of the formation of a new section under this Act.

10. Such union, alteration or dissolution shall not take effect until the 25th day of the month of December, after the award of the arbitrators or a certified copy thereof is filed with the clerks of the municipalities concerned.

11. No union school section shall be altered or dissolved for a period of five years after the award of the arbitrators has gone into operation, whether such award did or did not change the boundaries of existing sections, but nothing herein contained shall be construed as restraining any municipal council from enlarging the boundaries of any union school section from time to time as may be deemed expedient. Provided always that two-thirds of the ratepayers of any union school section may, at the expiration of three years from the date of the formation of such union section, petition the municipal council or councils concerned for a reconsideration of any award for the formation of any union school section made under this Act, and such petition shall be taken in lieu of the petition or petitions for the formation, alteration or dissolution of the union school section concerned, referred to in sub-section 1 of this section. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 43; 62 V. (2), c. 36, s. 5.

Reconsideration of union school section award.

47. Where the territory which it is proposed to form into a union school section or where the union school section which it is proposed to alter or dissolve, lies wholly within a county the trustees or any five ratepayers in the territory or union section concerned, or the inspector or inspectors, may within one month after the making thereof appeal in writing to the county council against any award made by the arbitrators either for or against the formation, alteration or dissolution of such section, or against the neglect or refusal of the township council or councils concerned to appoint arbitrators, as provided in section 46 of this Act, and on receipt of such appeal the county council shall have power to appoint not more than three arbitrators, who shall neither be ratepayers in the territory or school section concerned, nor members of the municipal councils concerned, and such arbitrators shall have all the powers of arbitrators appointed under section 46, and the decision of a majority of them shall be final and conclusive. The first meeting of such arbitrators shall be called by the county clerk. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 44.

Appeal relating to union school within a county.

48. Where the territory which it is proposed to form into a union school or where the union school section which it is proposed to alter or dissolve, lies partly within two or more counties, the trustees or any five ratepayers in the territory or union school section concerned, or the inspector or inspectors, may within one month after the making thereof appeal against any award made by arbitrators for or against the formation, alteration or dissolution of such section, or against the refusal or neglect of the township council or councils concerned to appoint arbitrators, to the Minister of Education, who shall have power to alter, determine or confirm such award, or where no award was made, then at his discretion to appoint not more than three arbitrators who shall have all the powers of arbitrators appointed under section 43 of this Act, and the decision

Appeal relating to union school within two or more counties.

of a majority of them shall be final and conclusive. The first meeting of such arbitrators shall be called by the Minister of Education. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 45.

Collection of rates in union school sections.

49. The collectors of each municipality in which a part of a union section is situate shall collect the school rates for that part; and the amount collected from the several ratepayers in each part of the union section shall be paid by the respective collectors to the treasurer of the municipality in which such part of the union section is situate, and the treasurer shall pay over the same without any charge or deduction to the trustees entitled thereto. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 46

School sections when municipality divided.

50. When any township municipality is divided by Act of the Legislature for municipal purposes, all school sections which may, by such division, be situated partly in each of the newly formed municipalities, shall be deemed union sections until otherwise altered under the provisions of this Act. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 47.

Election of trustees, and inspection of union school sections.

51. Every union school section shall, for the election of trustees, be deemed one school section, and shall be considered in respect to inspection as within the municipality in which the school-house is situated, or if there be two or more school-houses then in the municipality having the largest amount of assessed property. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 48.

UNIONS WITH URBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

Continuation of boundaries of rural sections.

52. (1) In case a portion of the territory composing one or more school sections becomes incorporated as an urban municipality, the boundaries of such school section or sections shall continue in force and shall be deemed a union school section, and the provisions of this Act respecting the election of public school trustees in urban municipalities shall apply thereto until such union is altered or dissolved as provided by this Act.

Where rate-payers to vote when municipality divided into wards.

(2) In the case of an urban municipality divided into wards to which a part of an adjoining township or townships is attached for school purposes, the board of trustees of such union school section shall by resolution determine in which ward or wards the ratepayers of the township shall vote for the election of school trustees and at elections on other school questions, and in case of no such resolution, then such portion of the township shall be considered for all election purposes as attached to the ward or wards adjacent, and if two or more wards are adjacent any such ratepayer may vote in either of such wards. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 49.

Where part of a township is annexed to a city.

53. Where any portion of a township municipality is annexed to an urban municipality by proclamation, the portion so annexed shall for all school purposes be deemed to be part of such city or town, provided
always

always that when the portion annexed does not include the whole of any contiguous school section, the respective municipalities shall, unless determined by mutual agreement between themselves after such annexation, each appoint an arbitrator who, with the senior County Judge of the county, shall value and adjudge in an equitable manner the rights and claims of all parties affected by such annexation, and shall determine by what municipality or portion thereof, the same shall be adjusted, paid or settled.

(2) The award of the arbitrators shall be final and conclusive, and the money found due, either by mutual agreement or under the award, shall be deemed money for school purposes and the provisions of section 74 of this Act shall not apply to the money so required to be paid under the award or mutual agreement, and a debenture or debentures may issue to be payable out of the taxable property of that part of the school section remaining in the indebted municipality, upon a requisition of the trustees of said school section, without calling a special meeting of the electors, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in a by-law of the said municipality, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

(3) In all cases in which two municipal corporations are united by proclamation or by any Act of the Legislature, all the assets and liabilities of each school corporation shall be assumed by the school corporation of the united municipality. Adjustment of assets and liabilities upon union of municipalities R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 50.

EQUALIZATION OF UNION SCHOOL ASSESSMENTS.

54.—(1) Once in every three years the assessors of the municipalities in which a union school section is situated, shall, after they have completed their respective assessments and before the first day of June, meet and determine what proportion of the annual requisition made by the trustees for school purposes shall be levied upon and collected from the taxable property of the respective municipalities out of which the union school section is formed. Notice of such determination shall be given forthwith to the secretary-treasurer of the union school section concerned, and to the clerks of the respective municipalities. In any municipality where more than one assessor is appointed and employed, the reeve or mayor of the municipality shall name the assessor who shall act for and on behalf of such municipality. Assessors to determine proportion.

(2) In the event of the assessors disagreeing as to such proportion, as aforesaid, the inspector in whose district the union school section is situated, with the assessors aforesaid shall determine the said matter and report the same to the clerks of the respective municipalities, on or before the first day of July, and the decision of a majority shall be final and conclusive for the period of three years; Arbitration where assessors disagree.

When school section lies in two counties.

(3) When the union school section is composed of portions of two adjoining counties, then on the disagreement of the assessors the inspector of the county in which the schoolhouse of the union section is situated shall act as arbitrator, and the decision of a majority shall be final and conclusive for the period of three years;

Meeting of assessors to determine proportion.

(4) The meeting of the assessors, for the purposes herein set forth, shall be called by the assessor of the municipality in which the schoolhouse of the union section is situated;

Reconsideration of award

(5) The assessors or the assessors and arbitrator appointed as herein required may, at the request of the inspector or five ratepayers, within one month after the filing thereof with the clerk reconsider their award, and alter or amend the same so far as to correct any omission or error in the terms in which such award is expressed. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 51; 62 V. (2) c. 36, s. 17.

NOTICE TO QUASH BY-LAWS.

By-law altering sections to be valid unless notice to quash given.

55.—(1) Any by-law of a municipality for forming, altering or dissolving a school section or sections, and any award made by arbitrators appointed to consider an appeal from a township council with respect to any matter authorized by this Act shall be valid and binding for a period of at least five years notwithstanding any defect in substance or form, or in the manner or time of passing or making the same, unless notice to quash such by-law or to set aside such award is filed in the office of the township clerk within one month of the publication of such by-law or award, and the same is subsequently quashed or set aside.

What deemed publication of by-law.

(2) Such by-law or award shall be deemed to be published when a copy thereof is served upon the secretary or secretary-treasurer of each board of trustees affected thereby.

Alteration of school boundaries not to affect unions.

(3) The power to form, alter or dissolve a union school section shall in no way be restricted by any by-law passed by a municipal council for the alteration of the boundaries of one or more sections in any township within the jurisdiction of such council. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 52 (3); 62 V. (2), c. 36, s. 6.

URBAN SCHOOL BOARDS.

Board to be a corporation.

56.—(1) Every board of public school trustees in urban municipalities, elected as provided by this Act shall be a corporation by the name of "The Public School Board" (prefixing to the words "Public School Board" the name of the city, town or incorporated village for which such trustees are elected), and shall have and possess all the powers usually possessed by corporations, so far as the same are necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Who may be elected trustees.

(2) Any ratepayer not disqualified who is a British subject and resident in the municipality of the full age of twenty-one years may be elected a public school trustee, and every trustee shall

shall continue in office until his successor has been elected and the new board organized. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 53.

57.—(1) In case any unincorporated village becomes incorporated, or in case a village or town changes its corporate status, the trustees having jurisdiction over the school property situated within such village, or town, prior to its incorporation or prior to the change of its corporate status shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Act upon the trustees of urban municipalities, until a new election of trustees is held, and such trustees shall call a meeting of the ratepayers of such urban municipality within one month after the date of such incorporation for the election of a new public school board ;

First election
of trustees.

(2) In calling the meeting of the ratepayers of such newly incorporated urban municipality, the provisions of section 60 of this Act shall be complied with so far as the same are applicable. Where the trustees of the municipality whose corporate status was changed were elected by ballot, the provisions of section 61 of this Act shall apply to the election of trustees in such newly incorporated urban municipality. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 54

58.—(1) For every ward into which any urban municipality is divided there shall be two school trustees, each of whom, after the first election of trustees, shall continue in office for two years, and until his successor has been elected and the new board organized ;

Trustees in
city, etc.,
divided into
wards.

(2) One of the trustees in each ward (to be determined by lot at the first meeting of trustees after their election, which determination shall be entered upon the minutes) shall retire from office at the time appointed for the next annual school meeting, and the other shall continue in office one year longer and then retire, after which one trustee shall be elected annually for each ward ;

(3) When any town or incorporated village is annexed to a city, the town or incorporated village so annexed, shall for all the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be part of the city.

(4) The provisions of this section shall not be held to invalidate or make void section 10 of the Act passed in the 54th year of Her late Majesty's reign, chaptered 82, relating to the City of Toronto, but the said section 10 and the subsections thereof shall be read and construed as if incorporated in this Act. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 55.

54 V. c. 82,
s. 10 not
affected.

INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

59.—(1) In every incorporated village not divided into wards there shall be six trustees, each of whom, after the first election for trustees, shall continue in office for two years and until his successor has been elected and the new board organized.

Trustees in
villages not
divided into
wards.

(2) Three of the trustees (to be determined by lot at the first meeting of trustees after their election which determination shall

shall be entered upon the minutes) shall retire from office at the time appointed for the next annual school election, and the other three shall continue in office one year longer and then retire; after which three trustees shall be elected annually. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 56.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

Provisions for
elections of
trustees.

60. The annual and other elections of public school trustees, unless otherwise ordered, as provided by section 61 of this Act, shall be subject to the following provisions:—

Nominations.

1. A meeting of the ratepayers for the nomination of candidates for the office of public school trustee, shall take place at noon on the last Wednesday in the month of December, annually, or if a holiday, on the day following, at such place as shall from time to time be fixed by resolution of the public school board, and in municipalities divided into wards, in each ward thereof, if the board in its discretion thinks fit.

Returning
officer.

2. The public school board shall by resolution before the second Wednesday in December each year name the returning officer or officers to preside at the meeting or meetings for the nomination of candidates, and also for holding the election in case of a poll, and in case of the absence of such officer the chairman chosen by the meeting shall preside, and the public school board shall give at least six days' notice of such meeting.

Proceedings at
nominations.

3. If at such meeting only the necessary number of candidates to fill the vacant offices are proposed and seconded, the returning officer or person presiding, after the lapse of one hour, shall declare such candidates duly elected, and shall so notify the secretary of the public school board; but if two or more candidates are proposed for any one office and a poll in respect of any such office is demanded by any candidate or elector, the returning officer or chairman shall adjourn the proceedings for filling such office until the first Wednesday of the month of January then next, or if a holiday, then to the day following, when a poll or polls shall be opened at such place or places, and in each ward, where the municipality is divided into wards, as shall be determined by resolution of the trustees;

Hours of
polling.

4. The polls shall be opened at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon, and no longer, and any poll may close at any time after eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when a full hour has elapsed without any vote having been polled;

In cities and
towns divided
into wards,
clerk of munici-
pality to fur-

5. In urban municipalities, and in townships where public school boards exist, the clerk of the municipality shall furnish to the public school board, within three days after request in writing, 'The Voters' List,' of such municipality,

pality, together with a supplementary list either printed or in writing of the names of persons being supporters of separate schools, and also a list of the names, alphabetically arranged, of all ratepayers not being already upon 'The Voters' List';

nish voters' list to public school boards.

6. The public school board shall provide each polling place with the lists aforesaid, and also a poll book; and at every election at which a poll is demanded, the returning officer or person presiding, or the poll clerk, shall enter in such book in separate columns the names of the candidates proposed and seconded at the nomination, and shall, opposite to such columns, write the names of the ratepayers offering to vote at the election, and shall, in each column in which is entered the name of a candidate voted for by a voter set the figure '1' opposite the voter's name, with the residence of the voter;

Certified copy of list and a poll book to be provided for each polling place
Entries in poll book.

7. The returning officer or person presiding shall, on the day after the close of the election, return the poll book to the secretary or secretary-treasurer of the public school board, with his solemn declaration thereto annexed, that the poll book has been correctly kept and contains a true record of the votes given at the polling place for which he was returning officer;

Duty of returning officer after close of election.

8. The secretary-treasurer shall add up the number of votes for each candidate for any office, as appears from the poll book so returned, and shall declare elected, the candidate or candidates having the highest number of votes, and shall forthwith notify the candidates in writing of the number of votes polled for each of them respectively in said election;

Duty of secretary

9. In case two or more candidates have an equal number of votes, the member of the board present, at the first meeting thereof after such election and before the organization of the board, who is assessed highest as a ratepayer on the last revised assessment roll, shall give a vote for one or more such candidates, so as to decide the election. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 57.

Casting vote.

ELECTION BY BALLOT.

61.—(1) The board of public school trustees of any urban municipality or township, may, by resolution of which notice shall be given to the clerk of the municipality on or before the first day of October in any year, require the election of school trustees for such urban municipality, or township, to be held by ballot on the same day as municipal councillors, or aldermen are elected, as the case may be. In like manner any board of trustees may discontinue the use of the ballot in trustee elections on giving notice to the clerk of the municipality to that effect at the time hereinbefore mentioned, and thereafter elections for the purposes of this Act shall be conducted as provided in section 60 of this Act.

Elections of trustees on same day as municipal elections.

Trustees may discontinue use of ballot at elections.

(2) Where any board of trustees requires elections to be held by ballot, and elections are so held, no change shall be

Ballot not to be discontinued or resumed for be

three years
after the
change.

be made in the mode of conducting such election for a period of three years, and should the mode of conducting the elections by ballot be discontinued at any time, then the provisions of section 60 shall apply for a period of three years at least after such discontinuance.

Mode of con-
ducting elec-
tions by ballot.

(3) In every case in which notice is given as aforesaid requiring the election of public school trustees to be held by ballot, such election shall thereafter be held at the same time and place, and by the same returning officer or officers, and conducted in the same manner as the municipal nominations and elections of aldermen or councillors are conducted; and the provisions of *The Municipal Act* respecting the time for opening and closing the poll, the mode of receiving the resignation of persons nominated for the office of school trustee before a poll is taken, the mode of voting, corrupt or improper practices, vacancies, and declarations of office, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the election of public school trustees

Rev. Stat.
c. 223.

Form of
ballo papers

(4) A separate set of ballot papers shall be prepared by the clerk of the municipality for all the wards or polling subdivisions, containing the names of the candidates nominated for school trustees, of the same form as those used for councillors or aldermen, except the substitution of the words "school trustee" for councillors or aldermen, as the case may be; and no ballot shall be delivered to any person who is entered on the list of voters as a supporter of separate schools.

Oath to be ad-
ministered
when voter
objected to.

(5) In case any objection is made to the right of any person to vote at any election of school trustees the deputy returning officer shall require the person whose right of voting is objected to, to make the following oath or affirmation:—

Form of oath.

You swear (or solemnly affirm) that you are the person named, (or intended to be named,) in the list (or supplementary list) of voters now shewn to you (shewing the list to voter);

That you are a ratepayer;

That you are of the full age of twenty-one years;

That you are a public school supporter;

That you have not voted before at this election, either at this or any other polling place in this Ward or (in this Municipality, where the municipality is not divided into wards) for School Trustee;

That you have not directly or indirectly received any reward or gift, nor do you expect to receive any, for the vote which you tender at this election;

That you have not received anything, nor has anything been promised to you directly or indirectly, either to induce you to vote at this election, or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of team, or any other service connected with this election;

And that you have not directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person either to induce him to vote or to refrain from voting at this election: So help you God.

(6) In towns and incorporated villages the trustees may, by resolution, limit the number of trustees constituting the public school board to six provided that at least one month's notice was given of the intention to consider a resolution to that effect. When such resolution has been adopted the election for school trustees shall thereafter be by vote of the electors of the whole municipality. Any reduction so approved shall not come into operation until the close of the school year. The board shall by lot determine what trustee or trustees shall retire in addition to the number retiring by annual rotation in order to admit of the election of three new trustees at the next annual meeting, and thereafter three trustees shall be elected by the ratepayers of the whole municipality each year to fill the place of the same number retiring by rotation annually. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 58; 62 V. (2) c. 36, ss. 7, 8.

Election of trustees where wards abolished.

62.—(1) In case the office of trustee becomes vacant from any cause, the remaining trustees shall, except as provided in the next subsection, forthwith hold a new election in the manner provided by this Act for the annual election of trustees to fill such vacancy, and the person thereupon elected shall hold his seat for the remainder of the term for which his predecessor was elected.

Vacancy in office of trustee.

(2) In the case of an urban municipality should such vacancy occur within three months of the expiry of the term of office, the remaining trustees may allow the office to remain vacant until the next ensuing election. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 59.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

63. Any complaint respecting the validity or mode of conducting the election of school trustees in any urban municipality shall be made to the Judge of the County Court within twenty days after such election, who shall, within a reasonable time, in a summary manner, hear and determine the same; and may cause the assessment rolls, collector's rolls, poll books, and any other records of the election to be brought before him, and may inquire into the facts on affidavit or affirmation, or by oral testimony, and cause such persons to appear before him as he may deem expedient.

Judge of county court to receive and investigate complaints.

(2) The Judge may confirm the election or set it aside, or order that some other candidate was duly elected; and the Judge may order the person found by him not to have been elected to be removed; and in case the Judge determines that any other person was duly elected, the Judge may order him to be admitted; and, in case the Judge determines that no person was duly elected, the Judge shall order a new election to be held, and shall report such decision to the secretary-treasurer of the public school board. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 60.

MEETINGS OF BOARD.

First meeting of Board. **64.**—(1) Every urban board of school trustees shall hold its first meeting in each year on the third Wednesday in January, at the hour of seven o'clock in the afternoon, or at such other hour and place on the same day as may have been fixed by resolution of the former board.

President at first meeting. (2) At such meeting the secretary of the board shall preside at the election of chairman, or, if there be no secretary, the members present shall appoint one of themselves to preside at such election, and the member so appointed to preside may vote as a member.

Casting vote. (3) In case of an equality of votes at the election of chairman the member who is assessed as a ratepayer for the largest sum on the last revised assessment roll shall have a second or casting vote in addition to his vote as a member.

Quorum of school boards, etc. (4) A majority of the members of the board shall be necessary to form a quorum, at any meeting and the vote of the majority of such quorum shall be necessary to bind the corporation. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 61.

DUTIES OF TRUSTEES.

Duties of Board. **65.** It shall be the duty of the trustees of all public schools and they shall have power:—

Appointment of secretary and others. 1. To appoint a secretary and treasurer or secretary-treasurer, and such committees, officers and servants as they may deem expedient;

To fix meetings of the board. 2. To fix the time and place of meetings of the board, the mode of calling and conducting them, and of keeping a true and correct account of the proceedings of such meetings, and to transmit to the Minister of Education all returns and reports required by the Education Department;

To provide adequate accommodation. 3. To provide adequate accommodation for all the children between the ages of five and sixteen years, resident in the municipality (in the case of rural schools for two-thirds of such children resident in the section) as ascertained by the census taken by the municipal council for the next preceding year; Provided that in computing such residents the children of persons on whose behalf a separate school has been established under *The Separate Schools Act* shall not be included.

Rev. Stat. c. 294.

To provide school premises, apparatus, prize books and library. 4. To purchase or rent school sites or premises, and to build repair, furnish, and keep in order the schoolhouses, furniture, fences and all other school property; to keep the well, closets and premises, generally in a proper sanitary condition; to procure registers, maps, globes, apparatus, and, if they deem it

it expedient, procure prize books and establish and maintain school libraries ;

5. To determine the number, grade, territorial boundaries and description of schools to be opened and maintained ; the teachers to be employed ; the terms on which they are to be employed, and their remuneration and rank (whether principals or assistants) ; and, as they may deem expedient, to establish kindergartens and classes for industrial training and instruction in needle work and domestic economy ;

To determine
number of
schools, etc.

6. To dismiss from the school any pupil who is adjudged so refractory by the trustees and the teacher that his presence in school is deemed injurious to the other pupils, and, where practicable, to remove such pupil to an industrial school ;

Dismissal of
refractory
pupils.

7. To collect, at their discretion, from the parents or guardians of the pupils attending school a sum not exceeding twenty cents per month, per pupil, to defray the cost of text-books, and other school supplies ; or to purchase for the use of pupils text-books and other school supplies at the expense of the corporation ;

Trustees may
collect a fee
from parents,
for books, etc.

8. To exempt, in their discretion, from the payment of school rates, wholly or in part, any indigent persons (notice of such exemption to be given by the trustees to the clerk of the municipality, on or before the first day of August) and where deemed necessary to provide for the children of such persons text-books and other school supplies at the expense of the corporation ;

Exemption of
indigent per-
sons from
school rates,

9. To submit to the municipal council, on or before the first day of August, or at such time as may be required by the municipal council, an estimate of the expenses of the schools under their charge for the current year ;

To lay before
council esti-
mates for
moneys.

10. To provide (in the case of rural schools) for the payment of teachers' salaries quarterly and, if necessary, to borrow on their promissory note, under the seal of the corporation, at interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such moneys as may be required for that purpose, until the taxes imposed therefor are collected ;

Payment of
teachers' salaries.

11. To submit in the case of urban municipalities all accounts, books and vouchers to be audited by the municipal auditors, (whose duty it shall be to audit the same) and to publish as soon as the audit is made in one or more of the public newspapers, or otherwise, an abstract of the annual report of the auditors, with such findings and recommendations as the auditors deem expedient ;

To publish
auditors' report.

12. To take possession of all property which has been acquired or given for public school purposes, and to hold the same according to the terms on which it was acquired or received ; and to dispose, by sale or otherwise, of any school site or property

Custody and
disposal of
school prop-
erty.

property not required in consequence of a change of site, or other cause; to convey the same under their corporate seal, and to apply the proceeds thereof to their lawful school purposes or as directed by this Act;

Supplement-
ing superan-
tation allow-
ances.

13. To supplement out of school funds, at their pleasure, any allowance payable under this Act to superannuated teachers. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 62.

Trustees act-
ing under by-
laws not
liable.

66. Trustees shall not be liable to any prosecution, or the payment of any damages, for acting under any by-law of a municipal council before it has been quashed. In case a by-law, order or resolution of a municipal council is illegal, in whole or in part, and in case anything has been done under it, which by reason of the illegality gives any person a right of action, no such action shall be brought until one month has elapsed after the by-law, order or resolution has been quashed or repealed, nor until one month's notice in writing of the intention to bring such action has been given to the corporation. Every such action shall be brought against the municipal corporation alone, and not against any person acting under the by-law, order or resolution. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 63.

Employing
teachers in
charitable
institutions.

67. The trustees of cities when so requested by any charitable organization having in charge children of school age shall have power to employ teachers for such children, and to furnish for their use all school supplies if they deem it expedient, and such children shall be considered public school pupils and shall be subject to this Act. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 64.

School sites.

68. Every urban school board shall have power to take and acquire land for a school site or for enlarging school premises already held. In the event of any dispute between the owner of the land selected and the trustees, with regard to the price of such land, sections 35 to 40 of this Act shall apply. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 65; 62 V. (2) c. 36, s. 9.

Grants to
promote
athletics.

69. Every urban school board shall have power to expend such sums as they may deem expedient, not exceeding \$200 in any one year, in promoting and encouraging gymnastics and other athletic exercises. 63 V. c. 53, s. 1.

TOWNSHIP ASSESSMENTS.

Amount to be
levied by
township
council for
school
purposes.

70.—(1) The municipal council of every township shall levy and collect by assessment, upon the taxable property of the public school supporters of the whole township, in the manner provided by this Act, and by the Municipal and Assessment Acts, the sum of \$150 at least for every public school which has been kept open the whole year exclusive of vaca-
tions

tions. Where the school has been kept open for six months or over, a proportionate amount of the said sum of \$150 at least shall be levied and collected by assessment upon the taxable property of the whole township. An additional sum of \$100 at least shall be levied and collected in a similar manner for every assistant teacher engaged for the whole year, and a proportionate amount if such assistant teacher was engaged for six months or over.

(2) In the case of union school sections the municipal council of each municipality of which the union school section is composed shall levy and collect upon the taxable property of the respective municipalities the said sum in the proportion fixed by the equalization provided under section 54 of this Act. This section shall not apply to union sections formed between townships and urban municipalities. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292 s. 66.

71.—(1) The council of every municipality shall levy and collect upon the taxable property of the municipality (or of the sections in the case of rural schools), in the manner provided in this Act, and in the Municipal and Assessment Acts, such sums as may be required by the trustees for school purposes; and shall pay the same to the treasurer of the public school board from time to time as may be required by the board for teachers' salaries and other expenses. In the case of rural schools, all moneys collected shall be paid to the secretary-treasurer of the section on or before the 15th of December.

Councils to
levy sums
required by
trustees.

(2) The council of every municipality may, in addition to any requisition of the public school trustees, raise by assessment such other sums as it may deem expedient for the establishment and maintenance of a school library, or for aiding new or weak schools or continuation classes within such municipality, or for the support of model schools, or for supplementing teachers' salaries or retiring allowances.

Establish-
ment of
libraries.

(3) Every municipal council shall have power, and it shall be their duty to correct any errors or omissions that may have been made within the three years next preceding such correction in the collection of any school rate duly imposed or intended so to be, to the end that no property shall escape from its proper proportion of the rate and that no property shall be compelled to pay more than its proper proportion of such rate. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 67.

Correction of
errors in col-
lection of
rates in pre-
vious years

(4) The municipal corporation of every township shall have power to apportion by by-law, among the public school sections in the township, the principal or interest of any investments held by the corporation for public school purposes according to the salaries paid the teachers engaged by the respective school sections during the past year, or according to the average attendance of pupils at each school section during the same period, as may be deemed expedient. 62 V. (2) c. 11 s. 29.

Apportion-
ment of
school money
by township
councils.

Return shewing rating of separate school supporters.

72. It shall be the duty of the clerk of every township :—

Separate school amounts to be deducted.

1. To transmit not later than the first day of December in each year to the county school inspector a list of the supporters of separate schools against whom any county rate for public school purposes has been placed upon the collector's roll shewing the amount so rated against each and the total amount so rated. The county inspector shall, before issuing his order for the payment of the county grant to the public school sections, deduct therefrom the amount so certified to him by the clerk of such municipality, and shall give the trustees of the separate school section an order on the township treasurer for the amount thereof, and it shall be the duty of such treasurer to pay over the same;

Clerk to give copy of assessment to inspector.

Statement to be furnished to board by clerk.

2. To give to the public school inspector when requested by him, a statement of the assessed value of each school section as shewn by the revised assessment roll for the year, and at the request of any board of trustees to furnish the board with a statement shewing the several parcels or lots of land composing the school section for which they are trustees, the assessment of each parcel or lot and the amount of taxes entered on the collector's roll against each parcel of such lands, and the population of each school section between the ages of five and sixteen years. The cost of preparing the latter statement shall be paid by the board of trustees applying for the same. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 68.

Clerks to make returns of population.

73. It shall be the duty of the clerk of every county to make a return to the Minister of Education showing the population of each minor municipality within the county, and of the clerk of every city and of every town separated from a county to make a return showing the population of such city or town, as shown by their respective assessment rolls for the previous year, said returns to be made on or before the first day of April in each year. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 69.

DEBENTURES IN RURAL SECTIONS.

Township school debentures.

74.—(1) On the application of any board of rural school trustees for the issue of debentures for the purchase of a school site for the erection of a schoolhouse, or any addition thereto, or for the purchase or erection of a teacher's residence, the municipal council of the township shall pass a by-law for the said purpose, and shall forthwith issue debentures to be repayable out of the taxable property of the school section concerned in such annual amount as they may deem expedient, provided always the proposal for such loan has been submitted by the trustees to and sanctioned at a special meeting of the ratepayers of the section, called for the purpose.

(2) All applications for a loan, for the purposes herein mentioned, shall be made by the trustees of a union school section to the council of the municipality within which the school house or site of such union section is situated, and all debentures for the payment of such loan shall be issued by such municipality. Any other municipality or municipalities forming part of the union school section shall pay, on the requisition of the clerk of the municipality by which the debentures were issued, as they come due, its or their share of the loan, including interest, according to its or their liability for school purposes, as determined by section 54 of this Act.

Applications for loans to be made to, and debentures issued by council.

(3) Notwithstanding any alteration which may be made in the boundaries of any school section, the taxable property situated in the school section at the time when such loan was effected, shall continue to be liable for the rate which may be levied by the township council for the repayment of the loan.

Liability for loan.

(4) The expenses of preparing and publishing any by-laws or debentures, and all other expenses incident thereto, shall be paid by the school section on whose behalf such debentures were issued, and the amount of such expenses may be deducted from any school rates collected by the municipal council for such school section. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 70.

Expenses of publishing by-laws.

75.—(1) The trustees of any rural school may require the council to raise, by one yearly rate, such sums as may be necessary for the purchase of a schoolhouse or site, or the erection of a schoolhouse or teacher's residence.

Application to council for school moneys,

(2) No municipal council shall levy or collect during any one year more than one school rate except for the purchase of a school site, or for the erection of a schoolhouse. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 71.

Council not to levy more than one rate except in certain cases.

DEBENTURES IN URBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

76.—(1) The municipal council of any urban municipality may, on the application of the board of public school trustees, pass a by-law for any of the purposes mentioned in the two preceding sections. Where the municipal council refuses to raise or borrow the sum required, then the question shall be submitted by the municipal council, if requested by the board of trustees, to the vote of the electors qualified to vote under *The Municipal Act* for the creating of debts, who are supporters of public schools, in the manner therein provided, and on the assent of such electors being obtained the council shall raise or borrow such sum.

Submission of question to vote of electors.

Rev. Stat. c. 223.

(2) Debentures issued for school purposes may be in the form "A" given by this Act, and for such term of years and for such amount as the council sees fit, not exceeding thirty years, or the municipal council may, in its discretion make the principal and interest of such debt repayable by annual or other instalments, in the manner provided in *The Municipal Act*.

Form and term of debenture.

Rev. Stat.
c. 223.

(3) Application for the issue of debentures for school purposes by the trustees of urban municipalities to which part of an adjoining township is attached shall be subject to the provisions of this section. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 72.

Exemption by
by-law not to
affect liability
for school
rates.

77. No by-law passed by any municipality after the 14th day of April, 1892, for exempting any portion of the rateable property of a municipality from taxation in whole or in part shall be held or construed to exempt such property from school rates of any kind whatsoever. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 73.

School cor-
porations may
borrow sur-
plus moneys.

78. Any school corporation may, with the consent of the ratepayers first had and obtained at a special meeting duly called for that purpose, by resolution authorize the borrowing from any municipal corporation of any surplus moneys derived from the Ontario Municipalities Fund, or from any other source, for such term and at such rate of interest as may be set forth in such resolution, for the purpose of purchasing a school site, or erecting a schoolhouse; and any sum so borrowed shall be applied to that purpose, and to that only. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 74.

TREASURERS OF SCHOOL MONEYS.

Sub-treasur-
ers of school
moneys.

79.—(1) For all school purposes township treasurers shall be considered sub-treasurers of the county treasurer, provided always that the county council may by by-law constitute the county treasurer, the sub-treasurer for municipalities not separated from the county. The treasurer or secretary-treasurer of the school board of each city or town separated from the county shall receive the government grants apportioned to the city or town and shall hold the same for school purposes subject to the order of the board of trustees.

Treasurer and
sureties,—
responsible to
municipality.

(2) The treasurer and sub-treasurer and their sureties shall be accountable for school moneys to the county city or town (as the case may be), and any bond or security given by them for duly accounting for and paying over moneys coming into their hands, belonging to the county, city or town, shall apply to all school moneys, and may be enforced against the treasurer or his sureties, in case of default on his or their part.

Bonds to
apply to school
moneys, etc.

(3) The bond of the treasurer and his sureties shall apply to school moneys, and all public moneys of the Province, and, in case of any default, His Majesty may enforce the responsibility of the county, city or town, either by stopping a like amount out of any public moneys payable to the county, city, or town, or to the treasurer thereof or by action against the corporation.

City, etc.,
responsible for
default of
treasurer, etc.

(4) Any person aggrieved by the default of the municipal treasurer may recover from the corporation of any county, city or town, the amount due or payable to such person as money had and received to his use. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 75.

DUTIES OF TEACHERS.

80. It shall be the duty of every teacher of a public school,

To teach according to law, preserve discipline, etc.

1. To teach diligently and faithfully all the subjects in the public school course of study; to maintain proper order and discipline in the school; to encourage the pupils in the pursuit of learning; to inculcate by precept and example, respect for religion and the principles of Christian morality, and the highest regard for truth, justice, love of country, humanity, benevolence, sobriety, industry, frugality, purity, temperance and all other virtues;

2. To use the English language in the instruction of the school and in all communications with the pupils in regard to discipline and the management of the school, except where impracticable by reason of the pupil not understanding English. Recitations requiring the use of a text-book may be conducted in the language of the text-book;

Use of English language.

3. To see that the schoolhouse is ready for the reception of pupils at least fifteen minutes before the time of opening in the morning and five minutes before the time of opening in the afternoon, to call the roll every day according to the register prescribed by the Education Department; to enter in the visitors' book visits made to the school; to give the inspector, trustees and visitors access, at all times, to the register and visitors' book; and to deliver the register, the schoolhouse key and other school property in his possession to the corporation employing him on demand, or when his agreement with such corporation has expired;

Duties in and about the school-house, registers, etc.

4. To classify the pupils strictly according to the course of study prescribed by the Education Department; to conduct the school according to a time-table accessible to pupils and visitors; to prevent the use by pupils of unauthorized text-books; to attend regularly the teachers' institutes in the inspectorial division; to notify the trustees and inspector of absence from school, through illness or other unavoidable cause; and to make at the end of each school term, and subject to revision by the inspector such promotions from one class or form to another as he may deem expedient;

Classification of scholars, and conduct of classes.

5. To hold during each half year a public examination of the school, and to give due notice thereof to the trustees, to any school visitors who reside in the school section, and through the pupils, to their parents or guardians, and to hold such other examinations as may be required by the inspector for the promotion of pupils, or for any other purpose as the inspector may direct;

Examinations.

6. To furnish the Minister of Education, or the school inspector with any information which it may be in his power to give respecting the condition of the school premises, the discipline of the school, the progress of the pupils or any other

Information for department.

matter affecting the interests of the school, and to prepare such reports of the corporation employing him as are required by the Education Department ;

Care of health of scholars, preservation of school property.

7. To give assiduous attention to the health and comfort of the pupils, to the cleanliness, temperature and ventilation of the school-rooms, to the care of all maps, apparatus and other school property, to the preservation of shade trees and the orderly arrangement of the playgrounds, and to report promptly to the trustees and municipal health officer the appearance of any infectious or contagious disease in the school, or the unsanitary condition of outhouses and surroundings ;

Infectious diseases among pupils.

8. To refuse admission to the school of any pupil affected with, or exposed to smallpox, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, mumps, or other contagious disease until furnished with a certificate of a physician or of a health officer to the effect that all danger from exposure to contact with such pupil has passed away ;

Disciplinary powers.

9. To suspend any pupil guilty of persistent truancy, violent opposition to authority, habitual neglect of duty, the use of profane or improper language or conduct injurious to the moral tone of the school, and to notify the parent or guardian of the pupil, and the trustees, of such suspension. The parent or guardian of any pupil suspended may appeal against the action of the teacher to the trustees, who shall have power to consider such appeal and remove, confirm or modify such suspension. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 76.

AGREEMENTS.

Valid agreements with teachers.

81.—(1) All agreements between trustees and teachers shall be in writing, signed by the parties thereto, and shall be sealed with the seal of the corporation.

Suspension of certificate for breach of agreement.

(2) Any teacher who wilfully neglects or refuses to carry out his agreement, shall, on the complaint of the trustees, be liable to the suspension of his certificate by the inspector under whose jurisdiction he may be for the time being.

Qualified teacher defined.

(3) No person engaged to teach a public school shall be deemed a qualified teacher who does not at the time of entering into an agreement with the trustees, and during the whole period of such agreement, hold a legal certificate of qualification.

Proportion of salary to which teacher entitled.

(4) Any teacher who enters into an agreement with a board of trustees for one year, and who serves under such agreement for three months or over, shall be entitled to be paid his salary in the proportion which the number of days during which he has taught bears to the whole number of teaching days in the year.

Case of sickness.

(5) Every teacher shall be entitled to his salary during sickness, certified by a physician, for a period not exceeding four weeks



weeks for the entire year; this period may be increased at the pleasure of the trustees.

(6) If at the expiration of a teacher's agreement with a board of trustees his salary has not been paid in full, the salary shall continue to run at the rate mentioned in the agreement until paid, provided always that an action shall be commenced within three months after the salary is due and payable by the trustees. Protection of teachers in regard to salary.

(7) All matters of difference between trustees and teachers, in regard to salary or other remuneration under a valid agreement, shall, whatever may be the amount in question, be brought in the Division Court of the division where the cause of action arose, subject to appeal, as provided by this Act. Provision in case of difference between teacher and trustees. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 77.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

82. (1) Any person a subject of His Majesty, who is not less than eighteen years of age, of good moral character and who passes the examinations prescribed by the Education Department, may be awarded a first, second or third-class certificate according to the standards required by such examination. Three classes of certificates.

(2) Subject to any regulations of the Education Department with regard to experience in actual teaching, certificates of the first and second class shall be valid during good conduct; certificates of the third class shall be valid for a period of three years. Every third-class certificate shall have the signature of at least one public school inspector. First, second and third-class certificates.

(3) The inspectors of the territorial districts, or any county board of examiners, may issue certificates valid only within the district of such inspector, or the jurisdiction of the county board, for a term not exceeding three years, subject to the regulations of the Education Department. District certificates.

(4) Certificates granted before the fifteenth day of February, in the year 1871, shall remain in force on the terms of the Act under which they were granted. Former certificates continued.

(5) First-class certificates issued under any Act of this Province before the fifteenth day of February, 1871, and valid on the 24th day of March, 1874, shall be valid in the Province during the good conduct of the holder thereof. First-class valid.

(6) Second-class certificates issued and valid as aforesaid, shall, when the holders, thereof, have taught for ten years in Ontario, be valid during good conduct within the territory in which they were granted. Second-class valid.

(7) The inspector may suspend the certificate of any teacher under his jurisdiction for inefficiency, misconduct, or a violation of this Act or of the regulations of the Education Department. In every case of suspension, he shall notify Suspension of certificate for misconduct, etc.

notify in writing the trustees concerned, and the teacher, of the reasons for such suspension.

Meeting of
county board,
consideration
of suspension.

(8) The inspector shall forthwith call a meeting of the county board of examiners for the consideration of such suspension, of which due notice shall be given to the teacher so suspended, and the decision of the board shall be final. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 78.

COUNTY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

To examine
teachers and
give certi-
ficates.

83.—(1) The municipal council of each county shall appoint annually a board of examiners, consisting of the inspector or inspectors having jurisdiction within the county, including the inspector or inspectors of the county town or of any town separated from the county or any part thereof, and not more than two other persons holding first-class certificates of qualification, for the purpose of examining candidates for teachers' third class certificates and for such other purposes as are prescribed by this Act. The members so appointed shall continue in office till their successors are appointed, and shall hold at least one examination each year. A majority of the board shall form a quorum.

Additional
examiners.

(2) Where deemed necessary from the general use of the French or German language, the county council may appoint additional examiners, not exceeding two, for the purpose of conducting the examination of candidates for a teachers' certificate in either of the languages aforesaid.

Expenses of
examination.

(3) The treasurer of the county shall, on the requisition of the chairman of the board, pay all the incidental expenses of the examination of third-class teachers. He shall also, on a like requisition, pay each member of the board the sum of \$4 per diem and travelling expenses while engaged as examiner.

Fees of exami-
ner in investi-
gating stand-
ing of teacher.

(4) Every member of a county board of examiners while engaged in conducting an investigation affecting the standing of any teacher within the jurisdiction of the board shall be paid the sum of \$4 per diem and travelling expenses by the treasurer of the county.

None but
teachers to be
examiners.

(5) After the passing of this Act no person shall be appointed a member of a county board of examiners who is not actually engaged in teaching and who has not had at least three years' experience as a teacher in a public or separate school. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 79; 62 V. (2) c. 36, s. 10.

COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS.

One school in
each county to
be set apart as
county model
school.

84.—(1) The board of examiners of every county may, subject to the regulations of the Education Department, set apart at least one public school in each county as a county model school for the training of teachers for third-class certificates.

(2) Where more model schools than one have been established in any county and where the whole number of teachers in training for the two preceding years at such schools has not exceeded twenty-five, the county board of examiners may, with the approval of the Education Department, discontinue one or more of such schools, but not so as to reduce the number below that required by this Act.

When model schools may be discontinued.

(3) The municipal council of every county shall pay to the treasurer of each public school within the county to which a model school is attached an amount at least equal to the sum voted by the Legislative Assembly for each county model school, but the amount to be provided by the county council shall not be less than the sum of \$150 annually, and the council may, if it sees fit, provide a larger amount of aid.

Aid to county model schools.

(4) The board of trustees of any city may set apart one or more of such city schools for the training of third-class teachers, subject to the regulations of the Education Department. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 80.

Setting apart school for training third class teachers.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

85.—(1) The teachers of one or more inspectoral districts may organize themselves into a Teachers' Institute for the purpose of receiving instruction in methods of teaching and for discussing educational matters, subject to the regulations of the Education Department.

Organization of teachers' institutes.

(2) The Minister of Education may apportion out of any moneys voted by the Legislative Assembly for that purpose the sum of \$25 to each teachers' institute organized and conducted according to the regulations of the Education Department, and the municipal council of each county or city shall pay annually to the order of the president of each teachers' institute within the county or city a sum at least equal to the amount so apportioned by the Minister of Education. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 81.

Aid to teachers' institutes.

INSPECTORS.

86.—(1) No person shall be appointed inspector of public schools in any county, city, or town who does not hold an inspector's certificate of qualification, as prescribed by the regulations of the Education Department, and no inspector shall, during his tenure of office, engage in, or hold any other employment, or calling, which interferes with the full discharge of his duties as inspector.

Qualification for appointment as inspector.

(2) The board of trustees of every city and town separated from the county shall appoint an inspector of public schools for such city or town. When the teachers engaged by the trustees of any city exceed three hundred in number the board shall appoint two inspectors, and likewise an additional inspector

When more than one inspector to be appointed.

inspector for every three hundred teachers on the staff above six hundred.

Number of inspectors.

(3) The municipal council of every county shall appoint an inspector for such county, provided always that any inspector appointed hereafter for a county or part of a county, shall be the inspector of the schools of any town not separated from the county in the district to which he has been appointed.

Jurisdiction of inspectors.

(4) No county inspector hereafter appointed shall have charge of more than one hundred and twenty schools or less than fifty, but it shall not be necessary to appoint more than one inspector in each electoral division of a county.

French or German.

(5) In counties containing any municipality wherein the French or German language is the common or prevailing language, an inspector may have charge of any number of schools not less than forty.

Counties may appoint additional inspectors and change inspectors.

(6) In counties where there are more than fifty public schools, the county council may appoint two or more inspectors, and prescribe and number the territorial divisions of each, and change or remove the inspectors from one division of the county to another.

Warden may supply vacancies in the office of inspector.

(7) In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of county inspector, the warden of the county may appoint any person legally qualified to fill such vacancy until the next ensuing meeting of the county council. Notice of such appointment or of any appointments by the county council shall be given to the Minister of Education forthwith.

Remuneration of county inspector.

(8) The county council shall pay quarterly to every county inspector at the rate annually of \$5 for every teacher occupying a separate room with a separate register, and, in addition, reasonable travelling expenses, such expenses to be determined by the county council.

Payment of inspector's salary in towns not separated.

(9) When the public school board of any town not separated from the county has before the passing of this Act appointed an inspector, other than the county inspector within whose district such town is situated, the county treasurer, on demand, shall pay to the order of such board a sum of money equal to the amount collected within such town for the payment of the salary of the county inspector.

Grants in aid of inspector's salary.

(10) The sum of \$5 for every teacher occupying a separate room with a separate register, shall be paid out of any sum of money appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct towards the salary of the county inspector and a similar sum to the school board of any city or town separated from the county, towards the payment of the salary of the inspector of the city or town.

Inspector to swear wit.

(11) In cases where any inspector requires the testimony of witnesses to the truth of any fact alleged in any complaint or appeal

appeal made to him or to the Minister of Education or the Education Department, it shall be lawful for such inspector to administer an oath to such witnesses, or to require their solemn affirmation before receiving their testimony.

nesses in certain cases.

(12) Any public school inspector shall, in case of misconduct or inefficiency, be subject to dismissal by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or by a majority of the members of the council or board of trustees appointing him, or without cause by a vote of two-thirds of such council or board, and no such inspector shall be re-appointed without the concurrence of the party who dismissed him.

Conditions of dismissal of inspector.

(13) The municipal council of every county and the public school board of every city shall have power to appoint an assistant inspector in every county or city where the inspector, by reason of age or infirmity, has become incapacitated for fully discharging the duties of his office, and in such cases it shall be lawful for the municipal or school corporation concerned to apply towards the payment of the salary of such assistant a portion of the grant made by the county council or city towards the inspection of schools, or to supplement the same by further grants, as may be deemed expedient. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 82; 62 V. (2) c. 36, s. 11.

Appointment of assistant inspectors in counties and cities.

87. It shall be the duty of every public school inspector :—

Duties of inspectors.

1. To visit every public school within his jurisdiction once in each term, unless otherwise directed by the county council or board of trustees by which he was appointed; to deliver from time to time, public lectures in his district on some subject connected with public school education; to call a special meeting of the section when deemed expedient and to see that every school is conducted according to this Act and the regulations of the Department;

To visit each school once a term.

2. To examine into the condition of the school, as respects the progress of the pupils in learning, the order and discipline observed, the system of instruction pursued, the mode of keeping the school registers, the average attendance of pupils, the character and sanitary condition of the buildings and premises, and to give such advice to the teachers, pupils and officers of the school as he may consider proper;

Examine the state of the school.

3. To withhold his order for the amount apportioned from the legislative or municipal grant,

To withhold order for grant in certain cases.

(a) Where any school was kept open for less than six months in the year, or

(b) Where the trustees fail to transmit the annual or semi-annual school returns properly filled up, or

(c) Where the trustees fail to comply with this Act or the regulations of the Education Department, or

(d) Where the teacher uses, or permits to be used, as a text-book

book any book not authorized by the Education Department; and in every case to report to the trustees and to the Education Department his reasons for so doing;

Report of health officer.

4. To report to the trustees and to the medical health officer of the municipality in which the school house is situated, in every case in which the school premises or buildings are found to be in an unsanitary condition and to withhold the school grants in all such cases until he receives a certificate from such health officer or board of health that the provisions of *The Public Health Act* have been duly complied with;

Rev. Stat. c. 248.

To give information and report to Minister.

5. To give when desired any information in his power to the Minister of Education, respecting any matter in connection with a public school within his jurisdiction, and to prepare and transmit to the Minister of Education, on or before the first day of March, an annual report in the form prescribed by the Education Department;

May give temporary certificates to teachers.

6. To give, at his discretion, any candidate, on due examination, a certificate of qualification to teach a school within his district until the next ensuing professional examination of teachers; and to discharge such other duties as may be required by the Minister of Education, the county council or the board of trustees by which he was appointed;

Deliver up papers on retiring from office.

7. To deliver over to his successor, on retiring from office, copies of his official correspondence, and all school papers in his custody, on the order of the county council or public school board appointing him. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 83.

ALLOWANCE TO ARBITRATORS AND INSPECTORS.

Costs of arbitration.

88. Arbitrators, in making their award, shall, among other things, determine the liabilities of the parties concerned for the costs of the arbitration, and such determination shall be final and conclusive. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 84.

Allowance to arbitrators.

89. Any person engaged as arbitrator on any matter arising under this Act shall be paid the sum of \$4 per diem and travelling expenses. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 85.

Allowance to inspectors in certain cases.

90. Where any complaint is made to an inspector with regard to any matter affecting the validity of the election of a public school trustee, or the procedure of a school meeting, requiring the taking of evidence where the cause of complaint arose, the trustees of the school section concerned shall pay the inspector while conducting such investigation the sum of \$4 per diem and travelling expenses. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 86.

SUPERANNUATION.

Superannuation fund.

91. Every teacher or inspector whose name is entered as having paid into the fund for superannuated teachers, may
continue



continue to contribute to such fund in such manner as may be prescribed by the Education Department, the sum of at least \$4 annually, but no payment of arrears to the fund shall be allowed after the 30th day of March, 1886. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 87.

92.—(1) On the decease of any teacher or inspector, his wife, her husband, or legal representative, shall be entitled to receive back the amount paid into the superannuation fund by such teacher or inspector, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. Repayment to wife, etc., of deceased teacher.

(2) No teacher or inspector who has reached the age of sixty years shall be held to be disqualified from superannuation by reason of his having retired from active service before reaching the age of sixty, provided that such teacher or inspector has served for a period of thirty years, and that no payment shall be made to such teacher or inspector until he has reached the age of sixty. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 88; 63 V. c. 53, s. 3.

93.—(1) Every teacher or inspector who, while engaged in his profession, contributes to the superannuated teachers' fund as provided by this Act, shall on reaching the age of sixty years, if he retires from the profession receive an annual allowance at the rate of \$6 per annum, for every year of service in Ontario, upon furnishing evidence of good moral character, age, and length of service. Right of teacher to retire on reaching sixty years of age.

(2) Every teacher or inspector, under sixty years of age who has contributed as aforesaid, and who is disabled from practising his profession, shall be entitled to a like annual allowance upon furnishing evidence as to length of service, moral character, and disability. Teachers under sixty.

(3) Every superannuated teacher who holds a first or second class provincial certificate, or a first-class county board certificate, and every principal of a high school or collegiate institute shall be entitled to receive a further allowance at the rate of \$1 per annum for every year of service while he held such certificate, or while he acted as principal of a high school or collegiate institute. \$1 per annum extra to certain teachers.

(4) The retiring allowance shall cease at the close of the year of the death of the recipient, and may be discontinued at any time should the teacher's moral character be unsatisfactory to the Education Department. Proviso in regard to good moral character.

(5) If any superannuated teacher or inspector shall, with the consent of the Education Department, resume the profession of teaching or inspecting, his allowance shall be suspended during the time of his being so engaged. In case such teacher or inspector is again placed on the superannuation list an allowance for the additional time of service shall be made on compliance with this Act, and the regulations of the Education Department. Teacher resuming profession. Again retiring.

Forfeiture of claims.

(6) Any teacher or inspector who, having resumed his profession, draws or continues to draw upon the superannuation fund for any part of his allowance as a superannuated teacher, shall forfeit all claim to the fund, and his name shall be struck off the list of superannuated teachers.

Teachers not availing themselves of Act.

(7) In the case of those teachers or inspectors who may not avail themselves of the provisions of section 87 or subsection 8 of this section of this Act, the provisions of sections 87 to 89 inclusive shall apply so far as relates to all sums of money already paid into the fund for superannuated teachers.

Repayment to contributors.

(8) Any teacher who retires from the profession, or any teacher or inspector who desires to remove his name from the list of contributors to the superannuated teachers' fund, shall be entitled to receive back from the Minister of Education one half of any sums paid by him or her to the fund, through the public school inspector, or otherwise. R. S. O. 1897, c. 292, s. 89.

Retiring allowances to teachers.

94. Where any teacher retires after serving for 20 years or longer the board of trustees may grant him an annual allowance not exceeding the salary which he was receiving at the time of retirement, or may in lieu of such allowance make a grant to such teacher by way of gratuity of such sum as will represent the present value of an allowance aforesaid for his life computed on the basis of interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. 63 V. c. 53, s. 2.

NON-RESIDENT PUPILS.

Admission of non-resident pupils.

95.—(1) The trustees of every public school shall admit to their school any non-resident pupils who reside nearer such school than the school in their own section, providing always the inspector reports the accommodation of the school room sufficient for the admission of such pupils. In case of dispute as to the distance from the school, the decision of the inspector shall be final.

Fees of non-resident pupils.

(2) The parents or guardians of such non-resident children shall pay to the trustees of the school to which their children have been admitted such fees monthly as may be mutually agreed upon, provided such fees, together with the taxes paid to such school (if any), do not exceed the average cost of the instruction of the pupils of such school.

A resident of one section sending his children to another section.

(3) Any person residing in one school section, and sending his children to a neighbouring school, shall be liable for the payment of all rates assessed on his taxable property for the school purposes of the section in which he resides, but it shall be lawful for any board of trustees to remit the fees paid to the trustees of the neighbouring section.

Attendance of children of non-residents.

(4) Where the property of a non-resident is assessed for an amount equal to the average assessment of residents the children

children of such non-resident shall be admitted to the public school of the section on the same terms and conditions as the children of residents.

(5) When the children attending a neighbouring section are three miles or more distant in a direct line from the school-house in the section to which they belong, the trustees of the section in which such children are resident shall remit as much of the taxes chargeable upon the parents or guardians of such children, for school purposes, as would be at least equal to the fees paid to such neighbouring section. Remission of school tax where certain fees paid.

(6) In case a county council establishes a house of refuge in any county any person of school age maintained in such house of refuge shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed a non-resident, and the county council shall pay to the trustees of the school attended by such person or persons such monthly fees as may be mutually agreed upon, provided such fees do not exceed the average cost of the instruction of the pupils of such school. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 90. Pupils in house of refuge.

HOLIDAYS.

96.—(1) The public school teaching year shall consist of two terms: in rural schools the first term shall begin on the third Monday of August, and end on the 22nd day of December; the second term shall begin on the 3rd day of January, and end on the 30th day of June. Holidays in rural schools.

(2) In urban municipalities the first term shall begin on the first day of September, and end on the 22nd day of December; the second term shall begin on the 3rd day of January, and end on the 30th day of June. In urban schools.

(3) Every Saturday, every public holiday, the week following Easter Sunday, and every day proclaimed a holiday by the authorities of the municipality in which the teacher is engaged shall be a holiday in public schools. Saturdays and other holidays.

(4) In the territorial districts and in the Provisional County of Haliburton the trustees of any rural school may allot the time herein allowed for holidays at Easter and midsummer to suit the convenience of pupils and teachers, provided always that the same number of holidays be allowed and in periods of the same duration as herein set forth. R.S.O. 1897 c. 292, s. 91. In territorial districts.

AUTHORIZED BOOKS.

97.—(1) Any authorized text-book in actual use in any public or model school may be changed by the teacher of such school for any other authorized text-book in the same subject on the written approval of the trustees and the inspector, provided always such change is made at the beginning of a school term, and at least six months after such approval has been given. Change of text-book.

(2) In case any teacher negligently or wilfully permits any unauthorized text-book to be used by the pupils of his school, Substitution of unauthorized text-books.

school, he shall for each such offence, on conviction thereof before a Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, be liable to a penalty payable to the municipality for public school purposes, not exceeding \$10, together with costs, as the Police Magistrate or Justice may think fit. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 92.

APPEALS FROM DIVISION COURT DECISIONS.

Appeals from
Division
Courts.

98. (1) The Judge of any Division Court wherein any action between teachers, inspectors, trustees, or others acting under this Act, or *The High Schools Act*, is tried, may, at the request of either party, order the entering of judgment to be delayed for a sufficient time to enable such party to apply to the Minister of Education to appeal the case.

Minister may
appeal to
High Court.

(2) The Minister may, within one month after the rendering of judgment in any such case, appeal from the decision of the Division Court Judge to a Divisional Court of the High Court of Justice, by serving notice in writing of such appeal upon the clerk of the Division Court appealed from, which appeal shall be entitled "The Minister of Education for Ontario, Appellant, in the matter between (A. B. and C. D.)" But nothing herein contained shall be held to interfere with the right of any of the parties to the action to exercise the ordinary right of appeal.

Judges to send
papers to
High Court.

(3) The Judge whose decision is thus appealed from, shall thereupon certify under his hand, to the Central Office of the High Court at Toronto, the summons and statement of claim and other proceedings in the case, together with the evidence and his own judgment thereon, and all objections made thereto. After notice of appeal has been served as hereinafter provided no further proceedings shall be had in such case until the matter of appeal has been decided by the High Court.

No further
proceedings
to be taken
after notice
of appeal.

Judge to
certify pro-
ceedings to
the Minister.

(4) On the Judge receiving a notice of appeal from his decision (under the authority of this Act), he shall thereupon certify under his hand, to the Minister of Education, the summons and statement of claim and other proceedings in the case, together with the evidence and his own judgment thereon, and all objections thereto. The High Court shall give such order or decision to the court below, touching the judgment to be given in the matter, as the circumstances of the case require. Upon receipt of such order, direction and certificate, the Judge of the Division Court shall forthwith proceed in accordance therewith.

Order of
Court.

Proceedings
in division
court when
appeal
decided.

Costs.

(5) The Court may also in its discretion award costs against the appellant, which costs shall be certified to and form part of the judgment of the court below. All costs awarded against an appellant, and all costs incurred by him, may be paid by the Minister, and charged as contingent expenses of his office. R.S.O. 1897 c. 292, s. 93.

SCHOOL VISITORS.

99.—(1) Judges, members of the Legislature, members of county councils, and aldermen shall be school visitors in the municipalities where they respectively reside. All clergymen shall be school visitors in the municipalities where they have pastoral charge. Public school visitors defined.

(2) School visitors may visit public schools as in this Act provided. They may also attend the examination of schools, and at the time of any such visit, may examine the progress of the pupils, and the state and management of the school, and give such advice to the teacher and pupils, and any others present, as they deem expedient. R.S.O. 1897 c. 292, s. 94. Authority to visit public schools.

PENALTIES AND PROHIBITIONS.

100. If any township clerk neglects or refuses to prepare and furnish the map of the school sections of his municipality as required by this Act, or if he neglects for one month to make any return required by this Act, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$10, to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace, for the school purposes of his municipality, at the instance of any ratepayer thereof. R.S.O. 1897 c. 292, s. 95. Clerk neglecting or refusing to perform duties.

101. Any person who wilfully makes a false declaration of his right to vote at any school meeting or election of school trustees shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$10 to be sued for and recovered with costs before a Justice of the Peace, by the public school trustees of the city, town, village, or school section, for its use. R.S.O. 1897 c. 292, s. 96. Also declaration as to right to vote.

102. Any public school trustee who refuses to serve after being duly elected shall be liable to a penalty of \$5, and any person elected as a school trustee who attends any meetings of the school board as such, after being disqualified under this Act, shall be liable to a penalty of \$20 for every meeting so attended. R.S.O. 1897 c. 292, s. 97. Disqualified persons acting as trustees.

103. No public school trustee shall be eligible to appointment as public school inspector, or teacher, within the section of which he is a trustee; nor shall the teacher of any public, high, or separate school hold the office of public school trustee, nor shall an inspector be a teacher or trustee of any public, high or separate school while he holds the office of inspector. R.S.O. 1897 c. 292, s. 98. Trustees not to hold certain offices.

104. Any trustee who is convicted of any felony or misdemeanour, or becomes insane, or absents himself from the meetings of the board for three consecutive months, without being authorized by resolution entered upon its minutes, or ceases to be an actual resident within the school section for which he is

a trustee, shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat and the remaining trustee or trustees shall declare his seat vacant and forthwith order a new election. R.S.O. 1897 c. 292, s. 99.

Seat vacated
by interest in
contract with
corporation.

105. Any trustee who has any pecuniary interest, profit or promise or expected benefit in, or from any contract, agreement or engagement, either in his own name, or in the name of another, with the corporation of which he is a member, or who receives, or expects to receive any compensation for any work, engagement, employment or duty, on behalf of such corporation, shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and every such contract, agreement, engagement or promise shall be null and void, and on the complaint of two ratepayers of the section or of the remaining trustee or trustees, the County Judge may declare the seat vacant, and forthwith order a new election, provided always that it shall be lawful for the trustees of any rural school section to allow the secretary or secretary-treasurer such compensation for his services, for the purposes specified in this Act, as may be approved at the annual meeting of the ratepayers and duly entered in the minutes.

Provided further that any journalist or the publisher of any periodical, who may be elected public school trustee, shall not by reason of the publication of any advertisement in the regular course of business in any newspaper or periodical of which such trustee is proprietor, or in which he is the holder of any shares or stock, be deemed to be disqualified to serve as school trustee. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 100; 62 V. (2) c. 36, s. 16.

Newspaper
proprietors
inserting
official adver-
tisements not
disqualified
from sitting
in boards, etc.

106. No person shall be disqualified from being elected a member of any public school board, or from sitting and voting in such board by reason only of his being proprietor of or otherwise interested in a newspaper or other periodical publication in which from time to time official advertisements are inserted by the board which appear in other newspapers or publications in the school district, or which is subscribed for by the board or by any of the departments or offices of the school district, although such advertisements or subscriptions are paid for at the usual rate out of the moneys of the school board, but this shall not apply to any person who has entered into an agreement or contract with a school board to do at a specified rate all or the greater part of the printing required by such board during the term of such agreement or contract, but such member of school board shall not be entitled to vote where his own account is in question. 62 V. (2) c. 11, s. 22.

Penalty for
not calling
school meet-
ings.

107. In case any annual or other rural school meeting has not been held for want of the proper notice, every trustee or other person whose duty it was to give the notice, shall forfeit the sum of \$5 to be sued for and recovered before a Justice of the Peace, by any resident inhabitant in the rural school section, for the use thereof. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 101.

108. Any person who wilfully disturbs, interrupts, or disquiets the proceedings of any school meeting authorized to be held by this Act, or anyone who wilfully interrupts or disquiets any public school established and conducted under its authority, or other school, by rude or indecent behaviour, or by making a noise either within the place or where such school is kept or held, or so near thereto as to disturb the order of exercises of the school, shall, for each offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, on the oath of one credible witness, forfeit and pay for public school purposes to the school section, city, town, or village within which the offence was committed, a sum not exceeding \$20 together with the costs of the conviction, as the said Justice may think fit. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 102.

Penalty for disturbing a school or school meeting.

109. Every person elected as trustee who has not refused to accept the office, and who at any time refuses or neglects to perform its duties, shall forfeit the sum of \$20 to be sued for and recovered before a Justice of the Peace, by the trustees, or any person whomsoever for the purposes of such trustees. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 103.

Penalty for refusing to perform duties.

110. Any trustee or public school corporation who wilfully neglects or refuses to exercise all the corporate powers vested in them by this Act, for the fulfilment of any contract or agreement made by them, shall be held to be personally responsible for the fulfilment of such contract or agreement. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 104.

Penalty for refusing to exercise corporate powers.

111. Any chairman who neglects to transmit to the county inspector a minute of the proceedings of any annual or other rural school section meeting over which he has presided, within ten days after the holding of such meeting shall be liable, on the complaint of any ratepayer, to a fine of not more than \$5 to be recovered as provided by this Act. R.S.O. 1897 c. 292, s. 105.

Penalty on chairman for neglect.

112. If any trustees refuse or neglect to take proper security from the secretary-treasurer, or other person to whom they entrust school moneys, they shall be held personally responsible for the moneys. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 106.

Liability for neglect to take security.

113. If any part of the public school fund or moneys is embezzled or lost, through the dishonesty or faithlessness of any trustee, secretary-treasurer, or other person to whom it has been entrusted, and proper security against the loss has not been taken, the person or persons whose duty it was to have exacted the security shall be personally responsible for the sums so embezzled or lost; and such sums may be recovered from him or them by the person entitled to receive the same, by action in any court having jurisdiction to the amount, or by information at the suit of the Crown. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 107.

Responsibility in case of lost school moneys.

Penalty on secretary-treasurer, or trustee for refusing to account.

114. No secretary-treasurer appointed by the school trustees of any school section, and no person having been such secretary-treasurer, and no trustee or other person who may have in his possession any books, papers, chattels, or moneys, which came into his possession as such secretary-treasurer, trustee or otherwise, shall wrongfully withhold, or neglect or refuse to deliver up, or account for, and pay over the same or any part thereof to the person, and in the manner directed by the school corporation then in office, or by other competent authority; and such withholding, neglect or refusal to deliver up or account for, shall be punishable, as provided in the three following sections of this Act. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 108.

Mode of proceeding.

115. Upon application to the Judge of the County Court, by a majority of the trustees, or by any two ratepayers of the section supported by their affidavit made before some Justice of the Peace, of such wrongful withholding or refusal, the Judge shall make an order that such secretary-treasurer, or person having been such secretary-treasurer or trustee, or other person, do appear before him at a time and place to be appointed in the order.

Service of order.

(2) Any bailiff of a Division Court, upon being required by the Judge, shall serve the order personally on the person complained against, or leave the same with a grown-up person at his residence.

Judge to issue order.

(3) At the time and place so appointed, the Judge being satisfied that service has been made, shall, in a summary manner, and whether the person complained of does or does not appear, hear the complaint, and if he is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, the Judge shall order the person complained of to deliver up, account for, and pay over the books, papers, chattels, or moneys as aforesaid, by a certain day to be named by the Judge in the order, together with such reasonable costs incurred in making the application as the Judge may tax.

Effects of non-compliance with judge's order.

(4) In the event of non-compliance with the terms specified in such order, or any of them, the Judge shall order the said person to be forthwith arrested by the sheriff of any county in which he may be found, and to be committed to the common gaol of his county, there to remain without bail until the Judge is satisfied that the person has delivered up, accounted for, or paid over the books, papers, chattels or moneys in question, in the manner directed by the majority of the trustees, or other competent authority as aforesaid; upon proof of his having so done, the Judge shall make an order for his discharge, and he shall be discharged accordingly.

Other remedy not affected.

(5) No such proceedings shall impair or affect any other remedy which the said trustees, or other competent authority, may have against the secretary-treasurer, or person having been such secretary-treasurer or his sureties, or against any trustee or other person as aforesaid. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 109.

116. The trustees, or their secretary-treasurer in their behalf, shall not refuse to furnish the auditors of any accounts of the school corporation, or either of them, with any papers or information in their power, which may be required of them relative to their school accounts, and for any contravention of this section upon prosecution therefor by either of the auditors, or any ratepayer, shall be liable to a penalty of \$20. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 110.

Penalty on trustees refusing information, etc., to auditor.

117. In case the trustees of any rural school section neglect to transmit to the county inspector, on or before the 15th day of January in every year, a correct and verified statement of the average attendance of pupils in each of the schools under their charge during the twelve months then immediately preceding, then the school section shall not be entitled to the apportionment from the school fund for the said twelve months, and the trustees so neglecting shall be personally responsible for the amount of the loss of such apportionment. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 111.

Penalty for neglect to send half-yearly returns.

118. In case the trustees of any school section neglect to prepare and forward the aforesaid annual report to their county inspector by the 15th day of January in every year, each of them shall, for every week after such 15th day of January, and until such report has been prepared and presented, forfeit the sum of \$5 to be sued for by the county inspector, and collected and applied in the manner provided for by this Act. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 112.

Penalty for delaying yearly report.

119.—(1) If any trustee of a public school knowingly signs a false report, or if any teacher of a public school keeps a false school register, or makes a false return, with the view of obtaining a larger sum than the just proportion of school moneys coming to such school, or for any other improper purpose, the trustee or teacher shall, for every offence, forfeit to the public school fund of the municipality the sum of \$20 for which any person whatever may prosecute him before a Justice of the Peace, and the trustee or teacher may be convicted on the oath of one credible witness other than the prosecutor.

Penalty for false school reports and registers.

(2) If upon conviction, the penalty is not forthwith paid, the same shall, under the warrant of the Justice, be levied with costs by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and shall be paid by the Justice to the public school board. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 113.

Recovery by distress.

120. The trustees of every school section shall be personally responsible for the amount of any school moneys forfeited by or lost to the school section in consequence of the neglect of duty of the trustees during their continuance in office. The amount thus forfeited or lost shall be collected and applied in the manner provided for by this Act. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 114

Trustees personally responsible for moneys lost.

GENERAL PROHIBITIONS.

No inspector, trustee, teacher, etc., to act as agent for the sale of books, maps, etc.

121.—(1) No teacher, trustee, inspector, or other person officially connected with the Education Department, the normal, model, public, or high schools or collegiate institutes, shall become or act as agent for any person or persons to sell, or in any way to promote the sale for such person or persons, of any school, library, prize or text-book, map, chart, school apparatus, furniture or stationery, or shall receive compensation or other remuneration or equivalent for such sale, or for the promotion of sale in any way whatsoever.

Refusal to give up key, etc.

(2) Any teacher who refuses to give up to the school trustees possession of any visitor's book, school register, schoolhouse key or any other school property in his possession shall not be deemed a qualified teacher until restitution is made, and shall also forfeit any claim which he may have against the said trustees. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 115.

HOW FINES AND PENALTIES MAY BE RECOVERED.

How penalties under this Act shall be recoverable.

122.—(1) Unless it is in this Act otherwise provided, all fines, penalties, and forfeitures recoverable by summary proceedings, may be sued for, recovered, and enforced with costs, by and before any Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction within the municipality in which such fine or penalty has been incurred.

(2) If the fine or penalty and costs are not forthwith paid, the same shall, by and under the warrant of the convicting Justice, be enforced, levied and collected with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and shall be by the Police Magistrate or Justice paid over to the school treasurer of the school section, city, town, or village, or other party entitled thereto.

(3) In default of such distress, the Police Magistrate or Justice shall, by his warrant, cause the offender to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding thirty days, unless the fine and costs, and the reasonable expenses of endeavouring to collect the same, are sooner paid. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 116.

CONFIRMING AND REPEALING CLAUSES.

School lands granted before 1850 vested in trustees for school purposes.

123. All lands which previous to the 24th day of July 1850, were granted, devised or otherwise conveyed to any person or persons in trust for common school purposes, and held by such person or persons and their heirs or other successors in the trust, and have been heretofore vested in the public school trustees of the school section or municipality in which such lands are respectively situate, shall continue vested in such trustees, and shall continue to be held by the said trustees and their successors upon the like trusts and subject to the same conditions and estates upon or subject to which the said lands are now respectively held. R.S.O. 1897, c. 292, s. 117.

CHAPTER 40.

An Act respecting High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

SHORT TITLE, s. 1.	HIGH SCHOOL SITES, ss. 17-30.
INTERPRETATION, s. 2.	PROPERTY VESTED IN TRUSTEES, s. 31, 32.
HIGH SCHOOL CORPORATIONS, s. 3.	MUNICIPAL GRANTS :
UNION OF PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOLS, s. 4.	For maintenance, ss. 33-35.
DISSOLUTION OF SCHOOL BOARDS, ss. 5, 6.	For permanent improvements, ss 36-39.
HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS, ss. 7, 8.	HIGH SCHOOL FEES, s. 40.
NEW HIGH SCHOOLS, s. 9.	ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, s. 41.
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, ss. 10-12.	HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS, s. 42.
TRUSTEES :	Agreements with, s. 43.
Qualification and appointment, s. 13.	Retiring allowance, s. 44.
Vacancies, s. 14.	TERMS, s. 45.
First meeting, s. 15.	PENALTIES AND PROHIBITIONS, ss 46-49.
Duties, s. 16.	AUTHORIZED BOOKS, s. 50.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

GENERAL.

- Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as "*The High Schools Act.*" 59 V. c. 71, s. 1.
- Interpretation. 2. Where the words following occur in this Act they shall be construed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, unless a contrary intention appears ;
- "High Schools." 1. "High Schools" shall include Collegiate Institutes.
- "Municipality." 2. "Municipality" shall mean a city, town, incorporated village or township, but shall not mean a county.
- "County." 3. "County" shall include counties united for municipal purposes.
- District." 4. "District" shall mean the municipalities and parts of municipalities over which the high school board of trustees has jurisdiction as a corporation.

5. "County pupils" shall mean pupils whose parents or guardians reside in the county in which the high school attended by such pupils is situated, but not within the limits of such high school district.

6. "Resident pupils" shall mean pupils whose parents or guardians reside in the district in which the high school attended by such pupils is situated; or whose parents or guardians are assessed for an amount equal to the average assessment of the ratepayers of the district.

7. "Non-resident pupils" shall mean pupils whose parents or guardians do not reside in the county, city or town separated from the county in which the high school attended by such pupils is situated.

8. "Permanent improvements" shall mean such expenditure as may be necessary for the purchase or rental of a residence for the teacher, or for the purchase or rental of a school site and the erection or rental of a school house, or for the enlargement of both or either of them, or for permanently changing the system of heating and ventilation, the erection of fences, outhouses and gymnasium, or for the purchase of school furniture, maps and apparatus, library, and all other appliances required by the Regulations of the Education Department for High Schools. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 2, 1-8.

9. "Maintenance" shall mean such expenditure as may be necessary for ordinary repairs in the teacher's residence or for the improvement of the grounds attached thereto, and for the salaries of teachers, officers and servants of the board and for conducting the entrance examination prescribed by this Act and for repairs to school buildings, outhouses, gymnasium, and fences and for the improvement of the school grounds, the repair of school furniture, insurance of the school property, and sundry expenses for ordinary school purposes and such annual additions to the library, apparatus, and other school appliances as may be required by the Regulations of the Education Department for High Schools, and shall also include gratuities and retiring allowances granted to teachers. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 2, 9; 63 V. c. 54, s. 2.

10. "County Judge" or "Judge" shall mean the senior Judge of the county in which the high school is situated, provided he is not a member of the High School Board and is able to act, but if he is a member of the Board or is unable to act, then the term shall mean the junior County Judge if not a member of the Board and if able to act, but otherwise the term shall mean the Judge of the adjoining county with the largest population according to the last Dominion census. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 2; 63 V., c. 54, s. 2.

HIGH SCHOOL CORPORATIONS.

Trustees to be
a corporation.

3.—(1) The trustees of every high school district shall be a corporation, by the name of "The—High School Board," (prefixing to the term "High School," or, "Collegiate Institute," the name of the municipality within which such high school or collegiate institute is situated), and shall have and possess all the powers usually enjoyed by corporations, so far as the same are necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) The trustees of every high school shall hold office until their successors are appointed and the new board is organized. R. S. O. 1897, c. 293, s. 3.

UNION OF PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOL BOARDS.

Boards of
education.

4. (1) The trustees of any public and high school exercising jurisdiction within the same municipality may unite as a board of education for such municipality, on filing with the clerk of the municipality certified copies of resolutions to that effect, passed at meetings of each board called for the purpose of considering such union. The union so agreed upon shall take effect on and after the date fixed by this Act for the first meeting of a board of education, and thereupon all property vested in the respective boards shall become vested in the board of education, and all debts, contracts and agreements for which the respective boards were liable, shall become obligations of the board of education. R. S. O. 1897, c. 293, s. 4 (1).

(2) When a board of education is formed in any municipality in which more high schools than one have been established, all appointments by the municipality to the board of education for high school purposes shall cease from the date of any meeting at which it was agreed to form such board of education until the number of high school representatives appointed by the municipal corporation has been reduced below the number of six trustees, unless there is more than one High School in the municipality, when the number of High School trustees shall be nine, and thereafter appointments shall be made as provided by this Act, so as to secure a complete rotation of trustees every three years. R. S. O. 1897, c. 293, s. 4 (2).

(3) The union of the trustees of any public and high school so united shall form one corporation under the name of "The Board of Education" for the city, town, incorporated village or township of—(as the case may be). Such board shall have the powers of public and high school trustees. A majority of the members shall form a quorum. R. S. O. 1897, c. 293, s. 4 (3).

DISSOLUTION OF SCHOOL CORPORATIONS.

Dissolution of
boards.

5. If at any meeting of a board of education called for that purpose a majority of all the members thereof, vote in
- favour

favour of the dissolution of the board such board shall be dissolved on and after the date fixed by this Act for holding the first meeting of a board of education in each year.

(2) In case any board of education is dissolved, the members of such board of education who were appointed on behalf of the high school shall be the board of trustees for such high school, to hold office for the full term of their appointment or until changed according to this Act.

Members of board for high school to be high school trustees.

(3) In the case of such dissolution as aforesaid all school property held by the corporation for high school purposes shall vest in the high school board of trustees, subject to any trust for public school purposes attached thereto; and any other property held or possessed jointly by the corporation before dissolution shall be divided as may be agreed upon by the trustees of the high school and public school respectively at a meeting called for that purpose. If no division is made within six months, then the division shall be made forthwith by the council of the municipality within which the high school is situated. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 5.

Division of property at dissolution.

6. All high school districts and all appointments, agreements, contracts, assessments, and rate-bills, heretofore duly made in relation to high schools existing at the passing of this Act, and all powers and duties connected therewith, shall continue in full force and effect, subject to the provisions of this Act. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 6.

Existing high school organizations continued.

HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

7. Where prior to the first day of January, 1896, the municipal council of any county or of any municipality did by by-law set apart and constitute the county or any portion thereof as a district for high school purposes, the by-law, if not set aside, repealed, or quashed by any lawful authority in that behalf shall, to all intents and for all purposes be considered and taken as valid, legal and binding, and the high school district thereby constituted or intended to be constituted, shall also for all purposes be deemed, and taken as having been lawfully and validly constituted.

By-laws setting apart portions of counties for high school purposes.

(2) The county council may, on the petition of any municipal corporation, detach the same or any portion thereof from any high school district formed by by-law of the county council, but any change made in the boundaries of a high school district shall not relieve the taxable property of the district or any portion thereof from rates imposed for the issue of debentures or from any other debts incurred prior to such change. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 7.

Lands not relieved from rates.

8. On the petition of two-thirds of the ratepayers of any municipality or of any portion thereof contiguous to a high school district, or to an incorporated village or town containing

Union of portions of municipalities for high school purposes.

taining less than 3,000 inhabitants, in which a High School has been established, as provided by sub-section 2 of section 9 of this Act, the municipal council of such municipality shall, by by-law, unite the whole, or such portion thereof as is set forth in the said petition, to such high school district for high school purposes, and such union shall take effect on the first day of January next following the lapse of six months after the adoption of such by-law. R. S. O. 1897, c. 293, s. 8 (1); 61 V. c. 34, s. 1.

Withdrawal
from union.

(2) On like petition and in like manner any municipality or any portion thereof united as aforesaid, may withdraw from such high school district, but any by-law for such withdrawal shall not come into operation until the first day of January next following the lapse of six months from the passing thereof, and shall not relieve the municipality or any portion thereof from any rates imposed for the issue of debentures or from any other debts incurred while such municipality or part thereof was attached to such high school district.

Certificate of
clerk to be
evidence as to
number of
ratepayers.

(3) The certificate of the clerk of the municipality with respect to the number of ratepayers in such municipality, or in that part thereof to which the petition heretofore mentioned is intended to refer, shall be final and conclusive.

Adjustment of
assets and lia-
bilities upon
union of
municipali-
ties.

(4) In all cases in which two municipal corporations are united by proclamation or by any Act of the Legislature, all the assets and liabilities of the school corporations of the minor municipality shall be assumed by the school corporation of the united municipality. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 8 (2)-(4).

NEW HIGH SCHOOLS.

Establishment
and discontin-
uance of high
schools.

9. (1) On or before the first day of July in any year, the municipal council of any county may, subject to approval by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, pass a by-law for the establishment of a new high school in any municipality, containing not fewer than one thousand inhabitants, according to the last municipal census, and the municipal council of any county may in like manner discontinue, at the end of the current calendar year, any high school already established. R. S. O. 1897, c. 293, s. 9 (1).

Formation of
districts in
special cases.

(2) Where it is proposed to form a high school district to be composed of more municipalities than one, or of an incorporated village or town and part of one or more municipalities within the county, the county council may pass a by-law for the establishment of a high school in any incorporated village, although containing less than one thousand inhabitants, within the proposed district, but such by-law shall not be operative until it is shown to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that the municipalities affected have passed by-laws as provided by section 8 of this

this Act, for uniting with such incorporated village so as to constitute a district containing at least 3,000 inhabitants according to the last Dominion census. R. S. O. 1897, c. 293, s. 9 (2); 61 V., c. 34, s. 2.

(3) The municipal council of a city may establish as many high schools in such city as it may deem expedient, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 9 (3). In cities.

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE OF STUDY.

10.—(1) In every high school, instruction shall be given in the higher branches of a practical English and commercial education; the natural sciences, with special reference to agriculture; the elements of mathematics and physics; and the Latin, Greek, French and German languages, so far as to prepare students for matriculation into the University of Toronto. When the Senate of the University prescribes optional courses for matriculation, the trustees of any high school may rescribe the option or options to be taken in such school. Course of instruction in high schools.

(2) Any high school that complies with the regulations of the Education Department with respect to collegiate institutes may be raised to the rank of a collegiate institute by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 10. Collegiate Institutes.

11. It shall be lawful for the trustees of any high school to establish classes in military instruction, and in the event of their so doing and appointing a qualified drill instructor, they shall be entitled to receive the sum of \$50 annually out of any money voted by the Legislative Assembly for that purpose, provided the class consists of not less than twenty-five pupils over sixteen years of age and passes such examination and inspection as may be prescribed by the Education Department. R. S. O. 1897, c. 293, s. 11. Military instruction.

12.—(1) The council of every municipality may, subject to the regulations of the Education Department, employ one or more persons holding the degree of Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture or a certificate of qualification from the Ontario Agricultural College, to give instruction in agriculture in the high schools of the municipality, and the council shall have power to raise such sums of money as may be necessary to pay the salaries of such instructors and all other expenses connected therewith. Such course of instruction shall include a knowledge of the chemistry of the soil, plant life, drainage, the cultivation of fruit, the beautifying of the farm, and generally all matters which would tend to enhance the value of the products of the farm, the dairy and the garden. Appointment of instructors in agriculture.

(2) The trustees of any high school or any number of boards of such trustees may severally or jointly engage the services

services of any person qualified as in the preceding section for the purpose of giving similar instruction to the pupils of their respective schools, provided always that such course of instruction shall not supersede the instruction of the teacher in charge of the school, as required by the regulations of the Education Department.

Course to be open to all residents.

(3) As far as practicable, the course of lectures in agriculture by such temporary instructor, shall occupy the last school period of each afternoon and shall be open to all residents of the school section or municipality. 62 V. (2) c. 36, s. 13.

TRUSTEES

Qualification of trustee.

13.—(1) Any ratepayer 21 years of age residing in the county or municipality in which the high school is situated who is not a member or officer of the municipal council of such municipality or county shall be qualified to serve as a high school trustee, or as a member of a board of education.

Number and appointment of high school trustees.

(2) Every high school corporation shall consist of at least six trustees. In the case of high schools situated in any municipality within the jurisdiction of the county, three of such trustees shall be appointed by the county council, and additional trustees shall be appointed by the municipalities composing the high school district as follows, that is to say:—

(a) Where a high school district is composed of one municipality the municipal council thereof shall appoint three additional trustees; where a high school district is composed of two municipalities, each municipality shall appoint two additional trustees; and where a district is composed of more than two municipalities, each municipality shall appoint one additional trustee. Any portion of a municipality assessed for \$50,000, included in a high school district, shall be considered a municipality for the purposes of this section. In every case one of the trustees appointed by the county council and one trustee in each municipality composing the high school district shall retire each year.

(3) Where a high school district is composed of a county, the county council shall appoint six trustees for such district, two of whom shall retire every year.

(4) In cities and in towns separated from the county, the municipal council thereof shall appoint six trustees for each of the high schools of such city or town; where the high schools in a city do not exceed three in number the municipal council shall appoint six trustees for each high school, and the trustees so appointed shall, with such additional trustees as are authorized by this Act, form one corporation. The municipal council of every city and town shall, by by-law, provide for the annual retirement of so many of the trustees appointed by the council as shall secure a complete rotation every three years. R. S. O 1897, c. 293, s. 12 (1) (4).

(5) Where the trustees of any high school situated in a city or in a town separated from the county, notify the county clerk that such high school is open to county pupils on the same terms as high schools in the municipalities not separated from the county, the county council may, from time to time, appoint three additional trustees of and for such high school so long as the school is open to county pupils on the terms aforesaid; but such trustees in the case of the Board of Education shall not take any part in any of the proceedings affecting the public school, and such high school shall for all the purposes of this Act be considered a county high school. R. S. O. 1897, c. 293, s. 12 (5) amended.

(6) The separate school board of the city, town, or incorporated village in which a high school is situated, may appoint one trustee of and for the high school board or board of education, who shall not be a member of the separate school board and who shall hold office for one year, provided always, in the case of a board of education, that such trustee shall not take part in any of the proceedings affecting the public school.

(7) Except in the case of a board of education, the public school trustees of every city, town, or incorporated village in which a high school is situated, may appoint annually one trustee of and for the high school board, who shall not be a member of the public school board, and who shall hold office for one year. R. S. O. 1897, c. 293, s. 12 (6) (7).

Vacancies on Board.

14.—(1) Vacancies arising from the annual retirement of trustees shall be filled at the first meeting thereof after being ^{Vacancies, how filled.} duly organized in each year by the municipal councils or by the boards of trustees empowered under this Act to make the appointments; and vacancies arising from death, resignation, or removal from the high school district or county, or otherwise, shall be filled forthwith by the municipal council or board of trustees having the right of appointment, and the person appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired term of the person whose place has become vacant.

(2) Where any town that has been separated from the county for municipal purposes is re-united to the county, the high school trustees appointed by the town council and in office at the time of such union shall continue in office till the expiration of the term for which they were appointed. Vacancies arising from any cause in the representation of the town shall not be filled till the number of trustees has been reduced below the number required by this Act. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293 s. 13.

First Meeting.

When first meeting to be held.

15.—(1) The first annual meeting of every board of trustees or board of education shall be held at the hour of seven o'clock (or at such hour of the same day as may have been determined by resolution of the former board,) in the afternoon of the first Wednesday of February, or at an earlier date fixed by the board in case all the appointments of trustees have been made.

Organization.

(2) Every first annual meeting of every board of trustees or board of education shall be organized by the election of a chairman who shall be a member of the board, and a secretary and treasurer, or secretary-treasurer.

Quorum.

(3) A majority of the board shall form a quorum. (*New.*)

Secretary to preside at first meeting until chairman elected.

(4) The secretary or secretary-treasurer for the previous year shall preside at the first meeting of the board until the chairman is elected, or if there be no secretary or secretary-treasurer then such member of the board shall preside as may be appointed for that purpose ;

Equality of votes on the election of chairman.

(5) In case of an equality of votes at the election of chairman, the trustee who is assessed for the largest sum on the last revised assessment roll shall have a second or casting vote, in addition to his vote as a member of the board.

Chairman to vote.

(6) The chairman or presiding officer of the board may vote with the other members of the board on all questions, and any question on which there is an equality of votes shall be deemed to be negatived. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 14 (2)-(4)

Duties of Trustees.

Duties of trustees.

16. It shall be the duty of every board of trustees and they shall have power :—

Fix meetings of board.

1. To fix the times and places of the board meetings, the mode of calling and conducting them, and of keeping a full and correct account of the proceedings of such meetings ;

Charge of high school.

2. To take charge of the high school for which they have been appointed trustees, to keep the school buildings in proper repair, to provide from time to time suitable furniture and equipment and to see that the grounds and all the property of the corporation are duly protected ;

Collection of fees for tuition.

3. To settle the amount to be paid by parents and guardians for each pupil attending the high school, subject to this Act, to fix the times of payment, and, when necessary, to sue and recover such amounts ; R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 15, (1-3).

4. To give the necessary orders upon the treasurer of the board for the payment of gratuities or retiring allowances of teachers and the salaries of the teachers and other officers and servants of the high school, and for such other expenses for promoting the interests of the high school as may be authorized by the board; and to take such security from the treasurer of the board as they may deem expedient; R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 15, 4; 63 V. c. 54, s. 3.

Orders for salaries and expenses.

5. To apply to the municipal council or councils liable under this Act on or before the 1st day of August, or at such other time as may be required by the municipal council for such sums of money as the board may require for the maintenance of the high school for the twelve months next following the date of such application, exclusive of all fees from pupils and other sources, and of appropriations from the Legislature and municipal council of the county; and for such additional sum as they may deem expedient for permanent improvements for the same period of time not exceeding five hundred dollars;

Application to councils, how made.

6. To expel, on the report of the principal, any pupil whose conduct may be deemed injurious to the welfare of the school, and to expel any pupil whose parents or guardians neglect or refuse to pay the tuition fees of such pupil after reasonable notice;

Expulsion of pupils.

7. To appoint and remove such teachers, officers and servants as they may deem expedient, and to fix their salaries and prescribe their duties; and to see that the high school is conducted according to this Act, and the regulations of the Education Department;

Appointment and removal of teachers.

8. To provide adequate accommodation according to the regulations of the Education Department for all resident pupils, and in the case of high schools receiving aid from the county for county pupils also, subject to section 34 of this Act;

Accommodation for pupils.

9. To certify to the treasurer of the county on or before the first of August in each year, the amount of fees collected from county pupils for the calendar year next preceding;

Certify fees received.

10. To prepare and transmit to the Minister of Education the annual report before the 15th of January, in accordance with forms provided by the Education Department. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 15 (5)-(10).

Annual report to minister.

SITES FOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

17. A high school site shall not be selected in a township within a hundred yards of the garden, orchard, pleasure ground, or dwelling house of the owner without his consent. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 16.

Selection of site restricted

Enlargement
of school site.

18. It shall be competent for the trustees to enlarge any existing high school site, as required by the regulations of the Education Department, but no such enlargement shall be made in the direction of, or including an orchard, garden, pleasure ground or dwelling house, without the consent of the owner of the land required, unless the school site cannot be otherwise enlarged. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 17.

Arbitration in
case of dis-
agreement.

19. If the owner of any land selected by the board of trustees of any high school for a site, or for high school purposes or for the enlargement of the high school premises, refuses to sell the same, or demands therefor a price deemed unreasonable by the trustees of such high school, then such owner and trustees shall each forthwith appoint an arbitrator, and the arbitrators thus appointed, together with the senior county judge of the county in which the site in dispute is situated, or in the case of his inability to attend, any person appointed by him on his behalf as third arbitrator, or any two of them, shall appraise the damages for such land. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 18.

Proceedings
when owner
refuses to ap-
point an arbi-
trator.

20. If the owner of land selected for a school site, as provided by the preceding section neglects or refuses to appoint an arbitrator, it shall be competent for the County Judge, with the arbitrator appointed by the trustees, to meet and determine the matter; and in such cases the County Judge shall have a second or casting vote, if he and such arbitrator do not agree. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 19.

Powers of
arbitrators.

21. The arbitrators aforesaid, or any two of them, shall have the power to settle all claims or rights of incumbrancers, lessees, tenants, or other persons, as well as those of the owner, in respect of the land required for the purpose of the high school site, upon notice in writing to every such claimant, and after hearing and determining his claims or rights, and upon tender of the amount of such damage to the owner or other person entitled thereto, or to any part of such amount, by the trustees, the land shall be taken and used for the purpose aforesaid. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 20.

Proceedings
when one
arbitrator is
absent.

22. If only a majority of the arbitrators appointed to decide any case arising under the authority of this Act are present at any lawful meeting, in consequence of the neglect or the refusal of the other arbitrators to meet them, it shall be competent for those present to make and publish an award upon the matter or matters submitted to them, or to adjourn the meeting for any period not exceeding ten days, giving the absent arbitrator notice of the adjournment. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 21.

Award to
constitute
title.

23. Any award for a high school site made and published under this Act, if there be no conveyance, shall thereafter be deemed to be the title of the trustees to the land mentioned therein, and shall be a good title thereto against all persons interested in the property in any manner whatsoever, and shall

shall be registered in the proper registry office on the affidavit of the secretary of the board of trustees verifying the same. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 22.

24. The costs of arbitration shall be paid by the parties Costs. concerned in such proportion as may be determined by the arbitrators. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 23.

25. All corporations and persons whatever, tenants in tail Who may convey. or for life, guardians, executors, administrators, and all other trustees whatsoever, not only for and on behalf of themselves, their heirs and successors, but also for and on behalf of those they represent, whether infants, issue unborn, lunatics, idiots, femmes-coverts, or other persons, seized possessed of or interested in any land, may contract for, sell or convey all or part thereof to high school trustees for a school site or an addition to the school site, or for a teacher's residence; and any contract, agreement, sale, conveyance and assurance so made shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and the corporations or persons so conveying are hereby indemnified for what they respectively do by virtue of or in pursuance of this Act. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 24.

26. If the owner of land duly selected for the said purpose is absent from the county in which the land lies, or is unknown, the trustees may procure from a sworn surveyor a certificate that he is not interested in the matter; that he knows the land and that some certain sum therein named is, in his opinion, a fair compensation for the same; and on filing the said certificate with the Judge of the County Court of the county in which the land lies, accompanied by an affidavit or affidavits which satisfy the Judge that the owner is absent from the county and that, after diligent inquiry, he cannot be found, the Judge may order a notice to be inserted for such a time as he sees fit in some newspaper published in the county; and he may, in addition thereto, order a notice to be sent to any person by mail, or may direct service of the same to be effected in such other way as he sees fit. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 25. Notice in case owner is absent or unknown.

27. The notice shall contain a short description of the land Particulars of notice. and a declaration of the readiness of the trustees to pay the sum certified as aforesaid; shall give the name of a person to be appointed as the arbitrator of the trustees if their offer of that sum is not accepted; shall name the time within which the offer is to be accepted, or an arbitrator named by the owner; and shall contain any other particulars which the County Judge may direct. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 26.

28. If within such time as the Judge directs, the owner Appointment of arbitrator by Judge. does not notify the trustees of the acceptance of the sum offered by them, or notify to them the name of a person whom he appoints as arbitrator, the Judge shall, on the application of the trustees, appoint a sworn surveyor to be sole arbitrator for determining

determining the compensation to be paid for the property. R. S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 27.

Responsibility of trustees as to compensation.

29. Where land is taken by the trustees without the consent of the owner, the compensation to be paid therefor shall stand in the stead of the land; and after the trustees have taken possession of land, any claim to, or incumbrance upon the same, or any portion thereof, shall, as against the trustees, be converted into a claim to the compensation or to a proportion thereof, and the trustees shall be responsible accordingly whenever they have paid such compensation or any part thereof to a party not entitled to receive the same, saving always their recourse against such party. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 28.

Deposit of compensation money by trustees.

30. If the trustees have reason to fear any claims or incumbrance, or if any party to whom the compensation or any part thereof is payable refuses to execute the proper conveyance, or if the party entitled to claim the same cannot be found or is unknown to the trustees, or if for any other reason the trustees deem it advisable, they may pay the arbitration and other expenses, and deposit the amount of the compensation with the High Court, or in such other manner as the County Judge may direct, with interest thereon for six months, and may deliver therewith an authentic copy of the conveyance, or of the agreement or award if there be no conveyance; and such agreement or award shall thereafter be deemed to be the title of the trustees to the land therein mentioned, and shall be a good title thereto against all persons interested in the property in any manner whatever, and shall be registered in the proper registry office on an affidavit of the secretary of the board of trustees verifying the same. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 29.

PROPERTY VESTED IN TRUSTEES.

High school property vested in trustees.

31.—(1) All property heretofore granted, devised or acquired in any municipality and vested in any person or persons, or corporation, for high school purposes, or which may hereafter be so granted, devised or acquired, shall be deemed and be taken as having vested absolutely in the board of high school trustees, and the board shall have full power to convey, sell, transfer, or lease such property, upon the adoption of a resolution by the board that such property is no longer required for high school purposes, and the proceeds of such sale, transfer or lease shall be applied for the use of such high school.

High school trustees may sell site.

(2) The trustees of any high school district or any board of education may, with the approval of a majority of the municipal council or councils composing the district, and of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, sell, transfer or lease any site, territory or other property vested in them as a corporation, and after making provision for all debts and liabilities of the corporation, apply the residue of the proceeds of such sale, transfer or lease to

to any purpose that may be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and on such sale, transfer or lease and disposition of assets as aforesaid, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by proclamation in the *Ontario Gazette*, declare such corporation dissolved and determined. R. S. O. 1897, c. 293, s. 30.

32.—(1) The board of trustees of any high school or collegiate institute, upon receipt of any money bestowed by legacy, gift or otherwise, may agree with the person or persons from whom the same is received for the establishment of a permanent scholarship, provided such sum of money is sufficient when invested at a rate not exceeding four per centum per annum to yield an amount not less than the annual fee charged to pupils at such high school or collegiate institute.

Receiving money for establishment of scholarship.

(2) Such scholarship shall be awarded only to a ratepayer or to a child of a ratepayer of the municipality or municipalities contributing to the maintenance of such high school or collegiate institute.

Scholarships to be given to ratepayers.

(3) The board of trustees of any high school or collegiate institute shall have the right to invest any money received by them through legacy, gift or otherwise, and shall for such purpose have and exercise the powers conferred upon trustees by *The Trustee Investment Act*. 63 V. c. 54, s. 1.

Investment of scholarship fund.

Rev. Stat. c. 130.

MUNICIPAL GRANTS FOR MAINTENANCE.

33. The municipal council of every county shall on or before the 15th day of December in each year pay for the maintenance of every high school in any town not separated from the county, or in any incorporated village or township within the county, without any abatement because of fees paid by county pupils, an amount equal to the legislative grant apportioned by the Minister of Education for each of such high schools. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 31.

Aid to high schools from counties.

34.—(1) Where the cost of the maintenance of county pupils at any high school exceeds the legislative grant apportioned by the Minister of Education as aforesaid, and of the fees received from county pupils, the county shall, in lieu of the equivalent of the legislative grant, be liable for the maintenance of county pupils in the proportion which the average attendance of county pupils enrolled at such high school during the preceding three years bears to the average attendance of all the pupils enrolled at the same school for the same period of three years. In the case of new high schools the period herein mentioned for which the average attendance is to be reckoned, shall be the number of years for which such school was open, not exceeding three years.

When further grant from county to be made.

(2) In order to ascertain the liability of the county in all such cases the trustees shall submit to the County Judge as referee a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditure of the high school for maintenance for each of the preceding years under consideration such statement to be

Detailed statements required.

certified by the auditors authorized under this Act to audit high school accounts; and also a statement of the names, residence and attendance of resident, non-resident and county pupils for each year of a like period, such last mentioned statement to be certified by the chairman of the board. The chairman shall also certify as to the amount of the legislative grant and the fees from county pupils received for the time under consideration and the referee shall deduct the amount of such grant from the whole cost of maintenance of each high school, in determining the liability of the county for the maintenance of county pupils as required by the preceding sub-section, and shall give the county credit for the amount received as fees from county pupils as a payment on account of such maintenance.

Disputes as to grants to be referred to county Judge.

(3) The trustees and the county council may by mutual agreement settle annually the amount to be paid by the county for the maintenance of county pupils, but in the event of their inability to agree with respect to such amount either party may refer the matter in dispute to the County Judge, who shall have power to settle the same. Provided that no settlement so made shall contravene the apportionment of county aid as authorized by section 38 of this Act, and any award made by the referee shall be binding on the parties thereto for a period of three years.

Costs of reference.

(4) The costs of reference to the County Judge shall be paid by the municipal council of the county and the trustees of the high school concerned, in the proportion which the county pupils bear to all the pupils enrolled in such high school.

Provision for maintenance of county pupils by municipality outside of the high school district.

(5) Any municipality not included in a high school district of the county may provide for the payment of its share of the maintenance of county pupils by assessment upon the rate-payers of the municipality. The amount payable in such case shall be in the proportion which the equalized assessment of the municipality bears to the equalized assessment of all the municipalities of the county not included in any high school district. When any rate is levied as aforesaid then such municipality shall not be liable except as provided in section 36 for any other rates for high school purposes, and all money so collected shall be paid to the county treasurer on or before the 15th of December in each year.

No other rates to be levied except for Government grant.

Maintenance of county pupils in city or town high school.

(6) Where the trustees of any high school situated in a city or in a town separated from the county notify the county clerk that such high school is open to county pupils on the same terms as high schools in the municipalities not separated from the county, the county council shall in all such cases pay the cost of the maintenance of county pupils at such high schools; and such sum may be settled by mutual agreement, but in case of any dispute the amount shall be settled as hereinbefore provided.

(7) Where any municipality is not under the jurisdiction of the same county council as the high school district to which it is contiguous, the county council having jurisdiction over such municipality may pay to the trustees of the high school attended by the pupils from such municipality for the maintenance of the pupils of such municipality at the same rate as for county pupils. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 32.

Contiguous municipality in another county

35. The municipal council or councils of every high school district shall levy and collect each year from their respective municipalities such sum or sums as the trustees of the high school may deem necessary for the maintenance of the high school in addition to that received from the county council and other sources under this Act, and a further sum, not exceeding five hundred dollars, in any one year, if required by the trustees for permanent improvements, and said sum shall be levied by one uniform rate over the whole district. R.S.O., 1897, c. 293, s. 33 (1).

Councils in high school districts to levy rates.

GRANTS FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

36. All sums of money required by the trustees of any high school for permanent improvements exceeding five hundred dollars shall be raised by assessment on the ratepayers of the municipality or municipalities composing the high school district, on the application of the board of trustees to the municipal council or councils of the district, made on or before the first of August in each year, and in the event of the municipal council, where the high school district is composed of one municipality, or in the event of a majority of the municipalities composing the high school district approving of such application, the municipality within which the high school is situated shall issue debentures therefor in the manner provided for the issue of municipal debentures under *The Municipal Act*. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 34.

Grants for improvements exceeding \$500.

Rev. Stat. c. 223.

37.—(1) In the case of a high school district composed of one municipality, if the council thereof refuses, or where the high school district is composed of two municipalities, if the council of one municipality refuses, or if a majority of the municipalities composing the high school district refuse to raise or borrow such sum of money aforesaid by debentures, the said council or councils shall, on the request of the trustees, submit such application to the vote of the municipality or municipalities concerned, in the manner provided by *The Municipal Act*, for the creating of debts, and in the event of the assent of a majority of the electors in the high school district qualified to vote upon a by-law for creating debts being thereby obtained, it shall be the duty of the council of the municipality in which the high school is situated to raise or borrow such sum.

Refusal of municipal council to provide funds.

Rev. Stat. c. 223.

(2) Where the high school district is composed of more municipalities than one, the municipal council of each municipality

Equalization of rates.

municipality composing the district shall pay to the council of the municipality in which the high school is situated such proportion of the loan raised for high school purposes as the equalized assessment of each municipality or part thereof belonging to the high school district, bears to the equalized assessment of the whole district. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the municipality within which the high school is situated from assuming the full cost of permanent improvements, or from undertaking to pay any debentures that may be issued for such purpose notwithstanding that such municipality forms only a part of the high school district.

Submission to ratepayers. (3) The municipal council or councils of any high school district, or a majority of them, may, if deemed expedient, without submitting the same to a vote of the ratepayers of the municipality or municipalities comprising the district, as required by *The Municipal Act*, for the creating of debts, pass a by-law or by-laws for the purpose of raising or borrowing money, on the application of the high school board for permanent improvements.

Term of debentures. (4) Any debenture for any loan of money for school purposes may be for such term of years, not exceeding thirty, as the municipal council may think fit, or the municipal council may in its discretion make the principal of such debt repayable by annual or other instalments, in the manner provided by *The Municipal Act*.

Exemption by by-law not to affect liability for school rates. (5) No municipal by-law hereafter passed for exempting any portion of the rateable property of a municipality from taxation in whole or in part shall be held or construed to exempt such property from school rates of any kind whatsoever. R.S.O. 1897 c. 293, s. 35.

Assessments for maintenance or permanent improvements. **38.**—(1) The council of any municipality or county may raise by assessment in addition to the sum required to be raised by this Act, such further sums of money as may be deemed expedient by the council for the maintenance or permanent improvement of any high school, provided in the case of counties that the additional sum so raised for high school purposes shall be apportioned among all the high schools of the county in proportion to the liability of the county to each high school.

Rates in united counties may be apportioned. (2) The county council of two or more counties united for municipal purposes may apportion the amount to be levied for high schools so that each county forming such union shall be liable only for the maintenance of the high schools within such county. R.S.O. 1897 c. 293, s. 36.

Permanent improvements. **39.** All moneys which any municipal council of the high school district is authorized to collect under this Act for permanent improvements shall be paid to the treasurer of the high school board on or before the 25th day of December of the year in which application was made by the high school trustees

trustees for such moneys; all moneys which the municipal council is authorized to collect by assessment, or to raise by way of loan, or otherwise, for the maintenance of a high school shall be paid from time to time to the high school treasurer as the board may, by requisition, require. For maintenance.

(2) The treasurer of every high school board shall give security to the board appointing him for the due and faithful performance of his duties, and shall submit his accounts to the auditors of the municipality in which the high school is situated, whose duty it shall be to audit such accounts in the same way as the municipal treasurer's accounts are audited. R.S.O. 1897 c. 293, s. 37.

HIGH SCHOOL FEES.

40.—(1) County pupils shall pay to the treasurer of the high school board such fees as the municipal council of the county may deem expedient, but such fees shall be uniform and shall not exceed one dollar per month. The scale of fees so fixed shall take effect from the beginning of the high school term next ensuing after adoption thereof by the county council, and shall continue in force for three years or for such term as may be agreed upon between the trustees and county council. R.S.O., 1897, c. 293 s. 3 (1). County pupils.

(2) County pupils admitted to a high school situated in a city or in a town separated from the county, on the same terms as resident pupils, shall pay to the treasurer of the high school or collegiate institute board the same fees are paid by resident pupils. *New.*

(3) Non-resident pupils shall pay to the treasurer of the high school board such fees as the board of trustees may deem expedient, but such fee shall not be greater than the cost of maintenance at such high school, nor less than the fees imposed by the council on county pupils. Non-resident pupils.

(4) Resident pupils shall pay to the treasurer of the high school board such fees as the trustees of the high school may deem expedient. Resident pupils.

(5) The council of any municipality not included in a high school district may provide by assessment for the payment of any fees imposed by the county council on county pupils or by the board of trustees on non-resident pupils who reside in such municipality. R.S.O. 1897 c. 293, s. 38. (2)-(4). Council may pay fees.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

41. A uniform entrance examination for the admission of pupils to high schools shall be held annually in every high school district according to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Education Department. Examinations may be held at such other places in every county as shall be recommended by the county council of which notice shall be given to the inspector by the county clerk. Expenses of examination.

Board of
examiners.

(2) Every high school district shall be under one board of examiners. The trustees of the public and separate schools of the city, town or incorporated village in which a high school is situated shall on or before the 1st day of June each appoint an examiner, for the purpose of such examination. The inspector or inspectors of public schools of the inspectoral district within which the high school is situated and the principal of the high school shall be *ex officio* members of such board.

Qualifications
of examiners.

(3) Any person actually engaged in teaching, who is the holder of a first-class certificate, or any person actually engaged in teaching who is the holder of a second-class provincial certificate and who has had five years' experience as a teacher may be appointed examiner.

Examiners'
fees.

(4) The board of trustees and the board of examiners may agree upon the sum to be paid annually for the entrance examination of pupils, but in the absence of any agreement, examiners shall be allowed the sum of one dollar per pupil for conducting such examination and this allowance shall include the travelling expenses of the examiners, presiding at the examination, reading and valuing the papers of candidates and reporting the results to the Education Department.

Expenses of
entrance
examination.

(5) The board of education or the trustees of the high school district within which the examination is held shall on the requisition of the chairman of the board of examiners pay all the expenses of the examination at such high school, and such expenses shall be deemed to be part of the cost of maintenance of such high school. The travelling and other expenses of the presiding examiners in respect of examinations held at other places shall be paid by the county council.

Rights of
pupils.

(6) County pupils shall have the right to attend any high school aided by the council of the county in which their parents or guardians reside. Resident pupils shall have the right to attend the high school of the district in which their parents or guardians reside. Non-resident pupils may attend any high school at the discretion of the trustees of such school. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 39.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Principals of
high schools.

42.—(1) No person shall be appointed principal of a high school unless he is a graduate in Arts of some University within the British Dominions, and furnishes satisfactory evidence to the Minister of Education of his knowledge of the science and art of teaching, and of the management and discipline of schools; but any person legally qualified and employed as principal in any high school before the twenty-fourth day of March, 1874, shall be deemed qualified notwithstanding this section.

(2) No person shall be appointed assistant teacher in any high school who does not possess the qualifications required by the Education Department. Assistant teachers.

(3) Every teacher of a high school shall, in the organization, discipline, management and classification of the pupils be subject to the regulations of the Education Department. Teachers.

(4) The provisions of *The Public Schools Act* respecting superannuation shall apply to teachers of high schools. Superannuation. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 40.

AGREEMENTS.

43.—(1) Any teacher of a high school who enters into an agreement with a board of trustees for one year and who serves under such agreement for three months or over, shall be entitled to be paid his salary in the proportion which the number of days during which he has taught bears to the whole number of teaching days in the year. Salary for teaching during part of the year.

(2) Every teacher shall be entitled to his salary during sickness, certified by a physician, for a period not exceeding four weeks for the entire year; this period may be increased at the pleasure of the trustees. Sickness.

(3) Any teacher who enters into an agreement with a board of trustees as teacher, and who wilfully neglects or refuses to carry out such agreement shall, on the complaint of any board of trustees, be liable to the suspension of his certificate by the Education Department. Neglect of duty.

(4) All matters of difference between trustees and teachers of high schools in regard to salary or other remuneration, whatever may be the amount in dispute, shall be decided in the Division Court of the division in which the cause of action arose; provided always that the decision of the court in such cases may be appealed from, as under *The Public Schools Act*. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 41. Disputes between teachers and trustees.

44. Where any teacher retires, having reached the age of 60 years or after serving for 20 years or longer, the board of trustees may grant him an annual allowance not exceeding the salary which he was receiving at the time of retirement, or may in lieu of such allowance make a grant to such teacher by way of gratuity of such sum as will represent the present value of an allowance aforesaid for his life, computed on the basis of interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. 63 V. c. 54, s. 4. Retiring allowance to teachers.

TERMS.

45. The academic year of every high school shall consist of three terms; the first shall begin on the first day of September and end on the twenty-second day of December; the second term shall begin on the third day of January and end on the Thursday Duration of academic year.

Thursday before Easter Sunday; the third term shall begin on the second Monday after Easter Sunday, and end on the thirtieth day of June. Every Saturday, every public holiday and every day proclaimed a holiday by the council of the municipality in which the high school is situated shall be a holiday in such high school. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 41.

PENALTIES AND PROHIBITIONS.

Trustees
contracting
with board.

46. No high school trustee shall enter into any contract agreement, engagement or promise of any kind, either in his own name, or in the name of another, and either alone or jointly with another, in which he has any pecuniary interest, profit, or promised or expected benefit, with the corporation of which he is a member, or have any pecuniary claim upon or receive compensation from such corporation for any work, engagement, employment, or duty on behalf of such corporation, and every such contract, agreement, engagement or promise shall be null and void, and such trustee shall also *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and a majority of the other trustees shall declare the same vacant forthwith, and notify the clerk of the municipality, or board of trustees having authority to appoint such trustee accordingly. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 43.

Newspaper
proprietors
inserting
official adver-
tisements
not disquali-
fied from
sitting in
school
boards, etc.

47. No person shall be disqualified from being elected a member of any high school board, or from sitting and voting in such board by reason only of his being proprietor of or otherwise interested in a newspaper or other periodical publication in which from time to time official advertisements are inserted by the council or board which appear in other newspapers or publications in the municipality or school district, or which is subscribed for by the board or by any of the departments or offices of the school district, although such advertisements or subscriptions are paid for at the usual rate out of the moneys of the school board, but this shall not apply to any person who has entered into an agreement or contract with a school board, to do at a specified rate all or the greater part of the printing required by such board during the term of such agreement or contract, but such member of school board shall not be entitled to vote where his own account is in question. 62 V. (2) c. 11, s. 22.

When seat on
board may be
declared
vacant.

48. If a trustee of any high school is convicted of any indictable offence, or becomes insane, or absents himself from the meetings of the board for three consecutive months, without being authorized by resolution entered upon its minutes, or ceases to be a resident within the county or municipality for which he is a trustee, such trustee shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and the remaining trustees shall direct the secretary of the board to notify the clerk of the county or municipality or board of trustees having authority to appoint such trustee accordingly. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 44.

49. Any person who wilfully interrupts or disquiets any high school established and conducted under the authority of this Act, by rude or indecent behaviour, or by making a noise either within the place where such school is kept or held, or so near thereto as to disturb the order or exercises of the high school shall, for each offence, on conviction thereof before a Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, on the affidavit of one credible witness, forfeit and pay for high school purposes to the trustees of the high school district within which the offence was committed, such sum not exceeding \$20 together with the costs of conviction, as the said Police Magistrate or Justice may think fit. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 45. Disturbing schools.

AUTHORIZED BOOKS.

50.—(1) No teacher shall use or permit to be used as text-books in a high school any books except such books as are authorized by the Education Department, and no portion of the legislative or municipal grant shall be paid to any high school in which unauthorized books are used. Text-books.

(2) Any authorized text-book in actual use in any high school may be changed by the teacher of such school for any other authorized text-book in the same subject on the written approval of the trustees, provided always such change is made at the beginning of a school term, and at least six months after such approval has been given. Change of text-books.

(3) In case any teacher or other person negligently or wilfully substitutes any unauthorized text-book in place of any authorized text-book in actual use upon the same subject in his school, he shall for each such offence, be liable on conviction before a Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding \$10, payable to the municipality for high school purposes, together with costs, as the Police Magistrate or Justice may think fit. R.S.O. 1897, c. 293, s. 46. Teachers substituting unauthorized text-books.

51. The following Acts and parts of Acts of the Province of Ontario are hereby repealed:—Revised Statutes of Ontario 1897, c. 293, 61 Victoria chapter 34, 62 Victoria (Second Session) chapter 11, section 22 and chapter 36, section 13 so far as the same relate to High Schools, 63 Victoria chapter 54. Acts Repealed.

CHAPTER 56.

An Act respecting Truancy and Compulsory School Attendance.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :—

Interpreta-
tion.

1. When the words following occur in this Act they shall be construed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, unless a contrary intention appears.

“ School.”

(1) “ School ” shall mean a public, separate or private school, at which instruction is given regularly in reading, spelling, writing, grammar, geography and arithmetic ;

“ Inspector.”

(2) “ Inspector ” shall mean an inspector of public or separate schools ;

“ Principal.”

(3) “ Principal ” shall mean the head teacher of any public, separate or private school.

Children from
8 to 14 to
attend school.

2. All children between eight and fourteen years of age shall attend school for the full term during which the school of the section or municipality in which they reside is open each year, unless excused for the reasons hereinafter mentioned, and if the parents or guardians having legal charge of such children shall fail to send them to school regularly for said full term, or if such children shall absent themselves from school without satisfactory excuse, such parents, guardians and children shall be subject to the provisions and penalties of section 9 of this Act.

Duty of per-
sons with
whom child-
ren reside.

3. Any person who receives into his house a child of any other person, under the age of fourteen years, and who is resident with him or in his care or legal custody, shall be deemed thereby to be subject to the same duty with respect to the instruction of such child during such residence as a parent, and shall be liable to be proceeded against as in the case of a parent, if he should fail to cause such child to be instructed as required by this Act ; but the duty of the parent under this Act shall not thereby be affected or diminished and shall continue in full force.

Exceptions.

4. No parent, guardian or other person shall be liable to any of the penalties of this Act in respect of any child :

(1) If the child is under efficient instruction at home or elsewhere ;

(2) If the child is unable to attend school by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause ;

(3) If there is no school within two miles, measured by the nearest road from such child's residence, if such child is under ten years of age, or within three miles if over this age ;

(4) If there is no accommodation in the school which the child has the right to attend ;

(5) If the child has been excused, as hereinafter provided, from attending school by a Justice of the Peace, or by the principal of the school which such child is entitled to attend ;

(7) If the child has passed the entrance examination for high schools as prescribed by the Education Department.

5.—(1) Subject to the provisions of the preceeding section no child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed by any person during school hours while the public school of the section or municipality in which the child resides is in session, and any person employing any child contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars for each offence.

Employment of children during school hours prohibited.

Penalty.

(2) Where in the opinion of any Justice of the Peace or of the Principal of the school attended by any child the services of such child are required in husbandry or in urgent and necessary household duties, or for the necessary maintenance of such child or of some person dependent upon him, such Justice of the Peace or Principal may, by certificate setting forth the reasons therefor, relieve such child from attendance at school for any period not exceeding six weeks during each public school term.

When Justice of the Peace or principal may relieve child from attendance.

6. Any child between eight and fourteen years of age, who has been expelled from school for vicious and immoral conduct, may, on the same being proven before the proper court, be sent to an industrial school as the court in its discretion may deem expedient, subject to the provisions of the *Act respecting Industrial Schools*.

Certain children may be sent to industrial schools.

Rev. Stat. c. 234.

7.—(1) The police commissioners, or, in cases where there are no police commissioners, the municipal council of every city, town or incorporated village shall appoint one or more persons to act as truant officers for the enforcement of this Act. The truant officer shall, for the purposes of this Act, be vested with police powers, and shall have authority to enter factories, workshops, stores and all other places where children may be employed, and shall perform such services as may be deemed necessary for the enforcement of this Act ;

Appointment and regulation of truant officers.

(2) In townships the trustees of each school section may appoint a truant officer, who shall have the same power and perform similar duties as truant officers in cities, towns and incorporated villages ;

(3) Any board of police commissioners or any municipal council or board of trustees having authority to appoint a truant officer shall also have authority to make such regulations for his direction in the enforcement of this Act as they may deem expedient, provided such regulations are not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act, and are approved by the Education Department ;

(4) Notice of all appointments made under this section shall be given to the inspector or inspectors within whose district such truant officers have jurisdiction and to the trustees of the municipality. Every truant officer shall report annually to the Education Department according to the forms prescribed by the Minister of Education.

8. It shall be the duty of truant officers to examine into all cases of truancy when any such come before their notice, or when requested to do so by the inspector of schools, or by any school trustee, or by any ratepayer, and to warn such truants, their parents or guardians, in writing, of the consequences of truancy if persisted in ; and also to notify the parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of any child between eight and fourteen years of age when such child is not attending school as required by this Act, and to require such parent, guardian or other person to cause the child to attend some school within five days from said notice.

Conviction
and penalty
to institute
of Act.

9. If the parent, guardian or other person having the legal charge or control of any child shall neglect or refuse to cause such child to attend some school after being notified as herein required (unless such child has been excused from such attendance as provided by this Act), the truant officer shall make, or cause to be made, a complaint against such parent, guardian or other person, before any police magistrate or Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the municipality in which the offence occurred, and upon conviction of such refusal or neglect, such parent, guardian, or other person, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars or more than twenty dollars or the court may, in its discretion, require persons so convicted to give bonds in the penal sum of one hundred dollars, with one or more sureties to be approved by said court, conditioned that the persons so convicted shall cause the child or children under their legal charge or control to attend some school within five days thereafter and to remain at school as required by this Act.

Truant officers
to institute
proceedings.

10. It shall be the duty of the truant officers appointed under this Act, to institute, or cause to be instituted, proceedings against any parent, guardian or other persons having legal control or charge of any child, or against any corporation, or against any child violating any of the provisions of this Act.

No complaint shall be entertained for any violation of this Act, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the alleged offender was duly warned in writing of the consequences of his offence by the truant officer.

11. The assessors of every municipality shall annually, when making their assessment, enter in a book, to be provided by the clerk of the municipality, in the Form A. in the schedule to this Act, the name, age and residence of every child between the age of eight and fourteen years, resident in the municipality, and the name and residence of such child's parent or guardian and return the said book to the clerk of the municipality with the assessment roll for the use of the truant officer.

Assessors to make annual list of children of school age.

12. It shall be the duty of the trustees of every school to report to the truant officer of the municipality in which their school is situated, the name, age and residence of all pupils on the school register, who have not attended school as required by this Act, together with such other information as said officer may require, for carrying out the provisions of this Act. Such reports shall be made in the last week of June and December in each year; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees to report forthwith to the truant officer all cases of truancy or expulsion in their respective schools.

Trustees to report to truant officer

13. When any of the provisions of this Act are violated by a corporation, proceedings may be had against any of the officers or agents of the corporation, who in any way participate in such violation by the corporation of which they are the officers or agents, and such officers or agents shall be subject to the same penalties as individuals similarly offending.

Violations of Act by corporations.

14. Any notice or warning required or authorized to be given by a truant officer, for the purposes of this Act may be given by delivering the same to or at the residence of the person to whom it is to be given, or in the case of a company or corporation by delivering the same, or a true copy thereof, to any agent or person employed by such company or corporation; it may also be given by post by a prepaid letter, and if given by post shall be deemed to have been given and received respectively at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving such sending, it shall be sufficient to prove that it was properly addressed and put into the post; and where it is required to be sent to any company or corporation it shall be deemed to be properly addressed, if addressed to any office or agency of such company or corporation, with the addition of the proper postal address.

Service of notices by truant officers.

Penalty for neglecting to enforce the Act.

15. Any person or officer mentioned in this Act, and designated as having certain duties to perform in the enforcement of any of its provisions, neglecting to perform any such duties, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for each and every offence.

Prosecutions.

16. All prosecutions under this Act may be brought and heard before any of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the county where the penalty was incurred or the offence was committed or wrong done, and in cities and towns, in which there is a police magistrate, before such police magistrate; and save where otherwise provided by this Act the procedure shall be governed by *The Act respecting Summary Convictions before Justices of the Peace and Appeals to General Sessions*.

Rev. Stat. c. 74.

Convictions not to be quashed for informality.

17. A conviction or order made in any matter arising under this Act, either originally or on appeal, shall not be quashed for want of form, and a conviction or order made by a court of summary jurisdiction against which a person is authorized by this Act to appeal, shall not be removed by *certiorari* or otherwise, either at the instance of the Crown or of any private person, into the High Court except for the purpose of the hearing and determination of a special case.

Onus of proof of age of child.

18. With respect to proceedings for any offence or penalty under the provisions of this Act, where a child is apparently of the age alleged, for the purpose of such proceeding it shall lie with the defendant to prove that the child is not of such age.

Certain persons not compelled to attend public or separate schools.

19. Nothing herein shall be held to require any Roman Catholic to attend a public school or to require a Protestant to attend a Roman Catholic separate school. There shall be no penalty in respect of the absence of any child from school on any day regarded as a holy day by the church or religious denomination to which such child belongs.

Commencement of Act.

20. This Act shall not come into force until the 1st day of July, 1891.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(Section 11.)

Census of all children between the ages of eight and fourteen in the (city, town, incorporated village or township), (as the case may be) of

Name of Child.	Age.	Parent or Guardian.	Residence.

CHAPTER 205.

The Public Health Act.

(In part.)

94. Whenever a case of small-pox, cholera, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, mumps, glanders, or other contagious disease, exists in any house or household belonging to which are persons attending school, the householder shall, within eighteen hours of the time such disease is known to exist, notify the head teacher of such school or schools and also the secretary of the local board of health, of the existence of such disease; and no member of such household shall attend school until a certificate has been obtained from the medical health officer, or legally qualified medical practitioner, that infection no longer exists in the house, and that the sick person, house, clothing and other effects have been disinfected to his satisfaction: and until such certificate shall have been obtained, it shall be the duty of every member of the household, and of the teacher to use all reasonable efforts to prevent the association of members of the said household with other children.

Notice of
existence of
infectious
diseases to be
given where
persons are
attending
school.

(2) Whenever the local board of health or any of its officers or members know of the existence in any house of small-pox, cholera, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles mumps, glanders or other contagious disease, they shall at once notify the head or other master of the school or schools at which any member of the household is in attendance; and should it not be evident that said member has not been exposed to said diseases, or any of them, the teacher must forthwith prevent such further attendance until the several members present a certificate stating that infection no longer exists, as provided in the preceding sub section.

(3) Whenever a teacher in any school has reason to suspect that any pupil has, or that there exists in the home of any pupil any of the above mentioned diseases, he shall be required to notify the medical health officer or, where none such exists, the local board of health, on forms supplied by the school authorities, in order that evidence may be had of the truthfulness of the report; and he shall further be required to prevent the attendance of said pupil or pupils until medical evidence of the falsity of the report has been obtained. 50 V. c. 34, s. 1.

CHAPTER 206.

An Act respecting Vaccination and Inoculation.

(In part.)

16. It shall be lawful for the trustees of any public, separate or high school, to provide that no children shall be permitted to attend any school without producing a certificate

School trustees may
require certificates of
vaccination.

of successful vaccination when demanded of him or her by the teacher. 49 V. c. 43, s. 2.

Students of High Schools, etc., may be required to produce certificates of vaccination.

17. In all cases when it is deemed necessary by the medical health officer of any municipality, owing to the presence, or threatened presence of smallpox, he may, with the approval of the local board of health require certificates of successful vaccination, or of insusceptibility on re-vaccination within seven years, of all students of high schools, collegiate institutes, colleges and universities, within the municipality to be presented to the proper authorities of the said institutions, and no student refusing to present such certificate on demand, shall be admitted to further attendance on classes in said institution until such certificate is furnished. 49 V. c. 43, s. 3.

CHAPTER 52.

An Act respecting the Use of Tobacco by Minors.

[Assented to 14th April, 1892.]

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

Supplying tobacco to persons under eighteen.

1. Any person who either directly or indirectly sells or gives, or furnishes to a minor under eighteen years of age, Cigarettes, Cigars or Tobacco in any form, shall on summary conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be subject to a penalty of not less than \$10, or more than \$50, with or without costs of prosecution, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine with or without costs and imprisonment to the said amount and for the said term, in the discretion of the convicting Magistrate.

Penalty.

And in case of a fine, or a fine and costs being awarded, and of the same not being upon conviction forthwith paid, the Justice may commit the offender to the Common Gaol, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding thirty days, unless the fine and costs are sooner paid.

Where child purchases for parent or guardian.

2. This Act shall not apply to a sale to the minor for his parent or guardian under a written request or order of the parent or guardian.

Presumption as to age.

3. A person who shall appear to the Magistrate to be under eighteen years of age, shall be presumed to be under that age unless it is shewn by evidence that he is in fact over that age.

Commencement of Act.

4. This Act shall go into effect on the first day of July, 1892.

BILL.

[1904.]

An Act to amend the Education Department Act.

Assented to 26th April, 1904.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario enacts as follows:—

1. Sub-section 1 of Section 7 of *The Education Department Act* is amended by adding thereto the following:—

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 38, s. 7 (1),
amended.

“Also to apportion under the provisions of such regulations as may be made by Order in Council all sums of money voted by the Legislative Assembly for aiding public and separate school boards in rural districts to furnish certain text-books free of cost.

Apportionment
of moneys for
free text books
in rural
districts. —

CHAPTER 40.

An Act to amend The Public Schools Act.

Assented to 17th March, 1902.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the
Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts
as follows:—

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 21.

1. Section 21 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by striking out the words "city or town" in the fourth, sixth and thirteenth lines and substituting therefor the words "urban municipality;" and by adding to the words "urban municipality" thus substituted in the thirteenth line the following words, "to pay for the conveyance of the pupils to such schools."

Conveyance of
pupils from
rural school
sections to
urban schools.

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 41,
amended.
Consolidation
of two or more
sections for
central school.

2. Section 41 of the said Act is hereby amended by adding to the first subsection the following: "or on request made in like manner to pass by-laws to consolidate two or more sections into one for the purpose of providing a central school. The trustees of the sections thus united shall continue to be trustees of the united section, but if deemed expedient the municipal council may by by-law limit the number of the school board to two members for each section, each trustee holding office for two years and one retiring annually by rotation. The trustees shall have all the powers ordinarily exercised by trustees of a rural school section, and in addition the power to meet the cost of conveyance of children to the central school established under the jurisdiction of the board."

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 61,
amended.

3.—(1) Section 61 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by adding thereto the following subsections.

Election of
trustees when
council elected
by general vote.

(7) In cities and in towns, until a resolution has been passed under the preceding subsection, the school trustees shall continue to be elected by wards notwithstanding that the aldermen or councillors are elected by a general vote and the division of any city or town into wards under any former provision of *The Municipal Act* or any special Act in force at the time of the abolition of wards for the purpose of municipal elections, shall be deemed to be continued for the purpose of the election of public school trustees

(8) Where the board of trustees are elected by ballot the election of public school trustees in such city or town shall be conducted as nearly as may be in the same manner provided by section 61 of this Act and the officers for holding such election shall be appointed by the municipal council as if the

election of councillors or aldermen by general vote had not been adopted or prescribed for such city or town.

- (9) Where the election of trustees is not by ballot the election of public school trustees in such city or town shall take place as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of section 60 of this Act.

(2) Provided that nothing in this section contained shall Proviso. affect the validity of any election of public school trustees heretofore held.

4.—(1) Subsection 1 of section 63 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by inserting therein after the word "trustee" 1 Edw. VII., c. 39, s. 63, subs. 1, amended. in the second line the words "or as to the return made by any returning officer."

(2) Subsection 2 of the said section 63 is amended by Subs. 2, amended. inserting therein after the word "elected" in the second line the words "or may order a new election."

(3) The amendments made by this section shall apply to Section to be retroactive. elections heretofore held as well as to those held after the passing of this Act.

5.—(1) The Board of High School Trustees, the Board of Public School Trustees and the Board of Separate School Trustees or the Board of Education and the Board of Separate School Trustees or any of such boards in any city or town may enter into agreements for the formation and carrying on of classes for manual training and domestic science in connection with the work of the schools under the management of such boards, and for providing suitable buildings, apparatus and appliances for carrying on such classes, and the appointment of teachers therefor. Manual training and domestic science classes.

(2) The school corporations so agreeing may delegate the management and control of such classes and the buildings, apparatus and appliances used in connection therewith, to a joint committee composed of representatives of each of such school corporations, and any joint committee so appointed may procure from time to time such buildings, apparatus, appliances and material as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the said classes, and may engage teachers therefor.

(3) Each of the members of such joint committee shall hold office during the pleasure of the school corporation by which he is appointed.

4. Every joint committee appointed under this section shall annually on or before the first day of February, furnish to each of the school corporations represented an estimate showing the amounts required for carrying on the work of such classes during the then current year, and such school corporations

shall include in the estimates to be furnished to the council of the city or town the amount so required for the said classes, and the same may be included in the school rates of the municipality and levied and collected therewith.

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 65,
sub-s. 1,
amended.

6. Subsection 1 of section 74 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended¹ by inserting therein after the word "thereto" in the fourth line the words "or repairs or improvements of the school property."

An Act to amend The Public Schools Act.

3 Edward VII, c. 32.

Assented to 12th June, 1903.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 16,
amended.

1. Section 16 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by striking out the words "with the consent, expressed in writing," in the fourth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, "by giving notice in writing, of such resignation to each."

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 41,
subs. 2,
amended.
Union school
sections.

2. Subsection 2 of section 41 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by adding after the word "section" in the 4th line the following words "or to unite parts of existing sections so as to form a new section."

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 54,
subs. 1,
amended.

3.—(1) Subsection (1) of section 54 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by striking out the word "three" in the first line of the said subsection and inserting in lieu thereof the word "five."

Subs. 2,
amended.

(2) Subsection (2) of the said section is amended by striking out the word "three" in the last line of the said subsection and inserting in lieu thereof the word "five."

Subs. 3,
amended.

(3) Subsection (3) of the said section is amended by striking out the word "three" in the last line of the said subsection and inserting in lieu thereof the word "five."

Costs of
assessors and
arbitrators.

4. The cost of proceedings under the said section 54, including the fees of assessors and arbitrators, shall be borne and be paid by the municipality in which the union school section is situate, and in case such section includes portions of two or more municipalities the said cost shall be borne and be paid by the municipalities in the same proportion as the equalized assessments of the municipalities bear to each other.

5. Subsection 1 of section 76 of *The Public Schools Act* is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 76,
subs. 1,
amended.

(1) The municipal council of any urban municipality may, on the application of the board of public school trustees, pass a by-law for borrowing money by the issue and sale of debentures for the purchase of a school site or for the erection of a school house or any addition thereto or for the purchase or erection of a teacher's residence, which debentures and the money to be raised annually therefor shall be chargeable only upon the property of ratepayers who are supporters of public schools. Where the municipal council refuses to issue such debentures to raise or borrow the sum required for the said purposes then the question shall be submitted by the municipal council, if requested by the board of trustees, to the vote of the electors qualified to vote under *The Municipal Act* for the creating of debts, and who are supporters of public schools, in the manner therein provided, and on the assent of such electors being obtained the council shall issue such debentures to rise or borrow such sum to be chargeable as aforesaid.

Submission
of question
to vote of
electors.

Rev. Stat.
c. 223.

6. Subsection 8 of section 86 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by striking out all the words of the sub-section after the word "addition" in the third line, and substituting therefor the following words "such sum annually for reasonable travelling expenses, as may be determined by the county council, but in no case shall the sum so paid be less than \$150 annually. Where the number of schools exceeds fifty there shall be paid annually the further sum of \$1.50 for each additional school up to one hundred and fifty."

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 86,
subs. 8,
amended.

7. Section 94 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by adding the words "or Public School Inspector" after the word "teacher" in the 1st and 5th lines, and by adding after the word "trustees" in the 2nd line of the said section the words "in the case of a teacher and the county council, in case of a Public School Inspector," and by striking out the word "him" in the 2nd line and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the teacher or Public School Inspector as the case may be."

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 94,
amended.

Retiring
allowance to
inspectors.

An Act to amend The Public Schools Act.

Assented to 26th April, 1904.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 21,
amended.
Admission of
pupils of rural
school sections
to urban
schools. etc.

1. Section 21 of *The Public Schools Act*, as amended by section 1 of the Act passed in the second year of His Majesty's reign and chaptered 40, is further amended by adding after the words "urban municipality" wherever they occur in the said section the words "or school section," and by striking out the word "the" in the thirteenth line and inserting in lieu thereof the word "such."

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 34,
subsec. 2.
amended.

Award of ar-
bitrators as to
site for rural
school.

2.—(1) Sub-section 2 of section 34 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by striking out all the words therein after the word "meeting" in the seventh line of the said sub-section and inserting in lieu thereof the words "shall make and publish their award, and may in and by the said award approve of the site so selected by the said trustees or may change the boundaries of the same or may select such other site as the said arbitrators or the majority of them present as aforesaid may deem more suitable for the purpose."

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 34,
amended.

(2) Section 34 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by adding the following as subsection (4):—

Consent of
majority of
ratepayers
to action to
set aside
award.

(4) No action at law to set aside any award made under this Act shall be undertaken by, or at the instance of, the trustees of any rural school section without the consent of the majority of the ratepayers of the section present at a special meeting duly called to consider the advisability of such action at law being undertaken.

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 41,
amended.

3. The paragraph numbered 1 in section 41 of *The Public Schools Act* as amended by section 2 of the Act passed in the second year of His Majesty's reign, and chaptered 40 is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:—

"Provided that when all the school sections in a township have been consolidated the Municipal Council may limit the number of trustees constituting the Public School Board to six, after at least one month's notice in writing has been given to the Secretary of the Public School Board of the intention to consider a resolution to that effect."

4. Section 45 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by striking out "1901" in the second line and inserting in lieu thereof "1904."

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 45,
amended.
School sections existing
1st April,
1904, deemed
legally
formed.

5. The paragraph numbered 2 of section 46 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "And the arbitrators or a majority of them present at any lawful meeting shall have authority to make and publish an award."

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 46,
subsec. 2,
amended.
Award of ar-
bitrators as to
formation,
etc., of union
school section.

6. Section 46 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:—

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 46,
amended.

12. "In case any award of arbitrators forming or refusing to form a new union school section has not been acted upon, or has been adjudged illegal or void by the court or judge, the proceedings in subsection 1 of this section may be taken at any time after the expiration of three years from the date of such award."

New arbitra-
tion after
expiration of
three years.

7. Section 64 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 83,
amended.

(5) In cities, towns and incorporated villages in every question (other than the election of a chairman) arising at a meeting of the Board on which there is an equality of votes, if no decision is arrived at during the same meeting or after the Board has voted twice on the question at a second meeting specially called for that purpose, the member who is assessed for the largest sum on the last revised assessment roll shall have a second or casting vote in addition to his vote as a member of the Board.

Member
assessed for
largest sum to
have a casting
vote in case of
a tie on any
question in
Public School
Board.

8. Section 82 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by inserting after the word "second" in the fourth line of the first subsection the word "interim," and inserting after the word "conduct" in the third line of the second subsection the words "interim certificates shall be valid for two years."

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 82,
subsecs. 1 and
2, amended.
Interim
certificate.

9. Section 83 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 64,
amended.

Cities and separated towns to contribute to expenses of board of examiners.

(6) The council of any city or town separated from the county shall pay to the treasurer of the county in which such city or town is situate such proportion of the per diem allowance and other expenses mentioned in sub-sections 3 and 4 of this section as may be agreed upon or as may be fixed by the order of the judge of the county court of the county on application made to him on behalf of such county or city or separated town.

1 Edw. VII.
c. 39, s. 84,
subsec. 2
amended.
Discontinuance
of model
schools.

10. Sub-section 2 of section 84 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by striking out the words "the county board of examiners may, with the approval of" in the 4th and 5th lines and inserting in the 5th line after the word "Department" the word "may."

1 Edw. VII.
c. 39, s. 86,
subsec. 8
amended.
Inspector's
allowance for
each room
with separate
teacher.

11. Sub-section 8 of section 86 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by striking out "\$5," in the second line and inserting in lieu thereof "\$6."

1 Edw. VII.
c. 39, s. 86,
subsec. 10
amended.
Grants in aid
of inspector's
salary.

12. Sub-section 10 of section 86 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by striking out "\$5," in the first line and inserting in lieu thereof "\$6," and by striking out the words "a similar sum" in the 5th line and inserting in lieu thereof "\$5" for every such teacher."

1 Edw. VII.
c. 39,
amended.

13. Section 86 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by adding the following as sub-section 10a:—

Remuneration
of county
inspectors.

(10a.) No county inspector shall receive remuneration under any of the subsections of this section, in respect of more than 120 schools; provided, however, that the salary of no county inspector already appointed shall be lessened unless his schools are decreased in number.

1 Edw. VII.
c. 39,
amended.

14. *The Public Schools Act* is amended by adding thereto the following section:—

Grant to
superannua-
tion fund by
board.

93a. The Public School Board or the Board of Education, as the case may be, of any city or town may make such annual grant as they deem proper, out of the school funds, to aid in the establishment of a superannuation fund for the public school teachers of such city or town.

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39, s. 96,
subsec. 4
amended.
Holidays in
rural schools.

15. Sub-section 4 of section 96 of *The Public Schools Act* is amended by striking out all the words in the first line and the words "of Haliburton" in the second line and inserting in lieu thereof the words "with the approval of the Public School Inspector."

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 39 amended.

16. *The Public Schools Act* is amended by inserting therein the following as section 27a.

27a. (1) Any portion of an unorganized township which forms part of a union school section, the remaining portion of which is an organized municipality or part of an organized municipality, shall for school purposes be deemed to be annexed to such organized municipality and the officers of such organized municipality shall make all assessments and collect all taxes and do all such other acts and perform all such duties and be subject to the same liabilities with respect to the portion of the unorganized township forming part of such union school section as with respect to any part thereof which lies within the organized municipality.

Assessment of portion of unorganized township forming part of union school section.

(2) Every person of the full age of 21 years assessed as a public school supporter in an unorganized township under the preceding subsection shall be entitled to vote at any election of school trustees or on any school question in such union school section.

17. (1) In case it appears to the council of any township that owing to the condition of the roads or other causes the public school in any school section in such township is inaccessible to any of the pupils entitled to attend such school during certain months of the year, the council may by by-law to be passed not later than the first day of June in any year provide for the establishment of a second school in such section to be opened during such months of the year as the council may deem advisable, and may prescribe the area within which pupils reside who shall have the right to attend such second school.

Township council authorized to establish second school in section during part of year under certain conditions.

(2) The township clerk shall transmit forthwith a copy of such by-law and minutes relating thereto to the trustees of the school section affected thereby and to the public school inspector.

Clerk to send copy of by-law to trustees.

(3) There shall be the same right to appeal against the neglect or refusal of the township council to pass such by-law as is provided by subsection 1 of section 42 of *The Public Schools Act* in the case of neglect or refusal to form, unite, divide or alter the boundaries of a school section, and the provisions of the said section respecting the time of appeal the apportionment and qualification of arbitrators and the time when the award shall take effect and its duration and as to notice of the award shall apply to every such appeal.

Rights of Appeal.

(4) In case of arbitration to determine the matter in question on the appeal, the arbitrators may provide in their award for the establishment and location of such second school and the area within which pupils reside who shall have the right to attend the same, and the period in each year during which such school shall be open.

Arbitration terms of.

Attendance at
school when
second school
closed.

(5) The provisions of sub-section 1 of section 96 of the said Act shall not apply to a school established under this section, but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to relieve the pupils attending such second school from attendance at the public school of the school section during those periods of the school year in which such second school is closed, nor to relieve the trustees of such school section from the duty of providing school accommodation for such pupils during such periods.

An Act respecting Boards of Education in certain
Cities, Towns and Villages.

Assented to 26th April, 1904.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of
the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario,
enacts as follows :—

1. (1) The council of any city having less than 100,000 inhabitants and the council of any town or incorporated village not included in a high school district may, on or before the first day of October in any year at a meeting specially called for the purpose, by resolution declare that it is expedient that the board of public school trustees and the board of high school trustees or board of education (in case the public and high school boards have been united) and the board of management of technical schools, if any, of such city, town or incorporated village should be amalgamated and a Board of Education elected in lieu thereof as provided by this Act.

Boards of education in cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants, towns and villages.

(2) In pursuance of the resolution passed under sub-section 1 of this section in lieu of the board of public school trustees and the board of high school trustees and the board of education (in case the public and high school boards have been united) and the board of management of technical schools, if any, theretofore elected or appointed in such city, town or village there shall be a board to be styled "The Board of Education for the City, Town or Village of"
(*naming the city, town or village*) which shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties theretofore possessed and performed by the boards of high school trustees and public school trustees or board of education (in case the public and high school boards have been united) and the board of management of technical schools of such city, town or village, and upon the organization of the said Board of Education all the property vested in the board of public school trustees and the board of high school trustees or board of education (in case the public and high school boards have been united) and the board of management of technical schools of such city, town or village

shall become vested in the Board of Education and all debts, contracts and agreements for which the said respective boards were liable shall become obligations of the Board of Education.

Composition of board.

2. The said Board of Education shall be composed as follows:—

(1) In cities having more than 50,000 but less than 100,000 inhabitants, twelve members to be elected and two to be appointed by the Separate School Board of such city. In cities having less than 50,000 inhabitants, nine members to be elected and one to be appointed by the Separate School Board of such city. In towns and incorporated villages not included in a high school district seven members to be elected and one member to be appointed by the Separate School Board, if any, of such town or village.

Mode of election.

(2) The members to be elected as aforesaid shall be elected by general vote of the persons qualified to vote for public school trustees in any such city, town or village and the election shall be held at the same time and place and by the same returning officer and shall be conducted in the same manner as the election of mayor; and, save as otherwise provided by this Act, all the provisions of *The Public Schools Act* respecting the election of trustees by ballot shall apply to the said election of members of the Board of Education, but no person shall vote more than once for members of the said Board.

1 Edw. VII c. 39.

Number of votes for candidates.

(3) Each person qualified to vote as aforesaid shall be entitled to as many votes as there are members to be elected to the said Board but may not give more than one vote to any one candidate.

Term of office of elected members.

(4) At the first election under this Act, the full number of members of the said Board shall be elected, and one-half of the members so elected, where the number of elected members is an even number, and the next number of elected members higher than one-half when the number of elected members is an odd number who receive the highest number of votes shall continue in office for two years thereafter and until their successors have been elected under this Act, and the new Board organized and the remaining members shall continue in office for one year and until their successors have been elected under this Act and the new Board organized.

Elections to fill places of members retiring.

(5) At each annual election after the first, a sufficient number of members shall be so elected for two years to fill the places of members retiring. The members retiring shall be eligible for re-election.

Determining question of retirement where two members have equal number of votes.

3. In case by reason of two or more members receiving an equal number of votes at the first election, the question of the retirement of one or more of them at the end of the first year is in doubt, and in case no agreement as to which of such

members shall retire is reached at the first meeting of the Board, then at the next meeting the question shall be determined by lots to be cast by the secretary or secretary-treasurer in the presence of the Board, and the result shall be entered upon the minutes of the Board.

4. In case the office of an elected member becomes vacant from any cause, the remaining members of the Board shall, at the first meeting after such vacancy occurs, elect some duly qualified person to fill such vacancy, and the person so elected shall hold his seat for the remainder of the term for which his predecessor was elected. Vacancies among elected members.

5.—(1) The appointment of a member or members to the said Board by the separate school board shall be made at the first meeting of the separate school board in the year in which the first election of members is held under this Act and at its first meeting in every second year thereafter. Appointment by separate school board.

(2) Any member so appointed shall hold office for two years and until his successor is appointed and shall be eligible for re-appointment. Term of office of appointed member.

6. No member of the separate school board shall be eligible for appointment or election as a member of the said Board. Members of separate school board not eligible.

7. In case any person appointed to the said Board of Education by the separate school board shall die, resign or remove from the municipality or vacate his office before the expiration of the term for which he is appointed, the vacancy so caused shall be filled forthwith by the separate school board, and the person appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired term of the person whose place became vacant as aforesaid. Vacancy in representation of separate school board.

8. The first meeting of the said Board of Education in each year shall be held at the hour of eight o'clock in the afternoon of the Thursday after the first Monday in January at the usual place of meeting of the former Public School Board. First meeting of board.

9.—(1) At the first meeting of the said Board in every year the members of the Board shall elect a chairman, and at the first meeting held after the passing of this Act the Board shall also elect a secretary and treasurer or a secretary-treasurer who shall hold office until removed by the Board. Chairman, secretary, treasurer.

(2) The secretary or secretary-treasurer for the previous year shall preside at the first meeting of the Board until the chairman is elected, or if there be no secretary or secretary-treasurer then such member of the board shall preside as may be appointed for that purpose. Secretary to preside at first meeting until chairman elected.

Quorum.

10. A majority of the members of the Board shall form a quorum.

Equality of
votes in elec-
tion of chair-
man.

11.—(1) In case of an equality of votes at the election of chairman the member who is assessed for the largest sum on the last revised assessment roll shall have a second or casting vote in addition to his vote as a member of the Board.

(2) In case of an equality of votes on any other question, if no decision is arrived at during the same meeting or after the Board has voted twice on the question at a meeting specially called for that purpose, the member of those entitled as members to vote on the question, who is assessed for the largest sum on the last revised assessment roll shall have a second or casting vote in addition to his vote as a member of this Board.

Vote of
chairman.

12. The chairman of the Board may vote with the other members of the Board on all questions.

Representative
of separate
schools not to
vote on public
school matters.

13. The member or members appointed by the separate school board shall not vote or otherwise take part in any of the proceedings of the Board of Education exclusively affecting the public schools.

Qualification
of members.

14. No person shall be elected to the Board of Education who is not qualified to be elected as a trustee of a public school board under *The Public Schools Act*.

Disqualifica-
tion.

1 Edw. VII, cc.
39, 40.

15. The provisions of *The Public Schools Act* and *The High Schools Act* respecting the disqualification of persons from being elected or appointed to, and from sitting and voting as members of the said boards respectively, shall apply to the said Board of Education as if the said board was named therein instead of the board of high school trustees or board of public school trustees respectively.

Board to be a
corporation.

16.—(1) Every Board of Education constituted by this Act shall be a corporation by the name of "The Board of Education for the City, Town or Village of _____" (*naming the city, town or village*) and shall have and possess all the powers usually possessed by corporations so far as the same are necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act and of *The Public Schools Act* and of *The High Schools Act* and of *The Act respecting Technical Schools* and of all amendments to the said Acts and of any by-law of the municipality establishing or relating to a technical school.

1 Edw. VII,
cc. 39, 40,
Rev. Stat.,
c. 301.

First election
of members
of Board.

(2) The first election of members for the Board of Education under this Act shall take place at the time of holding the next ensuing municipal elections for the year following the passing of the resolution mentioned in section 1 of this Act; but nothing in this Act contained shall affect the public

school board or high school board or board of education) in case the public and high school boards have been united) or the board of management of technical schools of such city, town or village for the year in which the said resolution has been passed.

17. The Board of Education of every such city or town separated from the county shall appoint an inspector of the public schools for such city or town. Appointment of inspectors.

18. The Board of Education may make such modification of the prescribed high school courses of study to be undertaken in each of the high schools under its jurisdiction as it deems expedient, and may provide for special or advanced instruction in any of such courses, and may designate such schools, or any one of them, as English, Science, Commercial, Technical or Classical High Schools, according to the course or courses of instruction provided for each, but all such courses must be approved by the Minister of Education, and the accommodation and equipment of the school and the qualifications of the staff be subject to the regulations of the Education Department. Provision for special and advanced courses of instruction in high schools.

19. This Act shall be read with and as part of *The Public Schools Act* and *The High Schools Act* and of *The Act respecting Technical Schools* and the said Acts are amended to conform to the provisions hereinbefore contained. Act incorporated with 1 Edw. VII. c. 39, 40 and Rev. Stat., c. 301.

CHAPTER 42.

An Act to amend The High Schools Act.

Assented to 17th March, 1902.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 40, s. 34,
subs. 7,
amended.

1. Subsection 7 of section 34 of *The High Schools Act* is amended by striking out the word "may" in the 4th line of the said subsection and inserting in lieu thereof the word "shall."

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 40, s. 34,
amended.

2. The said section 34 is further amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

Deduction in
case of town
separated
from the
county.

(8) In adjusting the liability of the county for the maintenance of county pupils in attendance at any high school situate in any town separated from the county, the county council (or in case of disagreement the county judge) shall deduct from the amount for which the county is liable for maintenance in such cases such amount as the municipality so separated from the county would have paid towards such grant had such municipality formed part of the county.

Payments by
county for
non-resident
and county
pupils in city
or town.

9. Subject to the deduction provided for in subsection 8 of this section when the trustees of any High School in a village, town or city adjacent to a county or in a town separated from a county have notified the county clerk that such high school is open to non-resident and to county pupils on the same terms as resident pupils, the county council shall in all cases pay for the maintenance of county pupils at such high school or schools a sum equal to eighty per cent. of the average cost of the yearly maintenance of pupils at such high school, provided that this subsection shall not apply to cities having a population of 100,000 or over.

Additional
aid to high
schools by
county.

(10) Any county council may by a two-thirds vote give additional aid to any one or more high schools or collegiate institutes in the county without giving such aid to all the high schools in said county.

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 40, s. 38,
subs. 1,
amended.

3. Subsection 1 of section 38 of the said Act is amended by striking out all the words in the said subsection after the word school in the fifth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "and the council of any county may by a two-thirds vote of the members thereof pass by-laws from time to time for granting additional aid to any one or more of the high schools in the county without making a similar provision for the other high schools therein."

4. Section 32 of *The High Schools Act* is amended by adding thereto the following subsections : 1 Edw. VII
c. 40, s. 32,
amended,

(4) The board of trustees of any high school or collegiate institute may annually award a number of free scholarships to the pupils of the public or separate schools situate within the municipality. The number of said scholarships shall be fixed by the high school or collegiate institute board, and the said board may award the same by competitive examinations or otherwise and shall have full power to prescribe the tenure of said scholarships and vote money for the expenses of holding any examinations therefor. Such scholarships shall be awarded only to a ratepayer of the municipality or municipalities contributing to the maintenance of such high school or collegiate institute. Scholarships
for public and
separate
school pupils.

(5) The board of trustees of any high school or collegiate institute may annually award a number of free scholarships not to exceed six per high school or collegiate institute to the pupils of said high school or collegiate institute on the results of form or other examinations within the said high school or collegiate institute, said scholarships to entitle the holder to not more than one year's free tuition in said high school or collegiate institute, and the high school or collegiate institute board may make all necessary rules and regulations regarding these scholarships.

5. Section 11 of *The High Schools Act*, is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph :— 1 Edw. VII
c. 40, s. 11,
amended.

The board of trustees of any high school or collegiate institute may annually vote a sum of money not exceeding \$300 in cities of 100,000 or more and not exceeding \$150 in other Municipalities for the encouragement of athletics and the expenses of school games. Grants for
athletics.

6. Subsection 2 of section 38 is amended by adding thereto the following :— 1 Edw. VII.,
c. 40, s. 38
subs. 2,
amended.

“ But in such case each county forming such union shall ” Maintenance
of county
pupils in
unions of
counties.
“ pay for the maintenance of pupils resident in it who attend ”
“ any high school situated in any other of the united counties.”

An Act to amend The High Schools Act.

3 Edward VII, c. 33.

Assented to 12th June, 1903.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :—

1 Edward VII., c. 40, s. 35, sub-sec. 6, amended.

1. Subsection 6 of section 34 of *The High Schools Act* is amended by striking out the word "the" immediately following the word "pay" in the sixth line thereof, and inserting the following words "a sum equal to eighty per cent. of the average annual," and by adding after the word "schools" in the seventh line the following words "provided that this subsection shall not apply to cities having a population of 50,000 or over."

1 Edward VII., c. 40, s. 34, subs 7, 2 Edward VII., c. 42.

2. Subsection 7 of section 34 of *The High Schools Act* and subsections 8, 9, and 10 of the said section as enacted by section 2 of the Act passed in the second year of His Majesty's reign, chaptered 42, are repealed and the following subsections substituted therefor :

Maintenance of county pupils in city town and village high schools.

(7) When the trustees of any High School in a village, township, town, or city have notified the clerk of any county, adjacent to that in which the High School is situated, that such High School is open to pupils resident in such adjacent county on the same terms as to county pupils, the council of such adjacent county shall in all cases pay for the maintenance of pupils from such county attending such High School a sum equal to 65 per cent. of the average cost of the yearly maintenance of pupils at such High School, after deducting the amount of the government grant to such High School, and the fees payable by such pupils thereat, but this subsection shall not apply to cities having a population of 50,000 or over.

Additional aid to high schools by county.

(8) The council of any county may by a two thirds vote give additional aid to any one or more High Schools or Collegiate Institute in the County without giving such aid to all the High Schools in such County,

1 Edward VII., c. 40, s. 36, amended.

3. Section 36 of *The High Schools Act* is amended by striking out the words "made on or before the first day of August in each year" in the sixth and seventh lines of the said section.

An Act to amend The High Schools Act.

Assented to 26th April, 1904.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 16 of *The High Schools Act* is amended by adding thereto the following as paragraph 11:—

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 40, s. 16,
amended.

11. To collect at their discretion, from the parents or guardians of the pupils attending school a sum not exceeding twenty-five cents per month, per pupil, to defray the cost of text books and other school supplies; or to purchase, for the use of pupils, text books and other school supplies at the expense of the corporation.

Trustees may
collect a fee
from parents
for books, etc.

2. Section 34 of *The High Schools Act* is amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

1 Edw. VII.,
c. 40, s. 34.

(9) When the trustees of any high school situate in a municipality contiguous to a city shall give notice to the city clerk that such high school is open to city pupils on the same terms as it is open to the resident pupils of the municipality in which the high school is situate, the city council shall in all such cases pay to the high school board a sum equal to 80 per cent. of the average annual cost of maintenance.

Contribution
by city council
to cost of
maintenance of
pupils at school
in adjoining
municipality.

This subsection shall come into force and take effect on, from and after the 1st day of January, 1905.



An Act respecting Boards of Education in certain Cities.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. In every city having 100,000 inhabitants or more, in lieu of the board of public school trustees and the board of high school trustees and the board of management of technical schools heretofore elected or appointed in such city there shall be a board to be styled "The Board of Education for the City of....." (naming the city) which shall possess all the powers and shall perform all the duties heretofore possessed and performed by the boards of high school trustees and public school trustees and the board of management of technical schools in such city, and upon the organization of the said Board of Education all the property vested in the board of public school trustees and the board of high school trustees and the board of management of technical schools in such city shall become vested in the Board of Education and all debts, contracts and agreements for which the said respective boards were liable shall become obligations of the Board of Education.

Boards of education in cities of 100,000 inhabitants.

2. The said Board of Education shall be composed as follows:—

Constitution of Board.

(1) Twelve members to be elected by a general vote of the persons qualified to vote at elections for members of a public school board in such city, and two members to be appointed by the Separate School Board of such city.

(2) The members to be elected as aforesaid shall be elected by general vote of the persons qualified to vote for public school trustees in any such city and the election shall be held at the same time and place and by the same returning officer and shall be conducted in the same manner as the election of mayor; and, save as otherwise provided by this Act, all the provisions of *The Public Schools Act* respecting the election of trustees by ballot shall apply to the said election of members of the Board of Education, but no person shall vote more than once for members of the said Board.

Mode of election.
1 Edw. VII. c. 39.

(3) Each person qualified to vote as aforesaid shall be entitled to as many votes as there are members to be elected to the said Board and may at his option give one, two or three votes (but not more than three votes) for one or more candidates so long as the whole number of votes given by him does not exceed the number of members to be elected to the said Board.

Where the voter desires to give one, two, or three votes as aforesaid he shall place one cross thus \times or two crosses thus $\times \times$ or three crosses thus $\times \times \times$ on the right hand side opposite the name of the candidate or candidates for whom he votes; but except in the case aforesaid no person shall give more than one vote for one candidate.

Term of office
of elected
members.

(4) At the first election under this Act, twelve members of the said Board shall be elected, and six of the members so elected who receive the highest number of votes shall continue in office for two years thereafter and until their successors have been elected under this Act, and the new Board organized and the remaining six shall continue in office for one year and until their successors have been elected under this Act and the new Board organized.

(5) At each annual election after the first, six members shall be so elected for two years to fill the places of members retiring.

Determining
question of
retirement
where two
members have
equal number
of votes.

3. In case by reason of two or more members receiving an equal number of votes at the first election, the question of the retirement of one or more of them at the end of the first year is in doubt, and in case no agreement as to which of such members shall retire is reached at the first meeting of the board, then at the next meeting the question shall be determined by lots to be cast by the secretary or secretary-treasurer in the presence of the Board, and the result shall be entered upon the minutes of the Board. The six members retiring shall be eligible for re-election.

Vacancies
among elected
members.

4. In case the office of an elected member becomes vacant from any cause, the remaining members of the Board shall, at the first meeting after such vacancy occurs, elect some duly qualified person to fill such vacancy, and the person so elected shall hold his seat for the remainder of the term for which his predecessor was elected.

Appointment
by separate
school board.

5.—(1) The appointment of the members to the said Board by the separate school board shall be made at the first meeting of the separate school board in the year 1904 and at its first meeting in every second year thereafter.

Term of office
of appointed
member.

(2) The member so appointed shall hold office for two years and until his successor is appointed and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

An Act to amend the Act respecting Boards of Education in certain Cities.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 8 of *The Act respecting Boards of Education in certain Cities* is amended by striking out the word "seven" in the second line, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "eight"; and by striking out the words "fourth Wednesday" in the third line, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Thursday after the first Monday"; and by adding at the end of the said section the following words: "in the Board Room provided for the Board of Education in the Municipal Building."

3 Edw. VII.
c. 31, s. 8,
amended.

Time and
place of first
meeting of
Board.

2. Section 12 of the said Act is amended by inserting after the word "questions" in the second line, the following words: "upon which, as a member of the Board, he is entitled to vote."

3 Edw. VII.
c. 31, s. 12,
amended.
Vote of chair-
man.

3. Section 13 of the said Act is amended by inserting the word "exclusively" after the word "Education," in the third line of the said section.

3 Edw. VII.
c. 31, s. 13,
amended.
Separate
school repre-
sentatives not
to vote on
public school
matters.

4. Section 16 of the said Act is amended by striking out the word "of" where it first occurs in the third line, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "for,"

3 Edw. VII.
c. 31, s. 16,
amended.

2nd Session, 10th Legislature,
4 Edward VII., 1904.

BILL.

An Act to amend the Act respecting Boards
of Education in certain Cities.

First Reading,	19th February,	1904.
Second Reading,	1st March,	1904.
Third Reading,	14th March,	1904.

Mr. HARCOURT.

TORONTO:

Printed by L. K. Cameron.

Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

- 6.** No member of the separate school board shall be eligible for appointment or election as a member of the said Board. Members of separate school board not eligible.
- 7.** In case any person appointed to said Board of Education by the separate school board shall die, resign or remove from the municipality or vacate his office before the expiration of the term for which he is appointed, the vacancy so caused shall be filled forthwith by the separate school board, and the person appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired term of the person whose place became vacant as aforesaid. Vacancy in representation of Separate School Board.
- 8.** The first meeting of the said Board of Education in each year shall be held at the hour of seven o'clock in the afternoon of the fourth Wednesday in January. First meeting of board.
- 9.** At the first meeting of the said Board in every year the members of the Board shall elect a chairman, and at the first meeting held after the passing of this Act the Board shall also elect a secretary and treasurer or a secretary-treasurer who shall hold office until removed by the Board. Chairman, secretary, treasurer.
- 10.** A majority of the members of the Board shall form a quorum. Quorum.
- 11.** In case of an equality of votes at the election of chairman the member who is assessed for the largest sum on the last revised assessment roll shall have a second or casting vote in addition to his vote as a member of the Board. Equality of votes in election of chairman.
- 12.** The chairman of the Board may vote with the other members of the Board on all questions, and any question on which there is an equality of votes shall be deemed to be negatived. Chairman to vote and tie to negative question.
- 13.** The members appointed by the separate school board shall not vote or otherwise take part in any of the proceedings of the Board of Education affecting the public schools. Representative of separate schools not to vote on public school matters.
- 14.** No person shall be elected to the Board of Education who is not qualified to be elected as a trustee of a public school board under *The Public Schools Act*. Qualification of members.
- 15.** The provisions of *The Public Schools Act* and *The High Schools Act* respecting the disqualification of persons from being elected or appointed to, and from sitting and voting as members of the said boards respectively, shall apply to the said Board of Education as if the said Board was named therein instead of the board of high school trustees or board of public school trustees respectively. Disqualification. 1 Edw. VII. cc. 39, 40.
- 16.** (1) Every Board of Education constituted by this Act shall be a corporation by the name of "The Board of Educa- Board to be a corporation.

tion of the City of _____" (naming the city) and shall have and possess all the powers usually possessed by corporations so far as the same are necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act and of *The Public Schools Act* and of *The High Schools Act* and of *The Act respecting the Technical Schools* and of all amendments to the said Acts and of any by-law of the municipality establishing or relating to a technical school.

1 Edw. VII.
cc. 39, 40.
Rev. Stat.
c. 301.

First election
of members
of Board.

(2) The first election of members for the Board of Education under this Act shall take place at the time of holding the next ensuing municipal elections for 1904; but nothing in this Act contained shall affect the public school board or high school board or the board of management of technical schools in such city for the year 1903.

Appointment
of inspectors.

17. The Board of Education of every city to which this Act applies shall appoint an inspector of the public schools for such city. When the teachers in charge of separate departments engaged by such Board exceed three hundred in number, the Board shall appoint two inspectors, and likewise an additional inspector for every three hundred teachers on the staff above six hundred.

Division of
city into ter-
ritorial dis-
tricts accord-
ing to number
of inspectors.

18. In the event of more public school inspectors than one being appointed, the Board of Education shall divide the city into as many territorial divisions as there are inspectors, and assign one inspector to each division, and may change inspectors from one division to another; but no territorial division so made shall contain more teachers in charge of separate departments than the number prescribed in section 17 hereof; or, at its discretion, the Board may designate such officers, "Chief Inspector" and "Inspectors," and may prescribe the duties of each, provided always that the duties so prescribed shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of *The Public Schools Act* in that behalf.

Provision for
special and
advanced
courses of
instruction in
high schools.

19. The Board of Education may make such modification of the prescribed high school courses of study to be undertaken in each of the high schools under its jurisdiction as it deems expedient, and may provide for special or advanced instruction in any of such courses, and may designate such schools, or any one of them, as English, Science, Commercial, Technical or Classical High Schools, according to the course or courses of instruction provided for each, but all such courses must be approved by the Minister of Education, and the accommodation and equipment of the school and the qualifications of the staff be subject to the regulations of the Education Department.

Act incorpo-
rated with 1

20. This Act shall be read with and as part of *The Public Schools Act* and *The High Schools Act* and of *The Act respect-*

ing Technical Schools, and the said Acts are hereby amended to conform to the provisions hereinbefore contained. Edw. VII.,
cc. 39, 40, and
Rev. Stat. c.
301.

21. Section 10 of the Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of the reign of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, chaptered 54 V. c. 82,
82, is repealed. s. 10, c. 82,
repealed.

1st Session, 10th Legislature,
3 Edward VII., 1903.

BILL.

An Act respecting Boards of Education in
certain Cities.

First Reading, 23rd April, 1903.
Second Reading, 12th May, 1903.
Third Reading, 9th June, 1903.

Mr. HARCOURT.

TORONTO :

PRINTED BY L. K. CAMERON,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

THE ACTS
RESPECTING
SEPARATE SCHOOLS

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CHAPTER 294.

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HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of
the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario,
enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Separate Schools Act.*" Short title.
R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 1.

PROTESTANT AND COLOURED SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

2.—(1) Upon the application in writing of five or more heads of families resident in any township, city, town or incorporated village, being Protestants, the municipal council of the

Conditions on
which separate
schools for
Protestants

and coloured
people may be
established.

said township or the board of school trustees of any such city, town or incorporated village, shall authorize the establishment therein of one or more separate schools for Protestants; and upon the application in writing of five or more heads of families resident in any township, city, town or incorporated village, being coloured people, the council of such township or the board of school trustees of any such city, town or incorporated village, shall authorize the establishment therein of one or more separate schools for coloured people, and in every such case, such council or board, as the case may be, shall prescribe the limits of the section or sections of such schools.

Restriction.

(2) No person shall be a supporter of any separate school for coloured people unless he resides within three miles in a direct line of the site of the school house for such separate school. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 2.

Election of
trustees.

3. There shall be three trustees for each separate school and the first meeting for the election of such trustees shall be held and conducted in the manner and according to section 27 of this Act. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 3.

Commence-
ment and
regulations.

4. On the twenty-fifth day of December next, following the date of the application mentioned in section 2 of this Act, each such separate school shall go into operation, and shall, with respect to the persons for whom such school has been established, be under the same regulations as public schools generally. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 4.

Voters
defined.

5. None but coloured people shall vote at the election of trustees of any separate school established for coloured people, and none but the persons petitioning for the establishment of, or sending children to, a Protestant separate school shall vote at the election of trustees of such school. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 5.

Union of
wards in cities
and towns.

6. In any city or town the persons who make application, according to the provisions of section 2 of this Act may have a separate school in each ward, or in two or more wards united, as the said persons may judge expedient. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 6.

Special condi-
tions.

7. No Protestant separate school shall be allowed in any school section, except when the teacher of the public school in such section is a Roman Catholic. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 7.

Exemption
from public
school rates.

8. In all cities, towns, incorporated villages and township public school sections in which separate schools exist, every Protestant or coloured person (as the case may be) sending children to such school, or supporting the same by subscribing thereto annually an amount equal to the sum at which such person, if such separate school did not exist, must have

been rated in order to obtain the annual legislative public school grant, shall be exempt from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of the public schools of such city, town, incorporated village and school section respectively, and of all rates imposed for the purpose of obtaining the public school grant. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 8.

9. The exemption from the payment of school rates, as herein provided, shall not extend beyond the period during which such persons send children to or subscribe as aforesaid for the support of such separate school; nor shall the exemption extend to school rates or taxes imposed or to be imposed to pay for school-houses, the erection of which was undertaken or entered into before the establishment of such separate school. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 9.

Exemption
conditional.

10. Separate schools shall not share in school money raised by local municipal assessment for public school purposes. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 10.

Not to share
in assessment

11. Every separate school shall share in such legislative public school grant according to the yearly average number of pupils attending such separate school, as compared with the average number of pupils attending the public schools in each such city, town, incorporated village or township; the mean attendance of pupils for winter and summer being taken. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 11.

Share of legis-
lative school
grant deter-
mined.

12. The trustees of every separate school shall, on or before the thirtieth day of June, and thirty-first day of December of each year, transmit to the county inspector a correct return of the names of all Protestant or coloured persons (as the case may be) who have sent children to, or subscribed as aforesaid for the support of, such separate school during the then last preceding six months, and the names of the children sent, and the amounts subscribed by them respectively, together with the average attendance of pupils in the separate school during such period. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 12.

Half-yearly
returns to the
inspector.

13. The county inspector shall, upon the receipt of the return, forthwith make a return to the clerk of the municipality in which the separate school is established, stating the names of all the persons who, being Protestants or coloured persons, (as the case may be), contribute or send children to the separate school. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 13.

Inspector to
report to
clerk.

14. Except for any rate for building school-houses undertaken before the establishment of such separate school, the clerk shall not include in the collector's roll for the general or other school rate, and the trustees or board of trustees shall not include in their school rolls, any person whose name appears upon the last mentioned return. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 14.

Clerks and
trustees to
exempt from
rates sup-
porters of
separate
schools.

Clerk to allow
use of asses-
sor's roll.

15. The clerk or other officer of the municipality within which a separate school is established, having possession of the assessor's or collector's roll of the said municipality, shall allow any one of the said trustees, or their authorized collector, to make a copy of such roll as far as it relates to their school section. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 15.

Application of
ss. 28-35 and
37-41.

16. The provisions of sections 28 to 35 and 37 to 41 inclusive of this Act, shall apply to the trustees and teachers of such separate schools. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 16.

Separate
school trustees
to have same
power as
public school
trustees.

17. The trustees of every separate school shall be a body corporate under the name of "The Trustees of the Protestant or Coloured Separate School of" (*as the case may be*), in the Township (City or Town, *as the case may be*) of" and shall have such power to impose, levy and collect school rates or subscriptions, upon and from persons sending children to, or subscribing towards the support of, the separate school as are provided in section 55 of this Act. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 17.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Application of
following
part of Act.

18. The sections and provisions hereinafter in this Act contained are enacted in respect of separate schools for Roman Catholics, whether now or hereafter established. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 18.

Interpreta-
tion.

19. Where the words following occur in this Act they shall be construed in the manner hereinafter mentioned unless a contrary intention appears:

"Rural
School."

1. "Rural school" shall signify and mean a separate school for Roman Catholics now or hereafter established within a township;

"Urban
School."

2. "Urban school" shall signify and mean a separate school for Roman Catholics now or hereafter established within a city, town or incorporated village;

"Separate
School."

3. "Separate school" shall signify and mean a separate school for Roman Catholics now or hereafter established. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 19.

Union of
wards in
towns or
cities.

20. *The trustees of separate schools for Roman Catholics heretofore elected, or hereafter to be elected, according to the provisions of this Act, in the several wards of any city or town, or incorporated village, shall form one body corporate, under the title of "The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the City (or Town, or Incorporated Village) of" R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 20.

Five heads of
families being
Roman Catho-

21. Any number of persons, not less than five, being heads of families, and householders or freeholders resident within

any school section of any township, incorporated village or town, or within any ward of any city or town, and being Roman Catholics, may convene a public meeting of persons desiring to establish a separate school for Roman Catholics in such school section or ward, for the election of trustees for the management of the same. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 21.

lics may call a meeting to establish a separate school.

22. A majority of the persons present, being householders or freeholders, and Roman Catholics, and not candidates for election as trustees, may, at such meeting, elect three persons resident within such section or an adjoining section, to act as trustees for the management of such separate school. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 22.

Election of separate school trustees.

23. Notice in writing that such meeting has been held, and of such election of trustees, shall be delivered by one of the trustees so elected to the reeve or head of the municipality, or to the chairman of the board of public school trustees, in the township, incorporated village, town or city in which the school is about to be established, designating by their names, occupations and residences, the persons elected in the manner aforesaid, as trustees for the management thereof; and it shall be the duty of the officer receiving the same to indorse thereon the date of the receipt thereof, and to deliver a copy of the same so indorsed and duly certified by him to such trustee, and from the day of the delivery and receipt of every such notice, or in the event of the neglect or refusal of such officer to deliver a copy so indorsed and certified, then from the day of the delivery of the notice the trustees therein named shall be a body corporate, under the name of "The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate School for the section number in the Township of , or for the ward of in the City or Town (as the case may be), or for the Village of in the County of ." R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 23.

Written notice of such meeting to be given; and to whom and in what manner

Corporate name of trustees.

RURAL SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

24. For every rural school there shall be three trustees, each of whom, after the first election of trustees, shall hold office for three years, and until his successor has been elected. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 24.

Trustees' term of office.

25. Any person being a British subject, not less than twenty-one years of age, may be elected as a trustee whether he be a householder or freeholder or not. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 25.

Trustees' qualification.

26. Every householder or freeholder of the full age of twenty-one years, who is a supporter of a rural separate school, shall be entitled to vote at any election for school trustee, or on any school question whatsoever, at any annual or special meeting of the supporters of such school. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 26.

Electors, qualification of.

As to time and mode of elections.

27. The trustees of every rural school shall hold office and be elected as hereinafter provided, and the time and mode of election, appointment and duties of chairman and secretary at the annual meeting, term of office and manner of filling up vacancies, shall likewise be as hereinafter provided, that is to say :

Annual meeting, when held.

1. A meeting of the supporters of the rural school shall be held annually on the last Wednesday of December, or if such Wednesday be a holiday, then on the next day following, commencing at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose (among other things) of electing a school trustee or trustees.

Meetings to be called in default of first or annual meetings.

2. In case from the want of proper notice or other cause, any first or annual meeting of separate school supporters, required to be held for the election of trustees, was not held at the proper time, any two supporters of a separate school may call a school meeting, by giving six days' notice, to be posted in at least three of the most public places in the locality in which the school is situate; and the meeting thus called shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the meeting in the place of which it is called.

Order of business.

3. The supporters of the separate school present at the meeting shall elect one of their own number to preside over its proceedings, and shall also appoint a secretary who shall record the proceedings of the meeting and perform such other duties as may be required of him by this Act.

4. The business of the meeting may be conducted in the following order: receiving the annual report of the trustees, and disposing of the same; receiving the annual report of the auditor or auditors, and disposing of the same; electing an auditor for the current year; miscellaneous business; electing a trustee or trustees to fill any vacancy or vacancies.

Chairman, duties of.

5. The chairman shall preside and submit all motions to the meeting in the manner desired by the majority. In case of an equality of votes, he shall give the casting vote but no other vote. He shall decide all questions of order subject to an appeal to the meeting.

Proceedings in case of a poll.

6. Where a poll is demanded by two supporters of a rural school at the meeting for the election of a trustee, the chairman shall forthwith grant the same, and the secretary shall thereupon immediately proceed to record, as herein directed, the names of all qualified supporters of the rural school who shall present themselves within the time prescribed by this Act, and the secretary shall enter in the poll-book, in separate columns, the names of the candidates proposed and seconded at the nomination, and shall, opposite to such columns, write the names of the supporters offering to vote at the election, and shall, in the column on which is entered the name of a candidate voted for by a supporter, set the figure

“1” opposite the supporter's name, with the residence of such supporter.

7. In case a poll is demanded upon a rural school question by any two supporters, the name of each supporter shall be similarly placed in separate columns marked “for” or “against.” Entries in poll book.

8. In case any objection is made to the right of a person to vote at any annual or special meeting, either for trustee or upon any school question, the chairman of the meeting, or other officer presiding, shall require the person whose right of voting is objected to, to make the following declaration or affirmation : When voter is objected to.

I, A. B., do declare and affirm

Declaration.

(a) That I am an assessed householder or freeholder in Separate School Section No. — ;

(b) That I am of the full age of 21 years ;

(c) That I am a supporter of the Roman Catholic Separate School in said School Section No. — ;

(d) That as such supporter I have the right to vote at this meeting of the supporters of such school ;

whereupon the person making such declaration shall be entitled to vote.

9. The poll at any such election of a separate school trustee or trustees, or on any school question, shall not close before eleven o'clock in the forenoon, but may close at any time thereafter when a full hour has elapsed without any vote having been polled, and shall not be kept open later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the day on which the election is commenced. When poll shall close.

10. A trustee elected to fill a vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired term of the person in whose place he has been elected. Term for vacancies.

11. A trustee may resign with the consent, expressed in writing, of his colleagues in office. Trustees may resign.

12. Any retiring trustee may be re-elected with his own consent, otherwise he shall be exempted from serving for four years next after leaving office. Re-election of any trustees lawful.

13. The trustees elected at a first rural school meeting shall respectively continue in office as follows :— Term of office of each trustee.

(a) The first person elected shall continue in office for two years, to be reckoned from the annual school meetings next after his election, and thence until his successor has been elected ; First.

(b) The second person elected shall continue in office for one year, to be reckoned from the same period, and until his successor has been elected ; Second.

Third. (c) The third, or last person elected, shall continue in office until the next ensuing annual school meeting and until his successor has been elected.

Copy of minutes to be sent to Education Department. 14. A correct copy of the minutes of a first and of every annual and of every special school meeting, signed by the chairman and secretary, shall be forthwith transmitted by the chairman of such meeting to the Education Department. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 27.

Duties of Trustees.

Powers and duties of trustees. 28. The trustees of every rural school shall have power and shall perform duties similar to those of the trustees of public schools in school sections, that is to say:

Constitution of Board. 1. Every board of rural school trustees (a majority of whom shall form a quorum) shall be constituted by the election of a chairman and a secretary-treasurer.

(a) The secretary-treasurer, who may be a member of the board, shall give such security as may be required by a majority of the trustees: and such security shall be deposited with the chairman of the board of separate school trustees.

Secretary-treasurer, duties of.

2. It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer:

(a) To keep a full and correct record of the proceedings of every meeting of the board in the minute-book provided by the trustees for that purpose, and to see that the minutes, when confirmed, are signed by the chairman or presiding trustee;

(b) To receive all school moneys collected from the supporters of such school, and to account for the same;

(c) To disburse all moneys in the manner directed by a majority of the trustees;

(d) To produce, when called for by the trustees, auditors or other competent authority, all papers and moneys belonging to the corporation;

(e) To call at the request in writing of two trustees a special meeting of the board of trustees.

Notices of meetings, how given.

3. Notice of all meetings shall be given by the secretary to each of the trustees, or by any one of the trustees to the others, by notifying them personally, or in writing, or by sending a written notice to their residences.

Corporate acts must be adopted at lawful trustee meetings.

4. No act or proceeding of a rural school corporation which is not adopted at a regular or special meeting of the trustees, shall be valid or binding on any person affected thereby, unless notice has been given as required by this Act and unless at least two trustees are present.

Appointment of auditor.

5. Every board of rural school trustees shall annually, on or before the first day of December, appoint an auditor, and in

case of their neglect, or the neglect of the ratepayers at an annual or special meeting to do so, or in case of an auditor being appointed or elected who refuses, or is unable to act, then the Minister of Education may (at the request in writing of any five supporters of such rural school) make such appointment.

6. It shall be the duty of the trustees or their secretary-treasurer, to lay all their accounts before the auditors of the school, or either of them, together with the agreements, vouchers, contracts and books in their possession, and such trustees or their secretary-treasurer, shall afford to the auditors, or either of them, all the information in their or his power as to the receipts and expenditures of school moneys.

Information to be given to auditors.

7. The trustees shall appoint the place of each annual school meeting of the supporters of the school for which they are the trustees; and the time and place of a special meeting of the same for (a) the filling up of any vacancy or vacancies in the trustee corporation occasioned by death, removal, or other cause; (b) for the selection of a new school site; (c) the appointment of a school-auditor; or (d) any other lawful school purpose, as they may think fit and proper; and to cause notices of the time and place, and of the objects of such meetings, to be posted in three or more public places of the neighbourhood in which the school is situate at least six days before the time of holding such meeting.

Meetings to be appointed by the trustees.

Filling vacancies.

Notice.

8. The trustees shall provide adequate accommodation and a legally-qualified teacher or teachers, according to the provisions of this Act or the regulations prescribed by the Education Department, for all children between the ages of five and twenty-one years belonging to the supporters of their school.

Adequate accommodation.

9. Every such board may apply to the township council at or before its meeting in August for the levying and collecting by rate, all sums for the support of their school or schools, and for any other school purposes authorized by this Act to be collected from the supporters of such separate school.

Apply to municipality for school moneys.

10. The trustees shall arrange for the payment of teachers' salaries quarterly and, if necessary, borrow on their promissory note, under the seal of the corporation, at interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, such moneys as may be required for that purpose, until the taxes imposed therefor are collected.

Arrange payment of salaries.

11. The trustees shall keep the school-house, furniture, outbuildings, and enclosures in proper repair, and where there is no suitable school-house or where two or more school-houses are required build or rent a house or houses and keep such house or houses, its or their furniture, outbuildings and enclosures in proper repair.

Repairing, etc., school house.

12. The trustees shall give notice in writing, before the 15th day of January in each year, to the Education Department, of the names and post-office addresses of the several trustees then

Names and addresses of trustees and

teachers to be sent to Education Department.

in office, and of the teachers employed by them, and give reasonable notice in writing, from time to time, of any changes therein.

Exempt indigent persons.

13. The trustees may exempt, in their discretion, from the payment of school rates, wholly or in part, any indigent persons; notice of such exemption, when the school rate is collected by the municipality, shall be given by the trustees to the clerk of the municipality, on or before the 1st day of August.

Dismissal of refractory pupils.

14. The trustees may dismiss from the school any pupil who is adjudged so refractory by the trustees (or by a majority of them), and the teacher, that his presence in school is deemed injurious to the other pupils, and where practicable, remove such pupil to an industrial school.

Custody of school property.

15. Every board of trustees shall take possession and have the custody and safe keeping of all school property which has been acquired or given for school purposes; and may acquire and hold as a corporation, by any title whatsoever, land, movable property, moneys or income given or acquired by the board at any time for school purposes, and shall hold or apply the same, according to the terms on which the same were acquired or received; and may dispose, by sale or otherwise, of any school site or school property not required by them in consequence of a change of school site, or other cause; and convey the same under their corporate seal, and apply the proceeds thereof to their lawful school purposes, or as directed by this Act.

Sale of school site or other property.

Visiting schools.

16. Such trustees shall visit, from time to time, every school under their charge, and see that it is conducted according to law and the authorized regulations, and shall provide school registers and a visitors' book, in the form prescribed by the Education Department.

Report at annual meeting.

17. The trustees shall cause to be prepared and read at the annual meeting of the supporters of every rural school, a report for the year then ending, containing, among other things, a summary of their proceedings during the year, together with a full and detailed account of the receipts and expenditure of all school moneys received and expended in behalf of the school for any purpose whatever, during such year, and signed by the trustees, and by either or both of the school auditors.

Annual and semi-annual returns.

18. The trustees shall transmit to the Education Department the semi-annual returns on or before the 30th day of June and 31st day of December respectively, and the annual return on or before the 15th day of January, in each year, according to the forms prescribed by the Education Department. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 28.

Notice for union of school sections.

29.—(1) It shall be lawful for the majority of the supporters of the rural school, in each separate school section, whether

the sections be in the same or adjoining municipalities, at a public meeting duly called by the separate school trustees of each such section, to form the sections into a separate school union section, of which union of sections the trustees shall give notice within fifteen days to the clerk or clerks of the municipality or municipalities, and to the Minister of Education; and every separate school union section thus formed shall be deemed one school section for all Roman Catholic separate school purposes, and shall every year thereafter be represented by three trustees, to be elected as provided in section 27 of this Act.

Union formed.

(2) The said trustees shall form a body corporate, under the title of "The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Union Separate Schools for the United Sections Nos.

Corporate name of trustees for union.

(as the case may be) in the
R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 29.

(as the case may be)."

SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARDS IN CITIES, TOWNS AND INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

30. Where in any city, town or incorporated village, a separate school is now or may hereafter be established, the following provisions shall apply:

1. For every ward into which any city, town or incorporated village is divided there shall be two school trustees, each of whom, after the first election of trustees, shall continue in office for two years, and until his successor has been elected.

2. One of the trustees in each ward (to be determined by lot at the first meeting of trustees after their election which determination shall be entered upon the minutes) shall retire from office at the time appointed for the next annual school election, and the other shall continue in office one year longer and then retire.

Trustees in city, etc., divided into wards.

3. In every incorporated village not divided into wards there shall be six trustees, each of whom, after the first election for trustees, shall continue in office for two years and until his successor has been elected.

4. Three of the trustees (to be determined by lot at the first meeting of trustees after their election which determination shall be entered upon the minutes) shall retire from office at the time appointed for the next annual school election, and the other three shall continue in office one year longer and then retire.

Trustees in village not divided into wards.

5. Every trustee shall continue in office until his successor has been elected. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 30.

Term of office.

31. The annual and other meetings of urban school supporters, and meetings for the election of trustees and the annual and other meetings of urban school trustees, shall conform to and be subject to the following provisions:

Provisions for elections of trustees of urban schools

- Nominations. 1. A meeting of the supporters of every urban school for the nomination of candidates for the office of school trustee, shall take place at noon on the last Wednesday in the month of December annually, or if a holiday on the day following at such place as shall from time to time be fixed by resolution of the separate school board, and in municipalities divided into wards, in each ward thereof, if the board in its discretion thinks fit.
- Returning officer. 2. The trustees of such urban school shall by resolution name the returning officer or officers to preside at the meeting or meetings for the nomination of candidates, and in case of the absence of such officer, the chairman chosen by the meeting shall preside, and the trustees shall give at least six days notice of the meeting.
- Proceedings at nominations. 3. If at the meeting only the necessary number of candidates to fill the vacant offices are proposed and seconded, the returning officer or person presiding, after the lapse of one hour, shall declare such candidates duly elected, and shall notify the secretary of the urban school board; but if two or more candidates are proposed for any one office, and a poll in respect of such office is demanded by any candidate or urban school supporter, the returning officer or chairman shall adjourn the proceedings for filling the office until the first Wednesday of the month of January then next, when a poll or polls shall be opened at such place or places, and in each ward, where such exist, as shall be determined by resolution of the said trustees.
- Hours of polling. 4. The poll or polls shall be opened at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open until four o'clock in the afternoon, and no longer, and a poll may close at any time after eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when a full hour has elapsed without any vote having been polled.
- Place for nomination and election. 5. The urban school board shall, before the second Wednesday in December in each year, by resolution, fix the place or places for the nomination meeting, and also for holding the election in case of a poll, and also name the returning officer who shall preside at the respective polling places, and forthwith give public notice thereof.
- Duty of returning officer after close of election. 6. The returning officer or person presiding shall, on the day after the close of the election, return the poll book to the secretary-treasurer of the urban school board with his solemn declaration thereto annexed, that the poll book has been correctly kept and contains a true record of the votes given at the polling place for which he was returning officer.
- Duty of secretary. 7. The secretary-treasurer shall add up the number of votes for each candidate for any office, as appears from the poll book so returned, and shall declare elected the candidate or candidates having the highest number of votes; and a majority in

number of the trustees remaining in office shall be a quorum for the foregoing purposes.

8. In case two or more candidates have an equal number of votes, the member of the board present who is assessed highest as a supporter of the urban school on the last revised assessment roll shall, at the time of declaring the result of the poll, give a vote for one or more such candidates, so as to decide the election. Casting vote.

9. The Judge of the County Court, in case any complaint respecting the validity or mode of conducting the election of any trustee of an urban school board, in any municipality within his county, is made to him within twenty days after such election, shall receive and investigate such complaint, and shall thereupon, within a reasonable time, in a summary manner, hear and determine the same; and may by order cause the assessment rolls, collector's rolls, poll books, and any other records of the election to be brought before him, and may inquire into the facts on affidavit or affirmation, or by oral testimony, and cause such person or persons to appear before him as he may deem expedient, and may confirm the said election or set it aside, or declare that some other candidate was duly elected; and the Judge may order the person found by him not to have been duly elected to be removed; and in case the Judge determines that any other person was duly elected, the Judge may order him to be admitted; and, in case the Judge determines that no other person was duly elected instead of the person removed, the Judge shall order a new election to be held, and shall report such decision to the secretary-treasurer of the urban school board. Judge of County Court to receive and investigate complaints.

10. In case of a vacancy in the office of trustee of any urban school board arising from any cause, the remaining trustees shall forthwith take steps to hold a new election to fill the vacancy so created, and the person thereupon elected shall hold his seat for the residue of the term for which his predecessor was elected, or for which the office is filled. Vacancy in office of trustees.

11. The new election shall be conducted in the same manner and be subject to the same provisions as an annual election, and the urban school board shall give at least six days' notice of the nomination of candidates, and in case a poll be demanded, the election shall be held one week from the day of said nomination. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 31 (1-11). Proceedings at new election.

12. The voting for the election of trustees and for all other urban school purposes, shall be by open vote save and except as otherwise provided by section 32 of this Act." R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 31 (12). 57 V. c. 59, s. 1. Voting to be open.

13. In cities and towns divided into wards, the clerk of the municipality shall furnish to the separate school board, within three days after request in writing, "the voters' list" for each In cities and towns divided into wards, clerk of muni-

municipality to furnish voters' list to school board.

ward of such municipality, annexing thereto a list of the names of persons being supporters of separate schools for Roman Catholics, and also a list of the names, alphabetically arranged, of all ratepayers and persons entitled to vote in respect of income, rated upon the then last revised assessment roll, and not being already upon "the voters' list."

In towns not divided into wards, and in villages, clerk to furnish voters' list to school board.

14. In towns not divided into wards and villages, the clerk of the municipality shall furnish to the urban school board within three days after request in writing, "the voters list" for each polling subdivision in case of such town or village, as provided by the last preceding subsection.

Certified copy of list and a poll book to be provided for each polling place. Entries in poll book.

15. The urban school board shall provide every polling place with the list aforesaid, and also with a poll book; and, at every election at which a poll is demanded, the returning officer or person presiding, or his sworn poll clerk, shall enter in such book in separate columns the names of the candidates proposed and seconded at the nomination, and shall, opposite to such columns, write the names of the urban school supporters offering to vote at the election, and shall, in each column in which is entered the name of a candidate voted for by any such school supporter, set the figure "1" opposite the supporter's name, with his residence, and in case of a poll demanded upon any urban school question, the name of each such school supporter shall be similarly placed in separate columns, marked "for" or "against."

Declaration by voters.

16. In case any objection is taken to the right of any person to vote at any meeting of the supporters of an urban school, the chairman of the meeting or other officer presiding shall require the person whose right to vote is objected to, to take the declaration mentioned in subsection 8 of section 27 of this Act.

Trustees to give notice of annual and special meetings.

17. It shall be the duty of the board to call and give notice of annual and special school meetings of urban school supporters of the city, town or village, or of any ward therein, for filling vacancies in the school trustee corporation, or for any other purpose, in the manner prescribed by this Act.

Where person residing out of municipality to vote.

18. When any supporter of an urban school resides without the municipality in which the school is situate, he shall be entitled to vote in that ward or division of the municipality in which the school house is situate which is nearest to his place of residence.

Election of trustees, when to become void.

19. The election of trustees for any urban school shall become void unless a separate school is established under their management within three months from the election of such trustees.

President at first meeting.

20. At the first meeting in each year of every urban school board, the secretary of the board shall preside, or, if there be

no secretary, the members present shall select one of themselves to preside at the election of chairman, and the member so selected to preside may vote as a member.

21. In case of an equality of votes at the election of chair- Casting vote.
man of such board, the member who is assessed as a separ-
ate school supporter for the largest sum on the last revised
assessment roll shall have a second or casting vote in addition
to his vote as a member.

22. Subsequent meetings of the board shall be held at such Meetings of
times and places as may, from time to time, be fixed by resolu- board.
tion of the board.

23. The chairman of the board shall preside, or in his Presiding
absence, any other person appointed to act as chairman by the officer of
majority of those present, and the chairman or person so board.
acting, may vote with the other members on all questions, and
any question on which there is an equality of votes shall be
deemed to be negatived.

24. A majority of the members of the board, when present Quorum of
at any meeting, shall constitute a quorum, and the vote of the school boards
majority of the quorum shall be valid to bind the corporation. etc.
R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 31, (13-23.)

32.—(1) The board of separate school trustees of any city. Adoption of
town, or incorporated village may, by resolution, to be passed ballot.
between the first day of May and the first day of October in
any year, require that in case of a poll at the election of a
member of the board, the votes shall be given by ballot.
Any such board of separate school trustees may in like manner Trustees may
discontinue the use of the ballot in such elections, and there- discontinue
after elections for the purposes of this Act shall be conducted use of ballot
as provided in section 31 of this Act. at election.

(2) Where any such board of separate school trustees require Ballot not to
the polling at elections to be held by ballot as aforesaid be discontin-
and elections are so held, no change shall be made in the ued or resum-
mode of voting at such elections for a period of three years, ed for three
and should the mode of voting at such elections by ballot be years after
discontinued at any time, then the provisions of section 31 the change.
of this Act shall apply for a period of three years at least
after such discontinuance;

(3) In every case in which the polling at an election of sepa- Mode of con-
rate school trustees is, by resolution, as aforesaid, required ducting elec-
to be by ballot, the votes shall be given by ballot, and the tions by ballot
provisions of this section shall apply to such election.

Ballot Boxes.

(4)—(a) Where at any such elections a poll is required, the Ballot boxes
secretary-treasurer of the urban school board shall to be fur-
procure or cause to be procured as many boxes nished.

(hereinafter called ballot boxes) as there are polling places fixed by the board in respect of such election.

- How made. (b) The ballot boxes shall be made of some durable material, shall be provided with a lock and key, and shall be so constructed that the ballot paper can be introduced therein, and cannot be withdrawn therefrom unless the box be unlocked.
- Delivery of to returning officers. (c) When it becomes necessary for the purposes of an election to use the ballot boxes, it shall be the duty of said secretary-treasurer, two days at least before the polling day, to deliver one of the ballot boxes to every returning officer appointed for the purposes of the election.
- Secretary-treasurer to preserve boxes for future elections. (d) The ballot boxes, when returned to the secretary-treasurer after the election, shall be preserved by him for use at future elections; and it shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer to have ready for use, at all times, as many ballot boxes as there are wards in the municipality.
- Penalty on failure to furnish boxes. (e) If the secretary-treasurer fails to furnish ballot boxes in the manner herein provided, he shall incur a penalty of \$100 in respect of every ballot box which he has failed to furnish in the manner prescribed.
- Returning officer to procure boxes when not supplied. (f) It shall be the duty of every returning officer not supplied with a ballot box within the time prescribed, forthwith to procure one to be made, and he may issue his order upon the secretary-treasurer of the school board for the cost of the ballot box, and the secretary-treasurer shall pay to the returning officer the amount of the order.

Ballot Papers.

- Ballot papers to be printed. (5)—(a) Where a poll is required, the said secretary-treasurer shall forthwith cause to be printed, at the expense of the urban school board, such a number of ballot papers as will be sufficient for the purposes of the election.
- Contents and form of ballot papers. (b) Every ballot paper shall contain the names of the duly nominated candidates, arranged alphabetically in the order of their surnames; or if there are two or more candidates with the same surname, then in the order of their other names.
- Form of ballot papers. (6) The ballot papers shall be in the form given in Schedule A to this Act.

Polling Places.

(7) The said secretary-treasurer shall, before the opening of the poll, deliver or cause to be delivered to every returning officer the ballot papers which have been prepared for use in the polling place for which such returning officer has been appointed to act, and shall also furnish to the returning officer or see that he is furnished with the necessary materials for voters to mark the ballot papers; and such materials shall be kept at the polling place by the returning officer for the convenient use of voters.

Secretary-treasurer to furnish returning officers with ballot papers, etc.

(8) Every polling place shall be furnished with a compartment in which the voters can mark their votes screened from observation; and it shall be the duty of the returning officer to see that a proper compartment for that purpose is provided at each polling place.

Compartment wherein voters may mark votes.

(9) The said secretary-treasurer shall, before the poll is opened, deliver to the returning officer for every polling place, a copy, either printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, certified to be a correct list of voters for the polling place, together with a blank poll book according to the form given in Schedule B to this Act.

Delivery of copies of voters' list poll book to returning officers.

(10) The returning officer shall, immediately before the commencement of the poll, shew the ballot box to such persons as are present in the polling place, so that they may see that it is empty, and he shall then lock the box and place his seal upon it in such manner as to prevent its being opened without breaking the seal; and he shall then place the box in his view for the receipt of ballot papers, and shall keep it so locked and sealed.

Returning officer to shew box empty to persons present and then lock and seal it.

(11) Where a person claiming to be entitled to vote presents himself for the purpose of voting, the returning officer shall proceed as follows:—

Proceedings by returning officer on tender of vote.

(a) He shall ascertain that the name of such person is entered or purports to be entered upon the voters list for the polling place for which such returning officer is appointed to act.

Name.

(b) He shall record or cause to be recorded in the proper columns of the poll book the name, qualification, residence and legal addition of such person.

Recording.

(c) If such person takes the oath or affirmation required to be taken by voters in the manner hereinafter directed by this section the returning officer shall enter or cause to be entered opposite such person's name, in the proper column of the said poll book the word "*Sworn*," or "*Affirmed*," according to the fact.

Oath.

Objection.

(d) Where the vote is objected to by any candidate or his agent, the returning officer shall enter the objection, or cause the same to be entered in the poll book, by writing opposite the name of such person in the proper column, the words "*Objected to*," stating, at the same time, by which candidate or on behalf of which candidate the objection has been made, by adding after the words "*Objected to*," the name only of such candidate.

Refusal to take the oath.

(e) Where such person has been required to take oath or affirmation, and refuses to take the same, the returning officer shall enter or cause to be entered opposite the name of such person, in the proper column of the poll book the words, "*Refused to be Sworn*," or "*Refused to Affirm*," according to the fact; and the vote of such person shall not be taken or received; and if the returning officer takes or receives such vote, or causes the same to be taken or received, he shall incur a penalty of \$200.

Returning officer to mark ballot paper and voter's list.

(f) Where the proper entries respecting the person so claiming to vote have been made in the poll book in the manner prescribed, the returning officer shall place or cause to be placed a check or mark opposite to the name of the voter in the certified voter's list to indicate that the name of such person has been entered in the poll book and the person allowed to vote and shall then sign his name or initials on the back of the ballot paper.

Delivery of paper to voter. Returning officer to explain mode of voting

(g) The ballot paper shall be delivered to such person.

(h) The returning officer may, and upon request shall, explain to the voter, as concisely as possible, the mode of voting.

Returning officer refusing, etc. to initial ballot paper.

(12) Every returning officer refusing, or wilfully omitting to sign his name or initials upon the back of the ballot paper, as hereinbefore provided for shall forfeit to any person aggrieved by such refusal, or omission, the sum of \$10, in respect of every ballot paper deposited at his polling place upon which the said returning officer has not signed his name or initials as aforesaid; and the same may be recovered in the manner provided for the recovery of penalties by this Act.

Marking ballot paper.

(13) Upon receiving from the returning officer the ballot paper so prepared as aforesaid, the person receiving the same shall forthwith proceed into the compartment provided for the purpose, and shall then and therein mark his ballot paper by placing a cross, thus **X**, on the right-hand side, opposite the name of any candidate for whom he desires to vote, or at any other place within the division which contains the name of such candidate, and he shall then fold the ballot paper across, so as to conceal the names of the candidates, and the marks

upon the face of such paper and so as to expose the initials of the returning officer, and leaving the compartment, shall, without delay, and without shewing the front to any one, or so displaying the ballot paper as to make known to any person the names of the candidates for or against whom he has marked his vote, deliver the ballot paper so folded to the returning officer, who shall, without unfolding the same, or in any way disclosing the names of the candidates, or the marks made by such elector, verify his own initials, and at once deposit the same in the ballot box in the presence of all persons entitled to be present and then present in the polling place; and the voter shall forthwith leave the polling place.

(14) While a voter is in a balloting compartment for the purpose of marking his ballot paper, no other person shall be allowed to enter the compartment, or to be in any position from which he can observe the mode in which the voter marks his ballot paper.

Exclusion from balloting compartment.

(15) No person who has received a ballot paper from the returning officer shall take the same out of the polling place; and any person having so received a ballot paper, who leaves the polling place without first delivering the same to the returning officer in the manner prescribed, shall thereby forfeit his right to vote; and the returning officer shall make an entry in the poll-book, in the column for remarks, to the effect that such person received a ballot paper, but took the same out of the polling place, or returned the same declining to vote, as the case may be; and in the latter case the returning officer shall immediately write the word "*Declined*" upon such ballot paper, and shall preserve the same; and the returning officer shall return the said ballot paper to the said secretary-treasurer, as hereinafter directed.

Voter not to take his ballot paper from polling place.

(16) In case of an application by a person claiming to be entitled to a vote, who is incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause from marking his ballot paper, or in case of a person claiming to be entitled to vote who makes a declaration that he is unable to read, the proceedings shall be as follows:

Proceedings in case of incapacity to mark ballot paper.

(a) The returning officer shall, in the presence of the agents of the candidates, cause the vote of such person to be marked on a ballot paper in manner directed by such person, and shall place the ballot paper in the ballot box.

(b) The returning officer shall state, or cause to be stated, in the poll book, by an entry opposite the name of such person in the proper column of the poll book that the vote of such person is marked in pursuance of this subsection, and the reason why it is so marked.

(c) The declaration of inability to read, or of incapacity to mark a ballot paper, may be in the form given in

Schedule C to this Act, and shall be made by the person claiming to be entitled to vote, at the time of the polling, before the returning officer, who shall attest the same as nearly as may be according to the form given in Schedule D to this Act, and the said declaration shall be given to the deputy-returning officer at the time of voting.

Proceedings in case ballot paper cannot be used.

(17) A person claiming to be entitled to vote who has inadvertently dealt with his ballot paper in such manner that it cannot be conveniently used as a ballot paper, may, on delivering to the returning officer the ballot paper so inadvertently dealt with, and proving the fact of the inadvertence to the satisfaction of the returning officer, obtain another ballot paper in the place of the ballot paper so delivered up, and the returning officer shall immediately write the word "*Cancelled*" upon the ballot paper, and preserve the same; and the returning officer shall return the ballot paper to the said secretary-treasurer as hereinafter directed.

Who may be present at polling place.

(18) During the time appointed for polling no person shall be entitled or permitted to be present in a polling place, other than the officers, candidates, clerks or agents authorized to attend at the polling place, and such voter as is for the time being actually engaged in voting; it shall at all times be lawful for the returning officer to have present or to summon to his assistance in the polling place, any police constable or peace officer, for the purpose of maintaining order, or of preserving the public peace, or preventing any breach thereof, or of removing any person who may, in the opinion of the returning officer, be obstructing the polling or wilfully violating the provisions of this Act.

Counting the votes.

(19) Immediately after the close of the poll in every polling place, the returning officer shall, in the presence of the poll clerk (if any) and of such of the candidates or of their agents as may then be present, open the ballot box and proceed to count the votes as follows:—

Rejected ballots.

(a) He shall examine the ballot papers, and any ballot paper which has not on its back the name or initials of the returning officer, or on which more votes are given than the voter is entitled to give, or on which anything, except the initials or name of the returning officer on the back, is written or marked, by which the voter can be identified, shall be void and shall not be counted; and any ballot paper on which votes are given for a greater number of candidates for any office than the voter is entitled to vote for, shall be void as regards all the candidates for such office.

Returning officer to note objections.

(b) The returning officer shall take a note of any objection made by a candidate, his agent or any elector

authorized to be present, to any ballot paper found in the ballot box, and shall decide any question arising out of the objection.

- (c) Every objection shall be numbered, and a corresponding number placed on the back of the ballot paper, and initialed by the returning officer. Numbering objections and ballot paper.

- (d) The returning officer shall indorse "*Rejected*" on any ballot paper which he rejects as invalid, and shall indorse "*Rejection objected to,*" if any objection is made to his decision. Indorsing ballot paper.

- (e) The returning officer shall then count up the votes given for each candidate upon the ballot papers not rejected, and make up a written statement, in words as well as in figures, of the number of votes given for each candidate, and of the number of ballot papers rejected and not counted by him which shall be made under the several heads of (1) name or number of polling place and of the municipality and the date of election; (2) number of votes for each candidate; and, (3) rejected ballot papers. Statement.

- (f) Upon the completion of the written statement, it shall be forthwith signed by the returning officer, the poll clerk, if any, and such of the candidates or their agents as may be present, and desire to sign such statement. Statement to be signed.

(20) No more than two agents for any candidate shall be entitled to be present at the same time at the counting of the votes. Agents entitled to be present.

(21) Every returning officer, upon being requested so to do, shall deliver to the persons authorized to attend at his polling place, a certificate of the number of votes given at that polling place, for each candidate, and of the number of rejected ballot papers. Receiving officer to give certificate of state of poll.

- (22)—(a) Every returning officer shall, at the close of the poll, certify under his signature on the voters' list in full words the total number of persons who have voted at the polling place at which he has been appointed to preside, and at the completion of the counting of votes after the close of the poll, shall, in the presence of the agents of the candidates, make up into separate packets, sealed with his own seal, and the seals of such agents of the candidates as desire to fix their seals, and marked upon the outside with a short statement of the contents of such packet the date of the day of the election, the name of the returning officer, and of the polling place and municipality; (1) the statement of votes Returning officer's duties after votes are counted.

given for each candidate and of the rejected ballot papers; (2) the used ballot papers which have not been objected to and have been counted; (3) the ballot papers which have been objected to, but which have been counted by the returning officer; (4) the rejected ballot papers; (5) the spoiled ballot papers; (6) the unused ballot papers; and (7) a statement of the number of voters whose votes are marked by the returning officer under the heads "Physical incapacity" and "Unable to read," with the declarations of inability, and the notes taken of objections made to ballot papers found in the ballot box.

Declaration
by returning
officer as to
use of voters'
list.

- (b) Before returning the voters' list to the secretary-treasurer the returning officer shall make and subscribe before a Justice of the Peace, his declaration under oath that the voters' list was used in the manner prescribed by law, and that the entries required by law to be made therein were correctly made; which declaration shall be in form of Schedule E to this Act, and shall thereafter be annexed to the voters' list, and such voters' list and declaration may be inspected at any time, in the presence of said secretary-treasurer, by any elector entitled to vote at said election;

Packets of
ballot papers,
etc., to be de-
livered to the
secretary-
treasurer.

- (c) The returning officer shall forthwith deliver such packets personally to the said secretary-treasurer; and if he is unable to do so, owing to illness or other cause, he shall deliver such packets to a person chosen by him for the purpose of delivering the same to the said secretary-treasurer; and shall mention on the outside of the cover of each of the packets the name of the person to whom the same had been so delivered, and shall take a proper receipt therefor; he shall also forthwith return the ballot box to the said secretary-treasurer;

Statement to
be made by
returning offi-
cer on return
of ballot
papers, etc.

- (d) The packets shall be accompanied by a statement made by the returning officer, shewing the number of ballot papers entrusted to him and accounting for them under the heads of (1) Counted; (2) Rejected; (3) Unused; (4) Spoiled; (5) Ballot papers given to voters who afterwards returned the same, declining to vote; and (6) Ballot papers taken from the polling place; which statement shall give the number of papers under each head and is in this Act referred to as the "Ballot Paper Account; "

Disputes, how
settled.

- (e) If the returning officer and one or more of the candidates or of the agents of the candidates present at the examination and counting of the ballot papers

are unable to agree as to the written statement to be made by the returning officer, the packages of ballot papers shall be broken open by the said secretary-treasurer in the presence of the returning officer and such of the candidates or of their agents as may be present on the day succeeding the polling day, at an hour and place to be appointed, and of which they have been notified by the returning officer; and said secretary-treasurer, after examining the ballot papers, shall finally determine the matter in dispute, and sign the written statement hereinbefore mentioned; and the said secretary-treasurer shall forthwith, in the presence of the returning officer and such of the candidates or of their agents as may then be present securely seal up the ballot papers which have been examined by him into their several packages as before.

(23) The said secretary-treasurer, after he has received the ballot papers and statements before mentioned of the number of votes given in each polling place, shall, without opening any of the sealed packets of ballot papers, cast up the number of votes for each candidate from such statements; and shall declare to be elected the candidate or candidates having the highest number of votes, and a majority in number of the trustees remaining in office shall be a quorum for the foregoing purposes.

Secretary-treasurer to cast up votes and declare who is elected etc.

(24) In case it appears, upon the casting up of the votes as aforesaid, that two or more candidates have an equal number of votes, the member of the board present who is assessed highest as a supporter of the urban school on the last revised assessment roll, shall, at the time of declaring the result of the poll, give a vote for one or more of such candidates so as to decide the election.

In case of a tie who to have a casting vote.

(25) The said secretary-treasurer shall retain for one month all ballot papers received by him or forwarded to him in pursuance of this Act by returning officers, and then, unless otherwise directed by an order of a Court or Judge of competent jurisdiction, shall cause them to be destroyed in the presence of two witnesses, whose declaration that they have witnessed the destruction of such papers shall be taken before the chairman of the board, and shall be filed amongst the records of the board by said secretary-treasurer.

Ballot papers, how disposed of.

(26).—(a) No person shall be allowed to inspect any ballot papers in the custody of the said secretary-treasurer except under the order of a Court or Judge of competent jurisdiction, to be granted by the Court or Judge on being satisfied by evidence on oath that the inspection or production of such ballot papers is required for the purpose of main-

Ballot papers to be inspected only by order of a Court or Judge.

taining a prosecution for an offence in relation to ballot papers, or for the purpose of a petition questioning an election or return; and any such order for the inspection or production of ballot papers shall be obeyed by the said secretary-treasurer.

Order may be subject to conditions.

(b) The order may be made subject to such conditions as to persons, time, place, and mode of opening or inspection as the Court or Judge making the order thinks expedient.

Recount of votes by the County Judge.

(c) In case it is made to appear, on the affidavit of a credible person, to the County Judge of the county or district in which the election has been held, at any time within fourteen days from the time the ballot papers are received by the said secretary-treasurer, that a returning officer at any such election in counting the votes has improperly counted or rejected any ballot papers at such election, the County or other Judge may appoint a time to recount the votes, and shall give notice in writing to the candidates of the time and place at which he will proceed to recount the same.

Deposit by applicant.

(d) At the time of the application for a recount, the applicant shall deposit with the clerk of the County or District Court the sum of \$25 as security for the payment of costs, charges and expenses that may become payable by the applicant, and the said sum shall not be paid out by the clerk without the order of the Judge.

Who may be present at recount.

(e) The County or District Judge, the said secretary-treasurer with the ballot boxes, and each candidate and his agent appointed to attend the recount of votes, and no other person except with the sanction of the County or other Judge shall be present at the recount of the votes.

Opening of packets.

(f) At the time and place appointed the County or other Judge shall proceed to recount all the votes or ballot papers received by the said secretary-treasurer, and shall in the presence of the parties aforesaid, if they attend, or in the presence of such of them as do attend, open the sealed packets containing (a) the used ballot papers which have not been objected to and have been counted; (b) the ballot papers which have been objected to, but which have been counted by the returning officer; (c) the rejected ballot papers; (d) the spoiled ballot papers; (e) the unused ballot papers; and in recounting the votes care shall be taken that the mode in which any particular voter has voted shall not be discovered.

- (g) The County or other Judge shall, as far as practicable, proceed continuously with the recount of the votes, allowing only time for refreshment, excluding only Sundays and, on other days (except so far as he and the parties aforesaid agree), the hours between six o'clock in the evening and nine on the succeeding morning. During the excluded time the County or other Judge shall place the ballot papers and other documents relating to the election under his own seal, and the seals of such others of the parties as desire to affix their seals, and shall otherwise take precautions for the security of the papers and documents. Recount to be a continuous proceeding.
- (h) The County or other Judge shall proceed to recount the votes as follows: Procedure on re-count.

Firstly.—He shall examine the ballot papers.

Secondly.—Any ballot paper on which votes are given to more candidates than are to be elected, or on which anything except the name or initials of the returning officer on the back is written or marked by which the voter can be identified shall be void and shall not be counted; and a ballot paper on which votes are given for a greater number of candidates for any office than the voter is entitled to vote for shall be void as regards all the candidates for such office, but no word or mark written or made, or omitted to be written or made by the returning officer on a ballot paper, shall void the same.

Thirdly.—The County or other Judge shall take a note of any objection made by a candidate or by his agent to any ballot paper found in the ballot box, and shall decide any question arising out of the objection, and the decision of the County or other Judge shall be final.

Fourthly.—The County or other Judge shall then count up the votes given for each candidate upon the ballot papers not rejected, and make up a written statement, in words as well as in figures, of the number of votes given for each candidate, and of the number of ballot papers rejected and not counted by him, which statement shall be made under the several heads following: (1) name of municipality; (2) names of the candidates; (3) number of votes for each candidate (4) papers wanting signature or initials of returning officer; (5) papers rejected as voting for more candidates than entitled to; (6) papers rejected as having a writing or mark by which voters could be identi-

fied ; (7) papers rejected as unmarked or void for uncertainty.

Fifthly.—Upon the completion of the recount, or as soon as he has thus ascertained the result of the poll, the County or other Judge shall seal up all the ballot papers in separate packets, and shall forthwith certify the result to the said secretary-treasurer, who shall then declare to be elected the candidate having the highest number of votes ; and in case of an equality of votes, the casting vote shall be given by the person designated in, and as provided by subsection 24 of this section.

Existing remedies not affected.

(27) Nothing in this section contained shall destroy or prevent any remedy which any person may now have under or by *quo warranto* or otherwise.

Costs of application.

(28)—(a) All costs, charges and expenses of, and incidental to an application for a recount and to the proceedings consequent thereon shall be defrayed by the parties to the application in such manner and in such proportion as the Judge may determine, regard being had to the disallowance of any costs, charges or expenses which may in the opinion of the Judge have been caused by vexatious conduct, unfounded allegations, or unfounded objections on the part either of the applicant or the respondent, and regard being had to the discouragement of any needless expense by throwing the burden of defraying the same on the parties by whom it has been caused, whether such parties are or are not on the whole successful.

Taxation of costs.

(b) The costs may be taxed in the same manner, and according to the same principles as costs are taxed between solicitor and client in the County Court, or District Court, as the case may be.

Recovery of costs.

(c) The payment of any costs ordered to be paid by the Judge may be enforced by an execution against goods and chattels, to be issued from the County Court, or District Court, as the case may be, upon filing therein the order of the Judge and a certificate shewing the amount at which the costs were taxed and an affidavit of the non-payment thereof.

Production of documents and indorsements on ballot papers evidence for certain purposes.

(29) Where a rule or order is made for the production by the said secretary-treasurer of any document in his possession relating to a specified election, the production of the document by him, in such manner as may be directed by the rule or order, shall be conclusive evidence that the document relates to the specified election ; and any indorsement appearing on any packet of ballot papers produced by the said secretary-

treasurer, shall be evidence of such papers being what they are stated to be by the indorsement.

(30)—(a) No person shall—(1) Without due authority **Offences.**

supply any ballot paper to any person ; or (2) fraudulently put into any ballot box any paper other than the ballot paper, which he is authorized by law to put in ; or (3) fraudulently take out of the polling place any ballot paper ; or (4) without due authority destroy, take, open or otherwise interfere with any ballot box or packet of ballot papers then in use for the purposes of the election; or (5) apply for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether that name is of a person living or dead, or of a fictitious person; or (6) having voted once and not being entitled to vote again at an election apply at the same election for a ballot paper in his own name. This provision is not to be construed as including a person who applies for such ballot paper believing that he is the person intended by the name entered on the voters' list in respect of which he so applies for a ballot paper.

(b) No person shall attempt to commit any offence specified in this subsection. **Attempts to commit offences.**

(c) A person guilty of any violation of this subsection shall be liable, if he is such secretary treasurer, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour; and if he is any other person to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months with or without hard labour. **Penalty by imprisonment**

(31) Every officer and secretary-treasurer who is guilty of wilful misfeasance, or any wilful act or omission in contravention of any of the preceding subsections of this section, shall, in addition to any other penalty or liability to which he may be subject, forfeit to any person aggrieved by such misfeasance, act or omission, a penal sum of \$400. **Money penalty for offences.**

(32)—(a) Every officer and agent in attendance at a polling place shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting at the polling place. **Maintaining secrecy of proceedings at polling places.**

(b) No officer or agent, and no person whosoever shall interfere with or attempt to interfere with a voter when marking his vote, or otherwise attempt to obtain at the polling place information as to the candidate or candidates for whom any voter at such polling place is about to vote or has voted.

(c) No officer, agent or other person shall communicate at any time to any person any information obtained

at a polling place as to the candidate or candidates for whom any voter at such polling place is about to vote or has voted.

(d) Every officer and agent in attendance at the counting of the votes, shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting, and shall not communicate or attempt to communicate any information obtained at such counting as to the candidate or candidates for whom any vote is given in any particular ballot paper.

(e) No person shall, directly, or indirectly, induce a voter to display his ballot paper after he has marked the same, so as to make known to any person the name of any candidate or candidates for or against whom he has marked his vote.

Penalty for
contravening
this sub-
section.

(f) Every person who acts in contravention of this sub-section shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Stipendiary Magistrate, Police Magistrate, or two Justices of the Peace, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour.

Statutory
declaration of
secrecy.

(33) Every such secretary-treasurer, and every officer, clerk or agent, authorized to attend a polling place or at the counting of the votes, shall, before the opening of the poll, make a statutory declaration of secrecy in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, and if he is an agent of a candidate, in the presence of a Justice of the Peace or of the returning officer at whose polling place he is appointed agent; and such statutory declaration of secrecy shall be in the form given in Schedule F to this Act, or to the like effect.

No one com-
pellable to dis-
close his vote.

(34) No person who has voted at an election shall in any legal proceeding to question the election or return, be required to state for whom he has voted.

Candidates
may under-
take duties of
an agent.

(35) A candidate may himself undertake the duties which any agent of his, if appointed, might have undertaken, or may assist his agent in the performance of such duties, and may be present at any place at which his agent may in pursuance of this Act be authorized to attend, but no candidate shall be present at the marking of a ballot under subsection 16.

Expressions
referring to
agents.

(36) When in any of the preceding sub-sections of this section expressions are used, requiring or authorizing any act or thing to be done, or inferring that any act or thing is to be done in the presence of the agents of the candidate, such expressions shall be deemed to refer to the presence of such agents of the candidates as are authorized to attend, and as have in fact attended, at the time and place where such act or thing is being done; and the non-attendance of any agent at

such time or place shall not, if the act or thing is otherwise duly done, invalidate in anywise the act or thing done. Non-attendance of agents.

(37) In reckoning time for the purposes of this section, Sunday and any day set apart by any act of lawful authority for a public holiday, fast or thanksgiving shall be excluded; and where anything is required by this section to be done on a day which falls on such days, such things may be done on the next juridical day; but nothing in this section contained shall extend or apply to the days fixed by this Act for the nomination or election of candidates for the office of trustee. Public holidays, etc., excluded in reckoning time, except for nomination and election of trustees.

(38) No election shall be declared invalid by reason of a non-compliance with the rules contained in this section as to the taking of the poll or the counting of the votes, or by reason of any mistake in the use of the forms contained in the Schedules to this Act, or by reason of any irregularity, if it appears to the tribunal having cognizance of the question that the election was conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in this Act, and that such non-compliance or mistake or irregularity did not effect the result of the election. No election to be invalid for want of compliance with principles of Act where result not affected.

(39) The reasonable expenses incurred by any such secretary-treasurer and by the other officers and clerks for printing, providing ballot boxes, ballot papers, materials for marking ballot papers, polling compartments, transmission of the packets, required to be transmitted by this section, and reasonable fees and allowances for services rendered under this section, shall be paid by the board of trustees through its secretary-treasurer, who shall pay over and distribute the same to the several persons entitled thereto. Expenses incurred by officers to be refunded.

(40) In case any objection is made to the right of any person to vote under the provisions of this section, the returning officer shall require the person whose right of voting is objected to, to make the following oath or affirmation:— Oath to be administered when voters objected to.

You swear (or solemnly affirm) that you are the person named, (or intended to be named), in the list of voters now shown to you (*showing the list to the voter*); Form of oath.

That you are a ratepayer;

That you are a British subject by birth (or naturalization);

That you are of the full age of twenty-one years;

That you are a separate school supporter;

That you have not voted before at this election.

That you have not directly or indirectly received any reward or gift, nor do you expect to receive any, for the vote which you tender at this election;

That you have not received anything, nor has anything been promised to you directly or indirectly, either to induce you to vote at this election, or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of team, or any other service connected with this election;

That you have not directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person either to induce him to vote or refrain from voting at this election: So help you God.

DUTIES OF BOARD.

Duties of
board.

33. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees of every urban school :

To appoint
secretary and
collector.

1. To appoint a secretary and treasurer or secretary-treasurer and one or more collectors, if requisite, of such school fees or rate-bills as the board may have authority to charge ;

(a) The collector or collectors, and secretary, and treasurer, or secretary-treasurer (who may be of their own number), shall discharge similar duties, and be subject to similar obligations and penalties, and have powers similar to those of like officers in the municipality ;

To provide
adequate
accommoda-
tion.

2. To provide adequate accommodation, according to the regulations of the Education Department, for all the children of separate school supporters between the ages of five and twenty-one, resident in the ward, village or town, as the case may be, as ascertained by the census taken by the municipal council for the next preceding year ;

To provide
school pre-
mises, appa-
ratus, prize
books and
library.

3. To purchase or rent school sites and premises, and to build, repair, furnish, and keep in order the school-houses and appendages, lands, enclosures, and movable property, and procure registers in the prescribed form, suitable maps, apparatus and prize books and, if they deem it expedient, establish and maintain school libraries ;

Kind of
schools.

4. To determine the number, kind, grade and description of schools (such as male, female, infant, central or ward schools) to be established and maintained ; the teachers to be employed ; the terms on which they are to be employed ; the amount of their remuneration, and the duties which they are to perform ;

To lay before
Council esti-
mate for
moneys.

5. To prepare from time to time, and lay before the municipal council of the city, town or village, on or before the first day of August an estimate of the sums which they think requisite for all necessary expenses of the schools under their charge ;

To appoint a
committee for
each school.

6. To appoint of their number annually, or oftener if they judge it expedient, and under such regulations as they think proper, a committee of not more than three persons for the special charge, oversight and management of each school within the city, town, or village, and to see that all the schools under their charge are conducted according to the authorized regulations ;

Trustees may
collect a fee
from parents.

7. To collect, at their discretion, from the parents or guardians of children attending any urban school under their charge, a sum not exceeding twenty cents per month, per pupil, to defray the cost of text-books, stationery and other

contingencies, and to see that all the pupils in the schools are duly supplied with a uniform series of text-books ;

To see that uniform books are used.

8. To give orders on the treasurer of the separate school board for all moneys expended for school purposes ;

To give orders for moneys expended.

9. To prepare and transmit annually, before the fifteenth of January, to the Minister of Education, in the form prescribed by him, a report, signed by the chairman, containing all information required by the regulations of the Education Department. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 32.

To prepare annual report for Minister.

TEACHERS.

34. All agreements between trustees and teachers, to be valid and binding, shall be in writing, signed by the parties thereto, and sealed with the corporate seal of the trustees, and such agreements may lawfully include any stipulation to provide the teacher with board and lodging. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227 s. 33.

Valid agreements with teacher.

35. It shall be the duty of every teacher of a separate school :—

Duties of teacher.

1. To teach diligently and faithfully all the branches required to be taught in the school, according to the terms of his engagement with the trustees, and according to the provisions of this Act, and the regulations of the Education Department ;

To teach according to law.

2. To keep in the prescribed form the general, entrance, and the daily class, or other registers of the school, and to record therein the admission, promotion, removal, or otherwise of the pupils of the school ;

To keep the register of the school.

3. To maintain proper order and discipline in his school, according to the prescribed regulations ;

To maintain order and discipline.

4. To keep a visitors' book (which the trustees shall provide) and enter therein the visits made to his school, and to present the book to every visitor, and request him to make therein any remarks suggested by his visit ;

To keep a visitors' book.

5. To give the trustees and visitors access at all times when desired by them, to the registers and visitors' book appertaining to the school ;

To give access to register and visitors' book.

6. To deliver up any school registers, visitors' book, school-house key, or other school property in his possession, on the demand or order of the majority of the trustees employing him ;

Deliver up register and key.

7. In case of his wilful refusal so to do he shall not be deemed a qualified teacher until restitution is made, and shall also forfeit any claim which he may have against the trustees ;

In case of refusal.

8. To hold during each term a public examination of his school, of which he shall give due notice to the trustees of the

To hold public quarterly examinations.

school, to any school visitors who reside in or adjacent to the school, and through the pupils to their parents or guardians ;

To furnish information to the Minister and Inspector.

9. To furnish to the Minister of Education, or to the separate school inspector, from the trustees' report or otherwise, any information which it may be in his power to give, respecting anything connected with the operations of his school, or in any wise affecting its interest or character ;

To prepare reports.

10. To prepare so far as the school registers supply the information, such reports of the corporation employing him as are required by the regulations of the Education Department. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 34.

Certificates to teachers of separate schools.

36 The teachers of a separate school under this Act shall be subject to the same examinations, and receive their certificates of qualification, in the same manner as public school teachers generally ; but the persons qualified by law as teachers, either in the Province of Ontario, or, at the time of the passing of *The British North America Act, 1867*, in the Province of Quebec, shall be considered qualified teachers for the purpose of this Act. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 61.

Proportion of salary to which teacher is entitled.

37. Every qualified teacher of a separate school employed for any period not less than three months shall be entitled to be paid his salary in the proportion which the number of teaching days during which he has taught, bears to the whole number of teaching days in the year. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 35.

Case of sickness.

38. In case of sickness, certified by a medical man, every teacher shall be entitled to his salary during such sickness, for a period not exceeding four weeks for the entire year ; which period may be increased at the pleasure of the trustees. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 38.

Four weeks allowed.

Protection of teachers in regard to salary.

39. Every teacher shall be entitled to be paid at the rate mentioned in his agreement with the trustees, even after the expiration of the period of his agreement, until the trustees pay him the whole of his salary as teacher of the school, according to their engagement with him, provided always that an action must be commenced within three months after such salary is due and payable by the trustees. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 39.

Provision in case of difference between teacher and trustees.

40. All matters of difference between trustees and teachers, in regard to salary or other remuneration, shall be brought and decided in the Division Court by the Judge of the County Court in each county, subject to an appeal, as provided by this Act. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 36.

Issue of execution.

41. In pursuance of a judgment or decision given by a County Judge in a Division Court, under the authority of this

Act, and not appealed from, execution may issue from time to time to recover what may be due of the amount which the Judge may have decided the plaintiff entitled to, in like manner as on a judgment recorded in a Division Court for a debt, together with all fees and expenses incidental to the issuing thereof and levy thereunder. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 37.

ASSESSMENTS.

42.—(1) Every person paying rates, whether as owner or tenant, who, by himself, or his agent, on or before the first day of March in any year, gives to the clerk of the municipality notice in writing that he is a Roman Catholic, and supporter of a separate school situated in the municipality or in a municipality contiguous thereto, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of public schools, and of public school libraries, or for the purchase of land or erection of buildings for public school purposes, within the city, town, incorporated village or section in which he resides, for the then current year, and every subsequent year thereafter, while he continues a supporter of a separate school; and the notice shall not be required to be renewed annually. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 40.

Supporters of separate schools exempted from payment of public school rates on giving certain notice.

(2) Where the owner or tenant is not, on or before the first day of March in any year, a resident of the municipality, or rated upon the assessment roll thereof, but he subsequently becomes so resident, or liable to be so rated, before the time for appealing from the assessment to the court of revision, he shall be entitled to give the notice provided for by this section at any time before the expiration of the said time for appealing, and a notice so given shall have the same effect as if given on or before the first day of March, of the year in which it is given. 53 V. c. 71, s. 8, *part*; 60 V. c. 15, *Sched. B* (19).

Time for giving notice by separate school supporter becoming resident in a municipality

(3) Every clerk of a municipality, upon receiving such notice, shall deliver a certificate to the person giving the notice, to the effect that the same has been given, and shewing the date thereof. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 41.

Certificate of notice.

(4) Any person who fraudulently gives such notice, or wilfully makes any false statement therein, shall not thereby secure any exemption from rates, and shall be liable to a penalty of \$40, recoverable with costs before any Justice of the Peace at the suit of the municipality interested. R. S. O. c. 227, s. 42.

Penalty for wilful false statements in notice.

(5) Nothing in this section contained shall exempt any person from paying any rate for the support of public schools or public school libraries, or for the erection of a school house or school houses, imposed before the establishment of the separate school. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 43.

Exemption as to rates imposed before separate school established.

Residence of
supporters of
separate
schools.

43. Subject to the other provisions of this Act no person shall be deemed a supporter of a separate school unless he resides within three miles (in a direct line) of the site of the school house. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 44.

Where separ-
ate school
supporter
resides within
three miles of
two or more
schools.

44. Any supporter of a separate school whose residence is within three miles of two or more separate schools, shall, after the first day of January, 1897, be *ipso facto* a supporter of the separate school nearest to his place of residence; but nothing herein contained shall affect the liabilities or obligations of any separate school supporter for debts incurred by the school section of which he was a supporter before the 7th day of April, 1896. 59 V. c. 72, s. 3.

Where person
residing out of
municipality
to vote.

45. When a supporter of a separate school resides without the municipality in which the school is situate, he shall be entitled to vote in the ward or division in which the school house nearest to his place of residence is situate, if within the distance of three miles in a direct line. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 45.

Non-residents
may require
school tax to
be appropri-
ated to a sepa-
rate school.

46. Any person, who, if resident in a municipality, would be entitled to be a supporter of a separate school existing either therein or in any adjoining municipality, may, in giving notice under section 3 of *The Assessment Act*, that he is the owner of unoccupied land situate in either of the said municipalities, require that all such land as is situate either in the municipality wherein the separate school is situate or within the distance of three miles in a direct line of the site of the separate school shall be assessed for the purposes of the separate school, and the proper assessor shall thereupon enter such person in the assessment roll as a separate school supporter, and the proper entries in that behalf shall be made in the prescribed column for separate school rates, and the land shall be assessed accordingly for the purposes of the separate school and not for public school purposes. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 46.

Rev. Stat.
c. 224.

47.—(1) Any Roman Catholic who desires to withdraw his support from a separate school, shall give notice in writing to the clerk of the municipality, before the second Wednesday in January in any year, otherwise he shall be deemed a supporter of the school.

Persons with-
drawing sup-
port from se-
parate school
to give notice.

Proviso.

(2) But any person who has withdrawn his support from a Roman Catholic separate school shall not be exempted from paying any rate for the support of separate schools or separate school libraries, or for the erection of a separate school house, imposed before the time of his withdrawing such support from the separate school. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 47.

Index Book of
supporters of
separate

48.—(1) The clerk of every municipality shall keep entered in a convenient Index Book, and in alphabetical order, the name

of every person who has given to him, or to any former clerk of the municipality, notice in writing that such person is a Roman Catholic and a supporter of a separate school in or contiguous to the municipality, as provided by section 42 of this Act, or by previous Acts respecting separate schools; the clerk shall also enter opposite the name, and in a column for this purpose, the date on which the notice was received, and in a third column opposite the name any notice by such person of withdrawal from supporting a separate school, as provided by section 47 of this Act, or by any such other Act as aforesaid, with the date of such withdrawal; or any disallowance of the notice of the Court of Revision or County Judge with the date of such disallowance. The Index Book may be in the form set out in Schedule G. to this Act, and shall be open to inspection by ratepayers.

(2) The clerk shall enter in the same book, and in the proper alphabetical place therein, all such notices from time to time received by the clerk.

(3) It shall be the duty of the clerk to file and carefully preserve all such notices which have been heretofore received, or shall hereafter be received. 53 V. c. 71, s. 1.

(4) The assessor shall be guided by the entries in said Index Book in ascertaining who have given the notices which are by law necessary, in order to entitle supporters of Roman Catholic Separate Schools to exemption from the Public School tax. 53 V. c. 71, s. 3; 55 V. c. 48, s. 47b. See also *Rev. Stat. c. 224, s. 54*.

49.—(1) The assessor or assessors of every municipality shall in the assessment roll set down the religion of the person taxable, distinguishing between Protestant and Roman Catholic, and whether supporters of public or separate schools; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to interfere with the rights of public school trustees under *The Public Schools Act*.

(2) The assessor shall accept the statement of, or made on behalf of, any ratepayer, by his authority, and not otherwise, that he is a Roman Catholic, as sufficient *prima facie* evidence for placing such person in the proper column of the assessment roll for separate school supporters, or if the assessor knows personally any ratepayer to be a Roman Catholic this shall also be sufficient for placing him in such last mentioned column. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 48 (1) and (2); 53 V. c. 71, s. 4. See also *Rev. Stat. c. 224, s. 13 (5)*.

(3) The Court of Revision shall try and determine all complaints in regard to persons in these particulars alleged to be wrongfully placed upon or omitted from the roll (as the case may be), and any person so complaining, or any ratepayer of the municipality, may give notice in writing to the clerk of the municipality of such complaint, and the provisions of *The Assessment Act*, in reference to giving notice of, complaints

schools to be kept by Clerk.

Assessor to be guided by Index Book.

Duty of assessors.

Rev. Stat. c. 292.

Statement as to religion.

Court of Revision to decide complaints.

Rev. Stat. c. 224.

against the assessment roll, and proceedings for the trial thereof, shall likewise apply to all complaints under this section of this Act. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 48 (3).

Correction of mistakes in assessing separate school supporters.

50.—(1) In case of its appearing to the municipal council of any municipality after the final revision of the assessment roll, that through some mistake or inadvertence any ratepayers have been placed in the wrong school tax column, either as supporters of separate schools or supporters of public schools, it shall be competent for the municipal council after due inquiry and notice to correct such errors if such council sees fit, by directing the amount of the tax of such ratepayers to be paid to the proper school board. But it shall not be competent for the council to reverse the decision of the Court of Revision or the County Court Judge as to any ratepayer.

(2) In case of such action by a municipal council the ratepayer shall be liable for the same amount of school tax as if he had in the first instance been entered on the roll properly. 53 V. c. 71, s. 5.

Collector's roll—further columns.

51. The clerk of every municipality, in annually making out the collector's roll, shall place columns therein, so that under the head of "School Rate," the public school rate may be distinguished from the separate school rate, and also under "Special Rate for School Debts," shall distinguish between public and separate school purposes, and the proceeds of any such rate shall be kept distinguished by the collector, and accounted for accordingly. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 49. *See also Cap. 224, Sec. 129.*

Return shewing rating of separate school supporters.

52. The clerk of any municipality in which any separate school section or part of a section is situate, shall, not later than the 1st day of December in each year, make out and transmit to the county school inspector a statement shewing whether or not any county rate for public school purposes has been placed upon the collector's roll against supporters of separate schools, and if such rate has been so placed upon the roll, giving a list of such supporters with the amount so rated against each, and the total amount so rated. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 50. *See also Cap. 292, Sec. 68.*

Occupant primarily liable for school rates. Rev. Stat. c. 224, s. 24.

53. In any case where under section 24 of *The Assessment Act*, land is assessed against both the owner and occupant, or owner and tenant, then the occupant or tenant shall be deemed and taken to be the person primarily liable for the payment of school rates, and for determining whether such rates shall be applied to public or separate school purposes, and no agreement between the owner or tenant as to the payment of taxes as between themselves shall be allowed to alter or to affect this provision otherwise; and in any case where, as between the owner and tenant or occupant, the owner is not to

pay taxes, if by the default of the tenant or occupant to pay the same, the owner is compelled to pay such school rate, he may direct the same to be applied to either public or separate school purposes, and if the public school rate and the separate school rate are not the same he shall only be liable to pay the amount of the rate of the schools to which in virtue of his right in that behalf he directed his money to be paid. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 51; 55 V. c. 60, s. 1.

54.—(1) A company may, by notice in that behalf to be given to the clerk of any municipality wherein a separate school exists, require any part of the real property of which such company is either the owner and occupant, or, not being such owner, is the tenant, occupant or actual possessor, and any part of the personal property (if any) of such company, liable to assessment, to be entered, rated and assessed for the purposes of said separate school, and the proper assessor shall thereupon enter said company as a separate school supporter in the assessment roll in respect of the property specially designated in that behalf in or by said notice, and the proper entries in that behalf shall be made in the prescribed column for separate school rates, and so much of the property as is so designated shall be assessed accordingly in the name of the company for the purposes of the separate school and not for public school purposes, but all other property of the company shall be separately entered and assessed in the name of the company as for public school purposes: provided always that the share or portion of the property of any company, entered, rated or assessed, in any municipality for separate school purposes under the provisions of this section, shall bear the same ratio and proportion to the whole property of the company assessable within the municipality, as the amount or proportion of the shares or stock of the company, so far as the same are paid, or partly paid up, and are held and possessed by persons who are Roman Catholics, bears to the whole amount of such paid or partly paid up shares or stock of the company.

Company may require school rate to be applied to separate schools.

(2) A notice by the company to the clerk of the local municipality under the provisions of this section may be in the form or to the effect following:

To the clerk of (*describing the municipality*),

Take notice that (*here insert the name of the company so as to sufficiently and reasonably designate it*) pursuant to a resolution in that behalf of the directors of said company requires that hereafter and until this notice is either withdrawn or varied so much of the property of the company assessable within (*giving the name of the municipality*), and hereinafter specially designated shall be entered, rated, and assessed for separate school purposes, namely, one-fifth (*or as the case may be*) of all real property, and one-fifth (*or as the case may be*) of all personal property of said company, liable to assessment in said municipality.

Given on behalf of the said company this (*here insert date*).

R. S., Secretary of said company.

(3) Any such notice given in pursuance of a resolution in that behalf of the directors of the company shall for all purposes be deemed to be sufficient, and every such notice so given shall be taken as continuing and in force and to be acted upon unless and until the same is withdrawn, varied or cancelled by any notice subsequently given, pursuant to any resolution of the company or of its directors.

(4) Every such notice so given to such clerk shall remain with and be kept by him on file in his office, and shall at all convenient hours be open to inspection and examination by any person entitled to examine or inspect any assessment roll, and the assessor shall in each year, before the completion and return of the assessment roll, search for and examine all notices which may be so on file in the clerk's office, and shall thereupon in respect of said notices (if any) follow and conform thereto and to the provisions of this Act in that behalf.

(5) The word "company" in this section shall mean and include any body corporate. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 52. *See also Cap. 224, s. 25.*

Powers of trustees.

55.—(1) The trustees of separate schools forming a body corporate under this Act shall have the power to impose, levy and collect school rates or subscriptions, upon and from persons sending children to, or subscribing towards the support of such schools, and shall, for the purpose of collecting the school rates or subscriptions, have all the powers in respect of separate schools that the collectors of taxes in municipalities have and possess under the provisions of *The Municipal Act*.

Rev. Stat 223.

Lands on which there are rates uncollected to be returned to clerk.

(2) If the collector appointed by the trustees of a separate school is unable to collect that portion of any school rate which has been charged on any parcel of land liable to assessment, by reason of there being no person resident thereon, or no goods and chattels to distrain, the trustees shall make a return to the clerk of the municipality, before the end of the then current year, of such parcels of land and the uncollected rates thereon.

(3) The clerk of the municipality shall make a return to the county, city, town or village treasurer of such lands, and the arrears of separate school rates thereon.

(4) The arrears shall be collected and accounted for by the treasurer in the same manner as the arrears of other taxes.

(5) The township, village, town or city council in which the separate school is situate, shall make up the deficiency arising from uncollected rates on land liable to assessment, out of the general funds of the municipality. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 53.

Trustees may copy assessment roll of municipality.

56. The clerk or other officer of a municipality within or adjoining which a separate school is established, having pos-

session of the assessor's or collector's roll of the municipality, shall allow any one of the trustees or their authorized collector to make a copy of the roll in so far as it relates to the persons supporting the separate school under their charge. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 54.

57. The clerk of every municipality in which there is a separate school shall, once in each year, upon the written request of the trustees of such separate school, deliver to them a statement in writing, showing the names of all persons appearing upon the assessment roll for the current year, who have given the notice required by section 42 of this Act, with the amount for which each person has been rated upon the assessment roll. 53 V. c. 71, s. 9.

Clerk to give trustees annual statement of supporters of separate schools.

58. It shall be the duty of every municipal council, if so requested by the trustees of a separate school at or before the meeting of the council in the month of August in any year, to cause, through their collectors and other municipal officers, to be levied in each year, upon the taxable property liable to pay the same, all sums of money for rates or taxes legally imposed thereon in respect of separate schools by competent lawful authority in that behalf and at their request, and the council shall account annually for the sums so to be collected, and any expenses attending the assessment, collection or payment of school rates by the municipal council, or any of its officers, for the trustees entitled thereto, shall be payable by the municipality, and the said rates, as and when collected, shall within a reasonable time thereafter, and not later than the fourteenth day of December in each year, be paid over to the trustees, without any deduction whatever. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 55.

Collection of school rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

59. Any board of separate school trustees, and the council of any municipality (three-fifths of whose members are not separate school supporters), may enter into an agreement for a term of years, that for each year of the said term, and at such times and in such sums as may be agreed upon, there shall in lieu of and as being the amount to be levied and collected in such year for separate school purposes, be paid by the municipality to the board a fixed proportion of the total amount levied and collected within the municipality in and for the year for both public and separate school purposes; provided always, that if in and for any year the rate in the dollar of assessment actually levied for separate school purposes within the municipality is not the same as that actually levied therein for public school purposes, then the agreement shall not be in force for or apply to such last mentioned year; provided also that any agreement made as aforesaid may be determined at the end of any calendar year on giving six months'

Agreements between municipality and separate school trustees as to payment in lieu of separate school rate.

Proviso.

notice by either of the parties thereto to the other party.
R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 56.

Distribution
of county
rate.

60. The county inspector of public schools shall, before distributing the county rate among the public school sections, deduct the amount certified to him by the clerk of any municipality in which any separate school section or part of a section is situate, according to the list given by the clerk, of the supporters of separate schools against whom the county rate for public school purposes has been placed and rated, and shall give the trustees of the separate school section an order on the county treasurer or sub-treasurer for the amount so placed and rated, and it shall be the duty of the treasurer or sub-treasurer to pay over the same. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 57.

Borrowing
powers of
trustees of
separate
schools.

61.—(1) The trustees of a separate school shall have full power as a body corporate to borrow money for school purposes, and to make valid mortgages and other instruments for the security and payment of such borrowed money, or of moneys payable or to be paid for school sites, school buildings, or additions thereto, or the repairs thereof, upon the school house property and premises, or any other real or personal property vested in them, or upon the separate school rates, and any ratepayer who was a separate school supporter at the time when the loan was effected on the security of the said rates or property shall, while resident within the section or municipality within which the separate school is situate, continue to be liable for the rate to be levied for the repayment of the loan.

(2) The principal money representing any sum so borrowed may, in the mortgage or other instrument securing the repayment thereof, be made payable in annual or other instalments, with or without interest, and the trustees, in addition to all other rates or moneys which they may now levy in any one year, shall also have power and authority to levy and collect such further sum or sums as in each year may be requisite for paying all principal money and interest falling due in such year under the terms of such mortgage or other instrument aforesaid, and the said sums shall be levied and collected in each year in the same manner and form, and from the like persons and property by, from, upon or out of which other separate school rates may now be levied and collected.

(3) The mortgages and other instruments which the trustees have power to make, as aforesaid, for the security and payment of money borrowed or payable for school purposes may, in the discretion of the trustees, be made in the form of debentures; and debentures shall be a charge on the same property and rates aforesaid, as in the case of mortgages thereof made by the trustees, as in sub-section 1 mentioned.

(4) Every by-law of the trustees for the issue of such debentures shall be sealed with the corporate seal of the board

of trustees, and shall be signed by the chairman and secretary of the board, and the by-law may be quashed by application to the High Court at Toronto, in the same way as municipal by-laws may be quashed. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 58 (1-4).

(5) The by-law shall name a day in the financial year in which the same is passed when the by-law is to take effect, and shall state the whole of the debt and the obligations to be issued thereunder, and shall make the same payable in thirty years at furthest from the day on which the by-law takes effect and shall provide for including thereafter in the yearly separate school rate a sufficient sum for the payment of an amount sufficient to pay the yearly interest during the currency of the debentures, and also a certain specific sum to be realized annually for the payment of the principal, which specific sum shall be sufficient with the estimated interest on the investments thereof to discharge the debt when payable. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 58 (5); 59 V. c. 72, s. 1.

(6) Every such by-law, before being acted upon, shall be published for at least three successive weeks in some public newspaper published weekly, or oftener, in the city, town or county in which the separate school is situate, and if no application to quash the by-law is made for three months after the publication thereof as aforesaid, the by-law shall, as in the case of a municipal by-law, be valid, notwithstanding any want of substance or form in the by-law or in the time or manner of passing the same.

(7) No debenture issued under the by-law shall be for less than \$100. The debentures may be in the form given in Schedule H to this Act.

(8) Nothing contained in the preceding five sub-sections shall be deemed to declare or imply any construction of any statute or of any provision thereof, passed prior to the twentieth day of April, in the year 1887, or as declaring or implying that the trustees had not theretofore power to make and issue debentures for the security and payment of money borrowed or payable for school purposes. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 58 (6-8).

62. Every separate school shall be entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature of this Province for the support of public schools, and shall be entitled also to a share in all other public grants, investments and allotments for public school purposes now made or hereafter to be made by the Province or the municipal authorities, according to the average number of pupils attending the school during the twelve next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new separate school, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending school in the same city, town, village or township. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 59.

Separate
schools
entitled to a
share of the
public grant.

But not to any share of local assessment for public schools.

63. Nothing herein contained shall entitle a separate school within any city, town, incorporated village or township, to any part or portion of school moneys arising or accruing from local assessment for public school purposes within the city, town, village, or township, or the county or union of counties within which the city, town, village or township is situate. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 60.

Return to be transmitted by trustees.

64. The trustees of every separate school shall, on or before the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December of every year, transmit to the Minister of Education a correct return of the names of the children attending the school, together with the average attendance during the next preceding six months, or during the number of months which have elapsed since the establishment thereof, and the number of months it has been so kept open; and the Minister shall thereupon determine the proportion which the trustees of the separate school are entitled to receive out of the legislative grant, and shall pay over the amount thereof to the trustees. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 62.

Visitors of separate schools.

65. The Minister of Education, all Judges, Members of the Legislature, the heads of the municipal bodies in their respective localities, the inspectors of public schools, and the clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, shall be visitors of separate schools. R. S. O. 1887 c. 227, s. 63.

Inspection of schools.

66. The Roman Catholic separate schools (with their registers) shall be subject to such inspection as may be directed from time to time by the Minister of Education, and shall be subject also to such regulations as may be imposed from time to time by the Education Department. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 64.

Model schools for teachers of separate schools.

67. The Education Department may authorize a separate school in any county to be constituted a model school for the training of teachers for separate schools, subject to the regulations of the Department, and where in any county such model school has been established, or from the special circumstances of the separate schools therein, the Minister of Education deems it expedient, he may recommend for appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council some one competent person possessing qualifications prescribed by the Education Department to be a member of the county board of examiners of such county in addition to the number now authorized, and such person shall possess and discharge the like powers and duties as the other members of the board. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 65.

Appointment of trustee of high school by

68. In the case of a separate school established under this Act in any city, town, or incorporated village in which a high school is established, it shall be lawful for the trustees of the

separate school to appoint any ratepayer (not one of themselves) as trustee of such high school, provided always that in the case of a united high and public school board such trustee shall not take any part in the proceedings of the board in regard to any matters affecting the public school. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 66.

trustees of
separate
school.

69. In the event of a disagreement between trustees of Roman Catholic separate schools and inspectors of public schools, or other municipal authorities, or in the event of a protest against the election of a rural school trustee, or other proceedings of a rural school meeting, made in writing and signed by five supporters of the separate school concerned, the case in dispute shall be referred to the equitable arbitrament of the Minister of Education, subject nevertheless to appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, whose award shall be final in all cases. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 67.

Disagreement
between trustees,
inspectors, etc.

SUPERANNUATION

70. Every teacher or inspector whose name is entered as having paid into the fund for the support of superannuated teachers, may contribute to such fund in such manner as may be prescribed by the Education Department, the sum of at least \$4 annually. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 68.

Superannua-
tion fund.

71. On the decease of any teacher or inspector, his wife or her husband, or other legal representative, shall be entitled to receive back the full amount paid into the superannuation fund by such teacher or inspector, with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 69.

Repayment to
wife, etc., of
deceased
teacher.

72.—(1) Every teacher or inspector who, while engaged in his profession, contributed to the superannuated teachers' fund as provided by this Act, shall on reaching the age of sixty years be entitled to retire from the profession at his discretion, and receive an allowance or pension at the rate of \$6 per annum, for every year of such service in Ontario, upon furnishing to the Education Department satisfactory evidence of good moral character, of his age, and of the length of his service as teacher or inspector.

Right of
teacher to
retire on
reaching sixty
years of age.

(2) Every pension payable under this Act may be supplemented out of local funds by any municipal council, public school board or board of education, at its pleasure.

Supplemen-
tary pension.

(3) To remove doubts, nothing in this section contained, shall be held as applying to any person who, prior to 1871, had ceased to be engaged in his profession as a teacher, and has not heretofore contributed to the said fund. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 70.

Application of
section.

Teachers
under sixty.

73. Every teacher or inspector under sixty years of age, who has contributed, as aforesaid, and who is disabled from practising his profession, shall be entitled to a like pension, or local supplementary allowance, upon furnishing the like evidence, and by furnishing to the Education Department from time to time, in addition thereto, satisfactory evidence of his being disabled. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 71.

Extra allow-
ance to certain
teachers.

74. Every teacher entitled to receive an allowance from the superannuated teachers' fund, who holds a first or second class provincial certificate, or a first-class county board certificate, or who is an authorized head master of a high school or collegiate institute, shall in addition to the said allowance or pension be entitled to receive a further allowance at the rate of \$1 per annum for every year of service while he held such certificate, or while he acted as head master of a high school or collegiate institute. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 72.

Proviso in
regard to
good moral
character.

75. The retiring allowance shall cease at the close of the year of the death of the recipient, and may be discontinued at any time should the pensioned teacher fail to maintain a good moral character, to be vouched for (when requested) to the satisfaction of the Education Department. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 73.

Teacher
resuming pro-
fession.

76. If any pensioned teacher or inspector, with the consent of the Education Department, resumes the profession of teaching or inspecting, the payment of his allowance shall be suspended from the time of his being so engaged. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 74.

Again
retiring.

77. In case any pensioned teacher or inspector is again placed on the superannuation list, a pension for the additional time of service shall be allowed him, on his compliance with this Act, and the regulations of the Education Department. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 75.

Forfeiture of
claim.

78. Any teacher or inspector who, having resumed his profession, draws or continues to draw upon the superannuation fund for any part of his allowance as a superannuated teacher shall forfeit all claim to the fund, and his name shall be struck off the list of superannuated teachers. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 76.

Teachers not
availing them-
selves of Act.

79. In the case of those teachers or inspectors who may not avail themselves of the provisions of sections 70 or 80 of this Act, the provisions of sections 71 to 80 inclusive shall apply so far as relates to all sums of money already paid into the fund for the support of superannuated teachers. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 77.

80. Any teacher who retires from the profession, or any teacher or inspector who desires to remove his name from the list of contributors to the superannuated teachers' fund, shall be entitled to receive back from the Minister of Education one-half of any sums paid in by him or her to the fund, through the public school inspector, or otherwise. Repayment to contributors. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 78.

HOLIDAYS.

81.—(1) The teaching year shall consist of two terms : in Terms. townships the first term shall begin on the third Monday of August, and end on the 22nd day of December ; the second term shall begin on the 3rd day of January ; and end on the 30th day of June.

(2) In cities, towns and incorporated villages the first term shall begin on the first day of September, and end on the 22nd day of December ; the second term shall begin on the 3rd day of January, and end on the 30th day of June.

(3) Every Saturday, every public holiday, the week following Easter Sunday, and every day proclaimed a holiday by the authorities of the municipality in which the teacher is engaged shall be a holiday in separate schools.

(4) In the territorial districts the trustees of any rural school may allot the time herein allowed for holidays at Easter and midsummer to suit the convenience of pupils and teachers, provided always that the same number of holidays be allowed and in periods of the same duration as herein set forth. 59 V., c. 72, s. 2.

PENALTIES AND PROHIBITIONS.

82. No person shall wilfully make a false declaration of his right to vote at any school meeting or election of school trustees ; and any person convicted of a contravention of this section, upon the complaint of any person, shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court of General Sessions, or by a penalty of not less than \$5, or more than \$10, to be recovered with costs before a Justice of the Peace, by the separate school trustees of the city, town, village or school section for its use. Penalty for making a false declaration. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 80.

83. No trustee of a separate school shall hold the office of separate school inspector, or be a master or teacher in the separate school of which he is a trustee : nor shall the master or teacher of any public, high or separate school hold the office of trustee of a separate school, nor shall an inspector be a teacher or trustee of any separate school while he holds the office of inspector. Trustees not to hold certain offices. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 81.

Seat vacated
by conviction
for crime, etc.

84. Any trustee who is convicted of any indictable offence, or becomes insane, or absents himself from the meetings of the board for three consecutive months without being authorized by resolution entered upon its minutes, or ceases to be a resident within the school municipality for which he is a trustee, shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and the remaining trustees shall declare his seat vacant, and forthwith order a new election. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 82.

Seat vacated
by interest in
contract with
corporation.

85. Any trustee who has any pecuniary interest, profit or promise, or expected benefit in, or from any contract, agreement or engagement, either in his own name, or the name of another with the corporation of which he is a member, or who receives, or expects to receive any compensation for any work, engagement, employment or duty, on behalf of such corporation, shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and every such contract, agreement, engagement or promise shall be null and void, and the remaining trustees, or a majority of them, shall declare the seat vacant, and forthwith order a new election. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 83.

Penalty for
disturbing a
school or
school meet-
ing.

86. Any person who wilfully disturbs, interrupts or disquiets the proceedings of any school meeting authorized to be held by this Act, or any one who wilfully interrupts or disquiets any separate school established and conducted under its authority, or other school, by rude or indecent behaviour, or by making a noise either within the place where such school is kept or held, or so near thereto as to disturb the order or exercises of the school, shall, for each offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, on the oath of one credible witness, forfeit and pay for separate school purposes to the school section, city, town or village within which the offence is committed, a sum not exceeding \$20, together with the costs of the conviction, as the said Justice may think fit. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 84.

Penalty for
refusing to
serve as
trustee.

87. If a person chosen as trustee refuses to serve, he shall forfeit the sum of \$5. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 85.

Penalty for
refusing to per-
form duties.

88. Every person so chosen who has not refused to accept the office, and who at any time refuses, or neglects to perform its duties, shall forfeit the sum of \$20, to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace, by the trustees of the school section, or by any person whosoever for its use, as authorized by this Act. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 86.

Penalty for
refusing to
exercise
corporate
powers.

89. If the trustees of a separate school wilfully neglect or refuse to exercise all the corporate powers vested in them by this Act, for the fulfilment of any contract or agreement made by them, any trustee or trustees so neglecting or refusing to exercise such power shall be held to be personally responsible for the fulfilment of such contract or agreement. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 87.

90. If the trustees of a separate school refuse, or neglect to take proper security from the secretary-treasurer, or other person to whom they entrust school moneys, they shall be held personally responsible for the moneys. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 88.

Liability for neglect to take security.

91. If any part of the separate school fund or moneys is embezzled or lost, through the dishonesty or faithlessness of any trustee, secretary-treasurer, or other person to whom it has been entrusted, and proper security against the loss has not been taken, the person or persons whose duty it was to have exacted the security shall be personally responsible for the sums so embezzled or lost; and such sums may be recovered from him or them, by the person entitled to receive the same, by action, in any Court having jurisdiction to the amount, or by information at the suit of the Crown. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 89.

Responsibility in case of lost schoolmoneys.

92.—(1) No secretary-treasurer appointed by the trustees of a separate school, and no person having been such secretary-treasurer, and no trustee or other person who has in his possession any books, papers, chattels or moneys, which came into his possession as such secretary-treasurer, trustee or otherwise, shall wrongfully withhold, or neglect, or refuse to deliver up, or account for, and pay over the same, or any part thereof to the person, and in the manner directed by a majority of the trustees then in office, or by other competent authority; and such withholding, neglect or refusal to deliver up or account for, shall be punishable, as provided in the following three sections of this Act.

Penalty on secretary-treasurer, or trustee for refusing to account.

(2) Upon application to the Judge of the County Court, by a majority of the trustees, or by any two supporters of the separate school, supported by their affidavit made before some Justice of the Peace, of such wrongful withholding or refusal, the Judge shall make an order that such secretary-treasurer, or person having been such secretary-treasurer or trustee, or other person, do appear before him, at a time and place to be appointed in the order.

Order for appearance.

(3) Any bailiff of a Division Court, upon being required by the Judge, shall serve the order personally on the person complained against, or leave the same with a grown-up person at his residence. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 90.

Service of order.

93. At the time and place so appointed, the Judge being satisfied that service has been made, shall, in a summary manner, and whether the person complained of does or does not appear, hear the complaint, and if he is of opinion that the complaint is well founded the Judge shall order the person complained of to deliver up, account for, and pay over the books, papers, chattels or moneys as aforesaid, by a certain day to be named by the Judge in the order, together with such

Order to account, etc.

reasonable costs incurred in making the application as the Judge may tax. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 91.

Effect of non-compliance with Judges' order.

94. In the event of a non-compliance with the terms specified in the order, or any, or either of them, the Judge shall order such person to be forthwith arrested by the sheriff of any county in which he may be found, and to be committed to the common gaol of his county, there to remain without bail until the Judge is satisfied that the person has delivered up, accounted for, or paid over the books, papers, chattels, or moneys in question, in the manner directed by the majority of the trustees, or other competent authority, as aforesaid; upon proof of his having so done, the Judge shall make an order for his discharge, and he shall be discharged accordingly. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 92.

Other remedy not affected.

95. No such proceeding shall impair or affect any other remedy which the trustees, or other competent authority, may have against the secretary-treasurer or person having been such secretary-treasurer or his sureties, or against any trustee or other person as aforesaid. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 93.

Penalty on trustees refusing information, etc., to auditors.

96. The trustees, or their secretary-treasurer in their behalf, shall not refuse to furnish the auditors of any accounts of a separate school, or either of them, with any papers or information which are in their power, and are required of them relative to their school accounts; and any contravention of this section upon prosecution therefor by either of the auditors, or any separate school supporter, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, as provided by this Act. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 94.

Penalty for neglect to send half-yearly returns.

97.—(1) In case the trustees of a separate school neglect to transmit to the Minister of Education, on or before the 30th day of June, and the 31st day of December in every year, a correct and verified statement of the average attendance of pupils in each of the schools under their charge during the six months then immediately preceding, then the school section shall not be entitled to the apportionment from the school fund for the said six months.

(2) The trustees so neglecting shall be personally responsible for the amount of the loss of such apportionment. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 95.

Penalty for delaying yearly report.

98. In case the trustees of a separate school neglect to prepare and forward the aforesaid annual report to the Minister of Education by the 15th day of January in every year, each of them shall, for every week after such 15th day of January, and until such report has been prepared and presented, forfeit the sum of \$5, to be sued for by any supporter of such

separate school and collected and applied in the manner provided for by this Act. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 96.

99.—(1) If a trustee of a separate school knowingly signs a false report, or if a teacher of a separate school keeps a false school register, or makes a false return, with the view of obtaining a larger sum than the just proportion of school moneys coming to such school, the trustee or teacher shall, for every offence, forfeit to the board of separate school trustees for the purposes of the separate school the sum of \$20, for which any person whatever may prosecute him before a Justice of the Peace, and the trustee or teacher may be convicted on the oath of one credible witness other than the prosecutor.

Penalty for false school reports and registers.

(2) If upon conviction, the penalty is not forthwith paid, the same shall, under the warrant of the Justice, be levied with costs by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender.

Recovery by distress.

(3) The penalty when so paid or collected, shall by the Justice be paid over to the said separate school. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 97.

Application of penalty.

100.—(1) The trustees of every separate school shall be personally responsible for the amount of any school moneys forfeited by or lost to the separate school in consequence of the neglect of duty of the trustees during their continuance in office.

Trustees personally responsible for moneys lost.

(2) The amount thus forfeited or lost shall be collected and applied in the manner provided for by this Act. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 98.

HOW FINES AND PENALTIES MAY BE RECOVERED.

101.—(1) Unless it is in this Act otherwise provided, all fines, penalties, and forfeitures recoverable by summary proceedings, may be recovered with costs, by and before any Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction within the school section, city, town, or village in which such fine or penalty has been incurred.

Recovery of penalties.

(2) If the fine or penalty and costs are not forthwith paid the same shall, by and under the warrant of the convicting Justice, be enforced, levied and collected with costs by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and shall be by the Police Magistrate or Justice paid over to the school treasurer of the separate school, city, town, or village, or other party entitled thereto.


(3) In default of such distress the Police Magistrate or Justice shall, by his warrant, cause the offender to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding thirty days, unless the fine and costs, and the reasonable expenses of endeavouring to collect the same are sooner paid. R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 99.

SCHEDULE A.


(Section 32, (6).)

FORM OF BALLOT PAPER.

(1. In the case of Cities and Towns divided into Wards.)

	Election for Separate School Trustee for the Ward, of the of , held the day of January, 18 .	FOR SEPARATE SCHOOL TRUSTEE.	ARGO. James Argo, City of Gentleman.
			BAKER. Samuel Baker, City of Baker.
			DUNCAN. Robert Duncan, City of Printer.

(2. In the case of a Municipality not divided into Wards.)

	Election for Separate School Trustees for the Village of , held the day of January, 18 .	FOR SEPARATE SCHOOL TRUSTEE.	BULL John Bull, of the Village of Butcher.
			JONES. Morgan Jones, of the Village of Grocer.
			McALLISTER Allister McAllister, of the Village of Tailor.
			O'CONNELL. Patrick O'Connell, of the Vill- age of Milkman.

SCHEDULE B.

(Section 32 (9).)

FORM IN WHICH THE VOTERS' LIST AND POLL BOOK TO BE FURNISHED TO RETURNING OFFICERS IS TO BE PREPARED.

Column for mark indicating that the voter has voted.	NAMES OF THE VOTERS.	Description of Pro- perty in respect of which the voter is entitled to vote.	Freeholder, House- holder, Tenant, or Income Voter.	Residence of voter.	Objections.	Sworn or affirmed.	Refusal to swear or affirm.	REMARKS.

57 V. c. 59. s. 4; Sched. B.

SCHEDULE C.

(Section 32 (16) (c).)

FORM OF DECLARATION OF INABILITY TO READ, ETC.

I, *A. B.*, of _____, named in the voters' list for ward No. _____, in the City *(or as the case may be)* of _____, being a legally qualified elector for the election of a separate school trustee for the said ward *(or as the case may be)*, do hereby declare that I am unable to read *(or that I am from physical incapacity unable to mark a voting paper, as the case may be)*.

(A. B. His X Mark.)

The _____ day of _____, A.D. 18 _____.

57 V. c. 59, s. 4 ; Sched. C.

SCHEDULE D.

(Section 32 (16) (c).)

FORM OF ATTESTATION CLAUSE TO BE WRITTEN UPON OR ANNEXED TO THE DECLARATION OF INABILITY TO READ, ETC.

I, *C. D.*, the undersigned, being the returning officer for ward No. _____, for the City *(or as the case may be)* of _____, do hereby certify that the above *(or as the case may be)* declaration, having been first read to the above-named *A. B.*, was signed by him in my presence with his mark.

(Signed) _____ *C. D.*,
Returning Officer for Ward
No. _____, in the City,
(or as the case may be) of _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18 _____.

57 V. c. 59, s. 4 ; Sched. D.

SCHEDULE E.

(Section (32) (22) (b).)

OATH OF RETURNING OFFICER AFTER THE CLOSING OF THE POLL.

I, *C. D.*, the undersigned returning officer for Ward No. _____ of the City, *(or as the case may be)* of _____ do solemnly swear *(or if he is a person permitted by law to affirm, do solemnly affirm,)* that to the best of my knowledge the annexed voters' list used in and for the

said Ward No _____ of the said City (*or as the case may be*) was so used in the manner prescribed by law, and that the entries required by law to be made therein were correctly made.

(Signed) C. D.,

Returning Officer.

Sworn (*or affirmed*) before me at _____, this
day of _____, A.D. 18 _____,

(Signed) X. Y.,

Justice of the Peace.

NOTE.—*The foregoing oath is to be annexed to the voters' list used at the election.*

57 V. c. 59, s. 4 ; Sched. E.

SCHEDULE F.

(Section 32 (33).)

FORM OF STATUTORY DECLARATION OF SECRECY.

I, A. B., solemnly promise and declare that I will not at this election of a Separate School Trustee for the ward of the City (*or as the case may be*) of _____, disclose to any person or persons the name of any person who has voted, and that I will not in any way whatsoever unlawfully attempt to ascertain the candidate or candidates for whom any elector shall vote or has voted, and will not in any way whatsoever aid in the unlawful discovery of the same ; and I will keep secret all knowledge which may come to me of the person for whom any elector has voted.

Made and declared before me at _____, this _____ day of
A.D. 18 _____.

C. D.,

Justice of the Peace.

57 V. c. 59, s. 4 ; Sched. F.

SCHEDULE G.

(Section 48.)

FORM OF INDEX BOOK FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL SUPPORTERS.

Names	Notices claiming exemption from public school tax, when received.	Remarks.
Allen, John	3rd February, 18 .	Notice of withdrawal received 1st January, 18 .
Ardagh, Joseph	3rd February, 18 .	Disallowed by Court of Revision, 1st June, 18 .
Ashbridge, Robert....	3rd February, 18 .	

53 V. c. 71, Sched.

SCHEDULE H.

(Section 61 (7).)

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

Province of Ontario.

\$....

No....

Debenture of the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for
(or other corporate name of the Board, as the case may be),

The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for
(or other corporate name of the Board, as the case may be),
hereby promise to pay to bearer at the Bank of , at
the sum of dollars of lawful money of Canada, in
years from the date hereof, and to pay interest at the rate of per cent.
per annum half-yearly to the bearer of the annexed coupons respectively
upon the presentation thereof at the said Bank.

Issued this day of , by virtue and under authority of The
Separate Schools Act, and pursuant to by-law number of said Board
of Separate School Trustees, passed on the day of , 18 ,
entitled a by-law to raise by way of loan the sum of dollars
for the purposes therein mentioned, bearing date the day of
, 18 .

C. D.,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A. B.,
Chairman.

Coupon No....

The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate School for
(or other corporate name) will pay bearer at the Bank of ,
at , on the day of , 18 , the sum of dollars,
interest due on that day on Debenture No. .

R. S. O. 1887, c. 227, s. 58 (7), *part.*

CHAPTER 37.

An Act to amend the Separate Schools Act.

Assented to 1st April, 1899.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. In any portion of the Province not surveyed into Townships, any number of heads of families not less than ten who are Roman Catholics may at a public meeting called for that purpose, elect three of their number to serve as school trustees, and the trustees so elected shall have all the powers of trustees in unorganized townships and shall in all other respects be subject to the provisions of *The Separate Schools Act*.

2. On receipt of notice by the Education Department signed by the trustees so elected, that a school has been established and suitable accommodation provided for school purposes, the Minister of Education may pay over to the trustees out of the appropriation made by the Legislature for public and separate schools such sum of money for maintenance as may be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

3. The trustees may appoint some fit and proper person, or one of themselves, to collect the rates imposed by them upon the supporters of their school, or the sums which the inhabitants or others may have subscribed or a rate-bill imposed on any person; and may pay to such collector at the rate of not less than five, or more than ten per centum on the moneys collected by him; and every collector shall give such security as may be required by the trustees.

4. Every collector shall have the same powers in collecting the school rate, rate-bill, or subscriptions, and shall be under the same liabilities and obligations, and proceed in the same manner as a township collector in collecting rates in his township, as provided in *The Municipal and Assessment Acts* from time to time in force.

CHAPTER 41.

An Act to amend The Separate Schools Act.

Assented to 17th March, 1902.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario enacts as follows :—

Rev. Stat.,
c. 294, s. 61,
subs. 7, re-
pealed.
Amounts
of debentures.

1. Subsection 7 of section 61 of *The Separate Schools Act* is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

(7) The debentures issued under the by-law may be for such amounts as the trustees may deem expedient, and shall be in the form set out in Schedule H to this Act.

CONTINUATION CLASSES.

Continuation
classes where
there is no
high school.

2.—(1) The Separate School Board in any municipality or section in which there is no high school shall have power to establish in connection with the schools over which it has jurisdiction, such courses of study in addition to the courses already provided for the fifth form as may be approved by the regulations of the Education Department. The classes established under such courses shall be known as "Continuation Classes."

Grouping of
schools.

(2) The trustees of any number of separate school corporations, may, by mutual agreement, determine that continuation classes shall be conducted in one only of the schools under the jurisdiction of the corporations entering into such agreement, and in all such cases the trustees shall have the same power to provide, by rates levied on the taxable property of their respective sections, for the tuition of pupils attending such continuation classes as they possess under this Act for the tuition of pupils attending the schools under their immediate jurisdiction.

Qualification
for continua-
tion classes.

(3) No pupil shall be admitted to the course prescribed for continuation classes who has not passed the entrance examination to a high school or some higher examination, or whose qualifications for admission have not been approved by the principal of the school and the separate school inspector.

Fees of pupils.

(4) Non-resident pupils and all other pupils who have completed the course of study prescribed for the fifth form whether resident or non-resident, may be charged such fees as the trustees may deem expedient.

(5)

(5) Any teacher who at the date of this Act, holds the position of principal of any school in which a continuation class has been established shall be deemed a qualified teacher of such school, but every teacher appointed principal after the date of this Act whose classes consist entirely of pupils who have passed the entrance examination shall be the holder of at least a first-class certificate. Qualification of teachers.

(6) The Minister of Education shall apportion among the schools conducting continuation classes, such sums of money as may be apportioned by the Legislature, subject to the regulations of the Education Department. The municipal council of the county shall pay for the maintenance of such classes a sum equal to the legislative grant appropriated by the Minister of Education for such class, and any further sums the municipal council may deem expedient. Legislative and county grants.

3. *The Separate Schools Act* is amended by inserting therein after section 33 of the said Act the following :— Rev. Stat. c. 294 amended.

33a. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees of every urban school and they shall have power, to take possession of all property which has been acquired or given for separate school purposes and to hold the same according to the terms in which it was acquired or received, and to dispose by sale or otherwise, of any school site or property or any part thereof not required in consequence of a change of site, or other cause, to convey the same under their corporate seal, and to apply the proceeds thereof to their lawful school purposes or as directed by this Act. Powers of urban boards as to disposing of property no longer required.

An Act to amend The Separate Schools Act

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. The *Separate Schools Act* is amended by adding thereto the following section as section 29 a. Rev. Stat.
c. 294,
amended.

29 a (1.) The trustees of every rural school shall have New sites power to select a site for a new schoolhouse or to agree upon a change of site for an existing schoolhouse, and shall forthwith call a special meeting of the supporters of the school to consider the site selected by them; and no site shall be adopted or change of school site made, except in the manner hereinafter provided, without the consent of the majority of such special meeting.

(2) In case a majority of the supporters present at such special meeting differ as to the suitability of the site selected by the trustees, each party shall then and there choose an arbitrator, and the inspector of separate schools for the district in which the school is situate, or, in case of his inability to act, any person appointed by him to act in his behalf, shall be a third arbitrator; and such three arbitrators, or a majority of them present at any lawful meeting, shall have authority to make and publish an award upon the matter submitted to them. Arbitration
when trustees
and ratepay-
ers differ as
to site.

Award.

(3) With the consent, or at the request of the parties to the reference, the arbitrators, or a majority of them shall have authority, within one month from the date of their award, to reconsider such award and within two months thereafter to make and publish a second award, which award (or the previous one if not reconsidered by the arbitrators) shall be binding upon all parties concerned for at least five years from the date thereof. Reconsidera-
tion of award.

2. Section 1 of the Act passed at the second session held in the 62nd year of the reign of Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria, chaptered 37, and intituled *An Act to amend The Separate Schools Act* is amended by prefixing to the said section the words "In unorganized townships and." 62 V. (2) c. 37,
s. 1, amended.

Rev. Stat.
c. 294, sec. 32,
subs. 1,
amended.

3. Subsection 1 of section 32 of *The Separate Schools Act* is amended by striking out all the words after the word "require" in the fourth line down to and including the word "ballot" in the fifth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words "the election of members of the board for such city, town or incorporated village to be held by ballot on the same day as municipal councillors or aldermen are elected, as the case may be."

Rev. Stat.
c. 294, sec. 44,
amended.

4. Section 44 of *The Separate Schools Act* is amended by adding after the word "nearest" in the fourth line the words "by road."

An Act to amend The Separate Schools Act.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :—

1. *The Separate Schools Act* is amended by inserting therein the following section 29b :—

Rev. Stat.,
c. 294,
amended.

29b. (1) In case a separate school has heretofore been established in a public school section which includes an urban municipality, or a portion of an urban municipality, and a township or a portion of a township, and a majority of the ratepayers assessed as separate school supporters in such township or portion of a township petition the separate school trustees of such separate school to notify the Inspector of separate schools, that the separate school supporters in such township or portion of a township, are desirous of establishing a separate school therein, the Inspector of separate schools may signify in writing to the said separate school trustee his approval of the establishment of such separate school, and thereupon a meeting may be held for the establishment of a separate school and the election of trustees, and such school may be established and trustees may be elected in the manner provided by this Act.

Establishment
of separate
school in rural
portion of a
section.

(2) The Inspector of separate schools and two other persons, one of whom shall be chosen by the separate school trustees of such urban municipality and the other by the separate school trustees of the separate school so established in such township or portion of a township shall constitute a board of arbitrators, who, or a majority of whom, shall determine what proportion of the assets and liabilities of the original separate school section shall belong to, be paid to or be borne by the separate school trustees of such urban municipality, and the trustees of such rural separate school respectively, and shall adjust all matters consequent upon such separation and the award of such arbitrators shall be final and binding.

Arbitration.

Property
liable for
debentures.

(3) Nothing in this section contained shall relieve any property from liability for rates levied or to be levied for payment of school debentures issued prior to the establishment of such township separate school.

Rev. Stat.
c. 294,
amended.

2. *The Separate Schools Act* in amended by adding thereto the following section as section 58a.

Dates for giving certain notices where taxes collected on assessment of preceding year.

58a. In any municipality in which the assessment is taken under a by-law passed under section 58 of *The Assessment Act*, and at such times as the said assessment is taken for the ensuing year, the notices required to be given under subsection 1 of section 42 of this Act shall be given on or before the fifteenth day of July in any year, and the notice required to be given under subsection 1 of section 47 of this Act shall be given on or before the fourth Wednesday in May in any year; the request referred to in section 58 of this Act, after the year 1904, shall, if given, be given at such time provided in section 58 or prior thereto as may be required by such municipal corporation; and in subsection 2 of section 42 of this Act the words "first day of March" in the second and ninth lines thereof shall be read "fifteenth day of July."

ACT AND REGULATIONS
RESPECTING
PUBLIC LIBRARIES,
READING ROOMS,
EVENING CLASSES
AND
ART SCHOOLS.



TORONTO:
WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS, &C., 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST.
1899.

AN ACT RESPECTING PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND ART SCHOOLS.

Cap. 232, R.S.O. 1897, and subsequent amendments.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as “*The Public Libraries Act*,” Short title. 58 V. c. 45, s. 1.

PART 1.

2. A public library may be established in any city, town or incorporated village, in manner hereinafter provided. 58 V. c. 45, s. 2 (1). Establishment of public libraries.

3. In cities with a population of 100,000 persons or over, the board of management shall not establish a museum except by and with the consent of the municipal council of the city. 58 V., c. 45, s. 2 (2). Museum in cities of 100 000.

4. Not less than one hundred electors in the case of a city, or not less than sixty in the case of a town, or not less than thirty in the case of an incorporated village, may present a petition to the council praying for the establishment of a public library under this Act, and on the receipt of such petition the council may pass a by-law giving effect to such petition, with the assent of the electors qualified to vote at municipal elections obtained before the final passing of the by-law as provided by *The Municipal Act*. 58 V., c. 45, s. 2 (3). Petition for establishment of library.

(a) Not less than thirty electors in a police village may present a petition to the township council praying for the establishment of a public library under this Act, and on the receipt of such petition, the township may pass a by-law giving effect to such petition, with the assent of the electors of the police village qualified to vote at municipal elections, obtained before the final passing of the by-law, as provided by *The Municipal Act*. 61 V. c. 27, s. 1. Rev. Stat., c. 223.

5. A by-law under this Act, which has been assented to by the electors may be passed at the first or any meeting of the municipal council thereafter, without waiting for the expiration of fourteen days or any other time, unless a petition for a scrutiny has been presented in the meantime as provided by section 374 of *The Municipal Act*. 58 V., c. 45, s. 2 (4). Township by-laws for establishing libraries in police villages.
Rev. Stat., c. 223.
When by-law may be passed by council.

Council to
pass by-law
without delay.

6. After a by-law has been assented to, it shall be the duty of the council for the time being to pass the same without unnecessary delay, whether such council is, or is not, the same council which submitted the by-law to the electors. 58 V. c. 45, s. 2 (5).

If defeated by
electors, by-
law not to be
re-submitted
in same year.

7. In case the vote of the electors is adverse to the by-law, no new by-law for the same purpose shall afterwards be passed by the council, to be submitted to the electors within the same municipal year. 58 V., c. 45, s. 2, (6).

Act to be in-
corporated
with muni-
cipal and
Assessment
Acts.

8. Upon the coming into operation of this Act in any municipality, it shall, as regards such municipality, be deemed to be incorporated with *The Municipal and Assessment Acts* from time to time affecting such municipality. 58 V., c. 45, s. 2, (7).

Appointment
of board of
management.

9.—(1) The general management, regulation and control of the library, and of the reading-room and museum shall be vested in and exercised by a board of management; which board shall be a body politic and corporate, and shall be known as "The Public Library Board," and shall be composed of the mayor of the city or town, or the reeve of the village, and three other persons to be appointed by the council, three by the public school board, or the board of education of the municipality, and two by the separate school board, if any. 58 V. c. 45, ss. 3 (1) 10.

Board in
police village,
how com-
posed.

(1a) The public library board in a police village shall be composed of the police trustees and two persons appointed by the school trustees of the school section or each of the school sections comprised in, or forming part of the police village, and two persons appointed by the separate school board, if any, having jurisdiction in the police village. 61 V. 27, s. 2.

Rev. Stat. c.
223.

Members of
appointing
bodies not
eligible.

(2) No person who is a member of the body entitled to appoint shall be qualified to be a member of the board of management.

Annual retire-
ment of one
member from
each class.

(3) Of the representatives appointed by the council, and the public school board, or board of education and separate school board, respectively, one shall retire annually, but may be reappointed.

Term of office
of first mem-
bers.

(4) Of the three members first appointed by the council, and public school board, or board of education respectively, one shall hold office until the first day of February after his appointment, one until the first day of February in the following year, and one until the same day in the year next thereafter; and of the two members first appointed by the separate school board, one shall hold office until the first day of February after his appointment, and one until the first day of February of the following year; but every member of the board

of management shall continue in office after the time named until his successor is appointed. 58 V. c. 45, s. 3 (2-4).

(5) If a trustee of any public library board is convicted of any offence against the criminal laws of the Dominion of Canada, or becomes insane, or absents himself from the meetings of the board for three consecutive months without being authorized by resolution entered upon its minutes, or ceases to be a resident within the county or municipality for which he is trustee, such trustee shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and the remaining trustees shall declare his seat vacant forthwith and notify the appointing council or board having authority to appoint such trustee accordingly. 59 V., c. 57, s. 5.

When office of library trustee to become vacant.

(6) In case of a vacancy by the death or resignation of a member of the board of management, or from any cause other than the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, the member appointed in his place shall hold office for the remainder of his term.

Vacancies.

(7) Subject to these provisions, each of the members appointed by the council, or public school board, or board of education, shall hold office for three years from the first day of February in the year in which he is appointed; and each of the members appointed by the separate school board, for two years from the first day of February in the year in which he is appointed.

Terms of office of subsequent members.

(8) The first appointment of members to the board of management shall be made at the first meeting of the appointing council or board, after the final passing of the by-law. The annual appointments thereafter shall be made at the first meeting of the appointing council or board, after the first day of January in every year; and any vacancy arising from any cause, other than the expiration of the time for which the member was appointed, shall be filled at the first meeting thereafter of the appointing council or board. But if for any reason appointments are not made at the said dates, the same shall be made as soon as may be thereafter.

When appointments to be made.

(9) The board of management shall at the first meeting in February of each year elect one of their number as chairman, who shall hold office for one year; he shall preside at meetings of the board when present; in his absence a chairman may be chosen *pro tempore*. The chairman shall have the same right of voting as the other members of the board, and no other.

Chairman.

(10) The board shall meet at least once every month, and at such other times as they may think fit.

Meetings.

(11) The chairman or any two members may summon a special meeting of the board by giving at least two days' notice in writing to each member, specifying the purpose for which the meeting is called.

Special meetings.

(12) No business shall be transacted at any general or special meeting unless four members are present.

Quorum.

Record of
business.

(13) All orders and proceedings of the board shall be entered in books to be kept by them for that purpose, and shall be signed by the chairman for the time being.

Records as
evidence.

(14) The orders and proceedings so entered and purporting to be so signed, shall be deemed to be original orders and proceedings, and such books may be produced and read as evidence of the orders and proceedings upon any judicial proceedings whatsoever. 58 V., c. 45, s. 3 (5-13).

Duties of
board.

10.—(1) Subject to the restrictions and provisions herein-after contained, the board from time to time, shall procure, erect or rent the necessary buildings for the purposes of the library and reading-room and for all other purposes authorized by this Act; the board shall purchase books, newspapers, magazines, maps and specimens illustrative of the arts and sciences, for the library, reading-room and museum, and do all things necessary for keeping the same in a proper state of preservation and repair; and provide the necessary fuel, lighting, and other similar matters; and appoint and dismiss, as they see occasion, the officers and servants of the board.

Limit as to
expenditure
on capital
account.

(2) No public library board shall in any year purchase any lands or erect any buildings or make any addition or alterations thereto exceeding in cost \$2,000 without the authority of the municipal council.

Free reading-
rooms,
museums,
evening
classes.

(3) The board of management may open a free reading-room or museum, or both, in connection with the library; they may establish branch libraries and branch reading-rooms in the municipality. They may also open evening classes for artisans, mechanics and workmen, in such subjects as may promote a knowledge of the mechanical and manufacturing arts.

Powers, etc.,
of board of
management
with respect
to evening
classes.

(4) All the powers vested in the board of management, and all the duties imposed upon the said board with respect to libraries, news-rooms and museums, shall apply to evening classes established under this Act, and the board shall have the same powers with respect to the appointment and dismissal of teachers or instructors as they possess with respect to other officers of the board. 58 V. c. 45, s. 4.

Art schools.

(5) The board of management of any public library in a city established under this Act, may with the approval of the municipal council, establish an art school within said city, and conduct the same in such manner as may promote the study of art or the purposes for which such art school is established, subject to the regulations of the Education Department: and all the powers vested in the board of management, and all the duties imposed upon the board with respect to libraries, news-rooms and museums shall be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to any art school so established. 60 V. c. 14, s. 63.

11.—(1) The board may make regulations for the use of the library, reading rooms, and museum, and for the admission of the public thereto; and for regulating all other matters and things whatsoever connected with the management of such library, reading-rooms, museum, and evening classes, and for the management of all property of every kind under their control for the purposes of this Act; and the board may impose penalties for breaches of the regulations, not exceeding \$10 for any offence; and may from time to time repeal, alter, vary or re-enact any such regulations.

Board may make by-laws respecting use of library.

(2) After such regulations have been published once a week for at least two weeks in a newspaper published in the municipality, or in a newspaper circulated therein, if no newspaper is published therein, the regulations so published shall be binding on all parties concerned; but any Judge or Magistrate, before whom a penalty imposed thereby is sought to be recovered, may order a part only of such penalty to be paid, if he thinks fit.

Promulgation of regulations.

(3) Nothing herein contained shall preclude the recovery of the value of articles or things damaged, or the amount of damage sustained, from persons liable for the same. 58 V. c. 45, s. 5.

Recovery of damages.

12. The board of management shall submit to the municipal council on or before the first day of April in each year a detailed estimate of the several sums required to pay during the ensuing financial year:

Submission of estimates by board to council.

1. The interest on any money borrowed, as hereinafter mentioned.

2. The amount of the sinking fund.

3. The expense in detail of maintaining and managing the libraries, reading rooms, evening classes, or art schools under their control, and of making any purchases required therefor. 58 V., c. 45, s. 6.

13. The board of management shall keep distinct and regular accounts of their receipts, payments, credits and liabilities, and the accounts shall be audited by the auditors of the municipality, in like manner as other accounts of the municipality, and shall thereafter be laid before the council by the board of management. 58 V., c. 45, s. 7.

Board to keep regular accounts.

14. (1) For the purpose of providing for the expenses necessary for carrying this Act into effect, the council of the municipality, in addition to all other rates and assessments levied and assessed for municipal purposes, shall levy and assess from year to year a special annual rate sufficient to furnish the amount estimated by the said board to be required as aforesaid, but not exceeding one-half of a mill in the dollar upon the assessed value of all ratable real and personal property, such rate to be called the "The Public Library Rate."

Special rate for library purposes.

In cities of
100,000.

(2) In cities with over 100,000 of a population the council shall not levy in any year a rate greater than one-quarter of one mill in the dollar.

Rates for public library in police village.

2. (a) The council of the township in which a police village is situated and in which a public library has been established under the provisions of this Act, in addition to all other rates and assessments levied and assessed for municipal purposes in the police village, shall levy and assess from year to year a special annual rate sufficient to furnish the amount estimated by the board of management to be required, as provided in *The Public Libraries' Act*, but not exceeding one-half of a mill on the dollar upon the assessed value of all ratable real and personal property in the police village, such rate to be called the "Public Library Rate." 61 V. c. 27, s. 3.

Rev. Stat.
c. 223,
Amended
1898.

Submission of by-laws for incurring debts for free libraries to electors.

(3) In case any public library board requires the council to raise, as provided in the said Act, any money involving an assessment exceeding the amount specified in subsection 1 of this section for the purpose of purchasing or erecting buildings, the council by a two-thirds vote of all the members thereof may refuse to raise such sum, and if the board requires, the question shall be submitted by the council to a vote of the electors of the municipality entitled to vote on money by-laws, in the manner provided by *The Municipal Act* in respect to by-laws for the creation of debts, and in the event of the assent of the electors being obtained it shall be the duty of the council to raise the said amount in the manner provided by the said Act.

Rev. Stat.
c. 223.

Public library debentures.

(4) The council may also, subject as hereinafter provided, on the requisition of the board of management, raise by a special issue of debentures of the municipality, to be termed "Public Library Debentures," such sums as may be required for the purpose of purchasing and erecting the necessary buildings, and, in the first instance, for obtaining books and other things required, and for discharging the liabilities of any mechanics' institute transferred to the board under this Act.

Interest and sinking fund.

(5) During the currency of the debentures so issued, the council shall withhold and retain, as a first charge on the said annual rate, such amount as shall be required to meet the annual interest of the debentures, and a sinking fund for the retirement thereof as the debentures become due, such sinking fund to be invested and dealt with as in the case of other municipal debentures.

Application of moneys raised on debentures.

(6) All moneys levied or raised as aforesaid shall be received by the treasurer of the municipality in the same manner as other municipal funds, and be paid out by him on the orders of the board, save as to the amount required to meet the interest and provide a sinking fund for debentures issued as aforesaid.

When by-law need not receive assent of electors.

(7) It shall not be necessary to submit to the electors a by-law authorizing the issue of debentures, provided the annual sum required to meet the annual interest and sinking fund does not, with a reasonable allowance for annual expenses, exceed half a mill in the dollar. 58 V., c. 45, s. 8.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Act respecting Public Libraries* it shall be lawful for any municipal corporation to issue debentures for the purpose of the said Act, subject to the provisions of section 386 of *The Municipal Act*. Issue of debentures. Amended 1899. Rev. Stat. c. 223.

15. All libraries, reading rooms and museums established under Part I of this Act shall be open to the public free of charge. 58 V., c. 45, s. 9. Admission to be free.

PART II.

16. (1) On the presentation to the municipal council of any city, town, incorporated village, or township, of a petition signed by a majority of the board of management of any public library appointed under Part III. of this Act, or of the directors of any public library formerly known as a mechanics' institute, situated within such city, town, or incorporated village or township, and incorporated or operating under chap. 173 of the *Revised Statutes of Ontario*, 1887, or any other Act, the municipal council may appoint a board of management as provided by section 9 of this Act (of which board the reeve shall be one) and such board shall be a corporation within the meaning of this Act, and shall be known as "The Mechanics' institutes changed to public libraries. Public Library Board." 58 V., c. 45, s. 11 (1); 59 V., c. 57, s. 6; 60 V., c. 14, s. 64. Rev. Stat., 1887, c. 173.

(2). If at the time of the presentation of such petition a public library board has already been appointed in such municipality under *The Free Libraries Act*, being chapter 189 of the *Revised Statutes of Ontario*, 1887, or under this Act, then on the presentation of such petition as aforesaid, the municipal council shall by by-law appoint such public library board to be the board of management of the public library or Mechanics' Institute presenting such petition. 59 V. c. 57 s. 1. Rev. Stat., 1887, c. 189.

(3) Upon a board of management being so appointed, the corporation of the mechanics' institute shall cease and determine, and all property real and personal, and all books and papers belonging to such mechanics' institute shall be vested in such board of management subject to this Act and subject to the payment of any debts and liabilities of such mechanics' institute by such board. 58 V. c. 45 s. 11 (2).

17. Every board of management so appointed may appoint its own treasurer for receiving and disbursing the funds of the board, and shall possess and enjoy similar powers (except as hereinafter mentioned) and discharge similar duties with respect to public libraries organized according to Part II of this Act, to those possessed or discharged by the boards of management of public libraries organized according to Part I of this Act. 58 V. c. 45, s. 11 (3); 59 V. c. 57, s. 7. Appointment of treasurer of board of management.

By-law to be approved by electors before special rate levied.

18. No special rate shall be levied by any municipal council for the purposes of a public library organized according to Part II. of this act, until a by-law has been first approved by the electors of the municipality as required by Part I. of this Act. 58 V. c. 45, s. 11 (4).

Municipalities may unite.

19. Any municipality contiguous to any city, town or incorporated village in which a public library is situated may enter into an agreement with the board of management for the use of such library and for such representation on the board as may be deemed expedient. 58 V. c. 45, s. 13.

Teachers' institutes may unite.

20. The teachers' institute of any inspectoral district in which a public library has been established may place the books held by such institute in the custody of the board of management of the public library, and on so doing shall be entitled to appoint one member to the board of management; and in such cases every member of such teachers' institute shall have the use of the public library on the same terms as residents of the municipality in which such library is situated. 58 V. c. 45, s. 14.

Farmers' institutes may unite.

21. Every farmers' institute established within the electoral district in which a public library is situated may affiliate with such public library on terms to be agreed upon with the board of management, and in the event of such affiliation every member of such farmers' institute shall have the use of the library on the same terms and conditions as residents of the municipality in which such library is situated. 58 V. c. 45, s. 15.

Public libraries free.

22. Every public library established and every mechanics' institute transferred to a board of management under Part II. of this Act, shall be open to the public free of charge. 58 V. c. 45, s. 16.

PART III.

Ten persons may incorporate for purpose of establishing a public library.

23—(1). In townships, and where in other municipalities a public library has not been established under Part I of this Act, any number of persons not less than ten, being British subjects and 21 years of age, may become incorporated for the purpose of establishing a public library by making a declaration according to form E, given in the schedule to this Act and filing the same in the office of the Registrar of deeds for the registration district in which the public library which it is proposed to establish is situated. The person presenting such declaration for filing shall, before the registrar or before a notary public or a commissioner for taking affidavits, declare the same to be executed by the parties thereto or by their attorneys. A copy of such declaration shall be transmitted to the Education

Department. For the filing of the declaration and for every certified copy the registrar shall be entitled to a fee of fifty cents.

(2) Within thirty days after the filing of the declaration a meeting of the persons whose names were subscribed thereto shall be held for the election of a board of management for the public library which it is proposed to establish, and the board of management so elected and their successors shall be a body corporate and shall possess all the rights and powers conferred by *The Interpretation Act* and by Part III. of this Act. 58 V., c. 45, s. 17 (1, 2). Election of board of management.
Rev. Stat. c. 1.

24. On the incorporation of a public library as provided in section 23 any person 12 years of age may become a member thereof. 58 V., c. 45, s. 17 (3) part. Members.

25. On the second Monday of January in each year (after 1899) the members of every public library established under *The Act respecting Mechanics' Institutes and Art Schools* or under Part III. of this Act shall elect a board of management of not less than five or more than nine persons, who shall hold office for one year or until their successors are elected. The board shall, as soon after their election as convenient, elect from among themselves a president, and shall also appoint a secretary, treasurer and librarian and any other officers that may be necessary for the purpose of such library. 58 V., c. 45, s. 17 (4). Rev. Stat, 1887, c. 173.
Amended 1899.

26. The board shall provide suitable accommodation for the library, reading rooms and evening classes, and shall have power to purchase, erect or rent buildings for this purpose; they shall purchase books, magazines, newspapers and other reading matter for the library and reading rooms, and shall make regulations for the management and use of the same; they shall also make regulations for conducting the business of the board, for holding regular and special meetings, and for defining the duties of the officers of the board, and the fees to be paid by members, and generally for such other matters not inconsistent with this Act as may be necessary for promoting the usefulness of the public library and reading rooms and the efficiency and discipline of the evening classes. Minutes of all their proceedings shall be kept and entered in books to be provided for this purpose by the board of management. 58 V., c. 45, s. 18. Board may make regulations.

PART IV.

General Provisions.

27. No public library established under Part II. or Part III. of this Act which does not possess a membership of at least one hundred persons of whom fifty shall be over 21 years of age, shall be entitled to share in any appropriation made Conditions precedent to sharing in Legislative grant.

by the Legislative Assembly. In the case of the election of the board of management the word "member" shall mean only such persons as are 21 years of age. 58 V., c. 45, s. 17 (3) part.

Legislative
grant to pub-
lic libraries.

28.—(1) Subject to the preceding sections and to any regulations approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in that behalf, there shall be paid to every public library established under the said Act, out of any money appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose, one dollar for every dollar expended by the board of management on the purchase of books, but so as not to exceed the sum of \$200, provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the Education Department that an amount at least equal to the sum so expended has been contributed by municipal or school corporations, or from the fees of members and other sources.

(2) The sum of one dollar shall be allowed each public library for every dollar expended on newspapers or magazines for the purpose of a reading room, but so as not to exceed \$50 for each reading room.

(3) The sum of three dollars shall be allowed for every pupil attending evening classes established under this Act, provided the class is composed of twenty-five pupils or under, with an additional allowance of one dollar per pupil over the number of twenty-five, but so as not to exceed the sum of \$100 for evening classes. 59 V., c. 57, s. 2.

Art schools.

Rev. Stat.
1887, c. 173.

29. Every art school incorporated under the *Act respecting Mechanics' Institutes and Art Schools* or under any other Act is hereby continued and shall be entitled to receive, subject to the regulations of the Education Department, a sum not exceeding \$400 annually out of any appropriation made by the Legislative Assembly for art schools, and such further sum on the basis of attendance and efficiency as may be approved by the Minister of Education. 58 V., c. 45, s. 20.

Ontario
Society of
Artists.

30. The Ontario Society of Artists, so long as the number of its *bona fide* members is not less than twenty-five, shall receive, subject to the regulations of the Education Department, the sum of \$500, provided such sum is annually appropriated by the Legislature for the benefit of such society. 58 V., c. 45, s. 21.

Contributions
from municipi-
palities.

31. Any municipal or school corporation may contribute to the maintenance of a public library as such corporation may deem expedient, and may exercise its corporate powers for the collection of any sum so contributed from the taxable property of the ratepayers under its jurisdiction. 59 V. c. 57, s. 3.

32. The County Judge, upon the request of the board of any public library within his jurisdiction, may appoint the janitor to be, while holding such office, a special constable, and such special constable shall have the special duty of preserving the peace in the rooms of the library and in the building in which the library is situated, and of preventing stealing, injuring or destroying the property of the library, or any breach of the peace therein, and of apprehending offenders, and he shall have generally all the powers and privileges and be liable to all the duties and responsibilities which pertain to the office of a constable. 58 V., c. 45, s. 24.

Janitor may be appointed special constable.

33. Where the board of management of a public library fail or neglect to open the library to the members of such library or to the public for two years, as required by the regulations of the Education Department, such failure or neglect shall effect a dissolution of such corporation, and it shall be lawful for the Education Department, through its proper officer, to take possession of all the books, magazines and periodicals in such library, and dispose of the same as may be recommended by the Education Department, but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to confer any authority or control over any real estate under the jurisdiction of said directors. 58 V., c. 45, s. 22 ; 60 V., c. 14, s. 65.

Neglect to keep library open.

(2) Any member of the board of management who has any pecuniary interest, profit, promise or expected benefit in, or from any contract, agreement or engagement, either in his own name, or in the name of another, with the corporation of which he is a member, or who receives, or expects to receive any compensation for any work, engagement, employment or duty, on behalf of such corporation, shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and every such contract, agreement, engagement or promise shall be null and void, and on the complaint of any ratepayer of the municipality or of any member of the board of management the County Judge, or if such County Judge is a member of the board of management, then the Master in Chambers after due investigation may declare the seat vacant and forthwith notify the appointing body to make a new appointment

Disqualification of members of board for certain causes.

Act 1899.

34. Any person who wilfully interrupts or disquiets any public library established and conducted under the authority of this Act, by rude or indecent behavior, or by making a noise either within the library, or so near thereto as to disturb the persons using the same, shall, for each offence on conviction thereof before a Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay for library purposes to the municipality within which the offence was committed, a sum not exceeding \$20, together with the costs of conviction, as the said Police Magistrate or Justice may think fit. 58 V., c. 45, s. 23.

Penalty for disorderly behavior.

Regulations
and Orders in
Council to be
laid before the
Legislative
Assembly.

35.—(1) Every regulation or Order in Council made under this Act shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly forthwith, if the Legislature is in session at the date of such regulation or Order in Council, and if the Legislature is not in session such regulation or Order in Council shall be laid before the said Assembly within the first seven days of the session next after such regulation or Order in Council is made.

(2) In case the Legislative Assembly at the said session, or if the session does not continue for three weeks after the said regulation or Order in Council is laid before the said Assembly, then at the ensuing session of the Legislature, disapproves by resolution of such regulation or Order in Council, either wholly or of any part thereof, the regulation or Order in Council, so far as disapproved of, shall have no effect from the time of such resolution being passed. 58 V., c. 45, s. 25.

Agreements
continued.

36. Every free library established under *The Free Libraries Act*, and every mechanics' institute incorporated under *The Act respecting Mechanics' Institutes and Art Schools* is hereby continued and shall be called a Public Library, and all agreements, contracts and appointments to office, and all obligations incurred by the board of management of a free library or by the directors of any corporation heretofore known as a mechanics' institute existing on the 15th day of April, 1895, shall be subject to the provisions of this Act. 58 V., c. 45, s. 26.

Rev. Stat
1887, cc. 189,
173.

Mechanics'
Institutes
power to mort-
gage or sell
real estate.

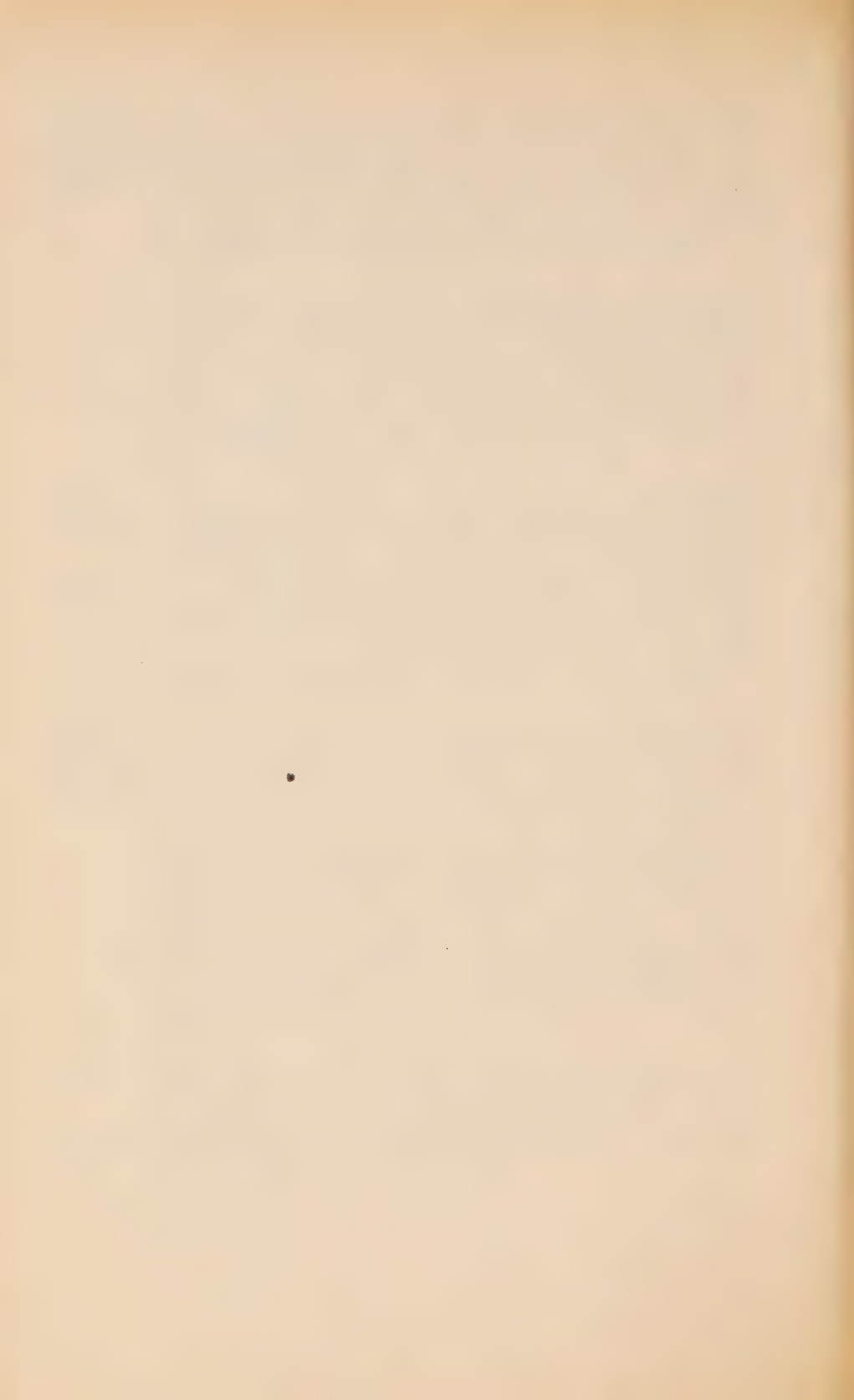
37. Notwithstanding the repeal of *The Act respecting Mechanics' Institutes and Art Schools*, being chapter 173 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, it is hereby declared that any Mechanics' Institute incorporated under the said Act, or under any other Act, always had and has power to sell or to convey absolutely or by way of mortgage and real estate belonging to such corporation in case a resolution authorizing or recommending such sale or mortgage was or is passed by two-thirds of the directors, and at any time within six months thereafter, was or is approved by a majority of the members of the corporation entitled to vote under its by-laws present at an annual meeting or at any general meeting duly called in accordance with the by-laws respecting the calling of general meetings. 59 V., c. 57, s. 4.

Forms.

38. The forms in the Schedule may be used for the purposes of this Act, or any forms to the like effect, and the recitals contained in the said forms shall be deemed sufficient, any provisions in *The Municipal Act* to the contrary notwithstanding. 58 V., c. 45, s. 2 (8).

Rev. Stat.
c. 223.





SCHEDULE.

(Section 38.)

FORM A.

(Sections 4, 16.)

PETITION.

To the municipal council of

We, the undersigned electors of the said city of
 (or as the case may be), respectfully pray that a public library
 may be established in this municipality under *The Public
 Libraries Act.* 58 V., c. 45, sch. B. form A.

FORM B.

(Sections 4, 5.)

BY-LAW FOR ESTABLISHING A PUBLIC LIBRARY WITH THE
ASSENT OF THE ELECTORS.

A by-law to provide for the establishment of a public
 library in the city of (or as the case may be).

Whereas electors have petitioned the council of the
 said city of (or as the case may be), praying for the
 establishment of a public library under *The Public Libraries
 Act.*

Be it therefore enacted by the said municipal council of the
 said city of (or as the case may be), that, in case the
 assent of the electors is given to this by-law, a public library
 be established in this municipality in accordance with the
 provisions of *The Public Libraries Act.*

And be it further enacted that the votes of the electors be
 taken on this by-law on the day of , 18 , com-
 mencing at nine o'clock in the morning and continuing until
 five o'clock in the afternoon, at the undermentioned places:
 (Here insert (1) the ward; (2) the polling sub-division; (3)
 the place for holding the poll and the name of the deputy
 returning officer.)

That on the day of next, at his office in the
 at o'clock in the noon, the (mayor, reeve, or as the
 case may be), shall appoint in writing, signed by him, two
 persons to attend to the final summing up of the votes by the
 clerk, and one person to attend at each polling place on behalf
 of the persons interested in and desirous of promoting the
 passing of this by-law, and a like number on behalf of the
 persons interested in and desirous of opposing the passage of
 this by-law.

That the clerk of the said municipal corporation shall attend
at the at the hour of o'clock in the noon
on the day of 18 , to sum up the
number of votes given respectively for or against the by-law.

Notice by Clerk.

The above is a true copy of a proposed by-law which will
be taken into consideration by the council of after
one month from the day of 18 ,
being the date of the first publication thereof, and the polls for
taking the votes of the electors will be held at the hour, day
and place named in the said by-law. 58 V. c. 45, Sched. B,
Form B.

FORM C.

Section 14 (4).

LIBRARY DEBENTURE.

No.	Province of Ontario.	\$
-----	----------------------	----

(Name of Municipality.)

Under and by virtue of *The Public Libraries Act*, and of
by-law No. of the corporation of passed under
the powers in said Act contained.

The corporation of promise to pay
or bearer the sum of \$ on the day of
 A. D. and the half-yearly coupons here-
to attached, as the same severally become due.

A. B.

Mayor (*or as the case may be.*)

C. D.,

Treasurer.

[L. S.]

58 V. c. 45 sched. B, form D.

FORM D.

Section 14 (7).

BY-LAW FOR THE ISSUE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY DEBENTURES
WHERE THE ASSENT OF THE ELECTORS IS NOT REQUIRED.

A by-law authorizing the issue of debentures for the pur-
pose of a public library.

Whereas a by-law of the municipal council of the city of _____
 (or as the case may be) was passed on the _____
 day of _____ establishing a public library in this muni-
 cipality under *The Public Libraries Act*.

And whereas a sum of \$ _____ is required for the purpose
 of acquiring a site, erecting buildings, etc., (as the case may be)
 for the said public library, as appears by the special estimate
 for that purpose furnished by the board of management to the
 council.

And whereas it will require the sum of \$ _____ annually for
 a period of _____ years to pay the interest of the said debt and
 the sum of \$ _____ annually during the said period for the
 forming of a sinking fund of _____ per centum per annum for
 the payment of the debt created by this by-law, making in all
 the sum of _____ annually as aforesaid.

And whereas it is necessary that such annual sum of
 _____ shall in each year during the said period of _____ years be
 charged on the special rate mentioned in section 14 of the said
 Act.

Be it therefore enacted by the said municipal council of the
 said city (or as the case may be) of _____
 pursuant to the provisions of *The Public
 Libraries Act*.

That the mayor (or as the case may be) of the said munici-
 pality may borrow on the credit of the said annual library
 rate as aforesaid, and may issue public library debentures of
 the corporation to that amount in sums of not less than \$100
 each and payable within _____ years from the date thereof,
 with interest at the rate of _____ per centum per annum,
 that is to say in (insert the manner of payment, whether in
 annual payments or otherwise), such debentures to be payable
 at _____ and to have attached to them coupons
 for the payment of interest.

That during _____ years, the sum of _____ shall
 be raised and retained annually for the payment of interest on
 said debentures, and also the sum of _____ for the pur-
 pose of forming a sinking fund of _____ per centum per
 annum for the payment of the principal of the said loan of
 _____ in _____ years, making in all the sum
 of _____ to be raised and charged annually, as aforesaid,
 on the special library rate, unless the said debentures are
 sooner paid, for the purpose of paying the said sum of _____
 with interest thereon as aforesaid. 58 V. c. 45, Sched.
 B, Form C.

FORM E.

Section 23.

DECLARATION FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

We, the subscribers hereto, hereby declare our intention to establish a public library at _____ in the township of _____, and we further declare that the name of the corporation shall be the _____ Public Library, and we do hereby apply for incorporation as provided by *The Public Libraries Act*.

(Names and descriptions of the applicants.)

58 V. c. 45, Sched. A.

*REGULATIONS RESPECTING PUBLIC LIBRARIES,
READING ROOMS, EVENING CLASSES AND
ART SCHOOLS.*

Approved 3rd April, 1899.

1. The building selected for the accommodation of the public library and reading room shall be conveniently situated and shall be easy of access to the public. If the library is in a store or private house the books shall be kept in glass cases where they can be seen by the members. The words "Public Library" shall be painted on or over the outside door of the building or in some other conspicuous place in letters not less than four inches in length and three inches in width.

2. The rooms shall be properly warmed and lighted and the reading room shall always be in charge of the librarian or a caretaker and furnished with suitable racks and files for papers and with seating accommodation for at least ten persons. The reading room shall contain on separate files at least two daily newspapers, five weeklies and three standard monthly magazines which shall be purchased direct from the publishers or their accredited agents. All newspapers, magazines, etc., paid for out of the legislative grant shall be kept for reference at least twelve months from the date of publication. The government grant shall be based on the amount expended by the board of management. If magazines, etc., paid for with government funds are sold, the amount realized from their sale will be deducted from the next legislative grant.

3. Except in special cases approved by the Education Department, all libraries and reading rooms shall be open to the public for the delivery and exchange of books and the perusal of papers and magazines at least three days every week, on such days and at such hours as the board of management may direct.

4. The government grant shall be paid for books bought within the official year (1st January to 31st December), on the declaration of the president and librarian that the books have been received, labelled and shelved before the 1st of January. Receipted invoices of the books purchased for the library and the reading room should accompany the declaration. Only 20 per cent. of the government grant for books will be allowed for expenditure on fiction. The grant shall not be allowed on paper cover books, and only on one half of the amount paid for subscription books. The grant shall not be allowed on encyclopædias or other expensive reference books in

libraries with less than 2,000 volumes, without the authority of the Education Department. Fifty per cent. of the amount paid for binding magazines or old books will be allowed from the legislative grant.

5. All books shall be properly stamped, labelled, shelved and kept in good order, and shall be insured for the total amount contributed by the Government during the last ten preceding years.

6. The annual report of the board of management, together with all necessary invoices and vouchers, shall be transmitted to the Education Department not later than the 1st day of February in each year. Invoices not paid before the 1st of January will not be allowed for until the following year.

7. All books, registers and account books and invoices used in connection with any public library, reading room, evening classes or art school shall be open at all convenient hours to such inspection as the Minister of Education may direct.

Duties of Officers.

8. The board of management shall have the general superintendence of the library, reading rooms and evening classes, provide accommodation, appoint officers, purchase all books and supplies, engage teachers, and be responsible for carrying out the regulations of the Education Department.

9. The librarian shall keep (a) a stock catalogue showing the titles and prices paid for books, (b) a register showing the names, ages and employment of members, and (c) a record book showing the number of books issued and returned.

10. The secretary shall keep a minute book, call such meetings as he may be directed by the requirements of the Act and the regulations of the board, and shall transmit in proper time the annual report of the library to the Education Department.

11. On receipt of a cheque from the Treasury Department it shall be deposited in a public or private bank in the joint names of the chairman and treasurer. The treasurer shall hold the funds of the library subject to the direction of the chairman, who shall endorse all cheques issued by the treasurer, shall keep such books as may be necessary to show receipts and expenditure and all the assets of the library.

Art Schools and Evening Classes.

12. The instruction given in art schools or to evening classes shall consist of the following courses: (1) *Primary*

Course, viz., freehand drawing from flat examples, practical geometry, linear perspective, model drawing, object or memory drawing. (2) *Advanced Course*, viz., shading from flat examples, outline drawing from the round, shading from the round, drawing from flowers and objects of natural history, industrial design. (3) *Mechanical Course*, viz., advanced geometry, machine drawing, building construction, architectural design, advanced perspective. (4) *Industrial Art Course*, viz., (1) modelling in clay, (2) wood carving, (3) engraving, photogravure, etc, (4) lithography, (5) painting on china.

13. Classes may also be formed in botany, chemistry or physical science, the course in any of these subjects being the same as that prescribed in Forms I., II. and III. of High Schools.

14. Forty lessons of two hours each must be given during the term, and no pupil shall be counted for the purpose of government aid who is not fifteen years of age and who has not attended at least thirty lessons during the same term. A list of pupils signed by the teacher in charge must be forwarded to the Education Department not later than the 1st of June.

15. In order to be entitled to government aid every art school and library board of management forming classes must provide ample accommodation and equipment for teaching the subjects in the courses herein prescribed (evening classes in public libraries shall consist of one or more of the full courses), and must be supplied with a staff of teachers satisfactory to the Education Department.

16. The annual grant to art schools giving instructions in all the subjects in the prescribed courses (or other subjects satisfactory to the Education Department), shall be graduated as follows: (1) For forty pupils and over \$400. (2) For thirty pupils and under forty, \$300. (3) For twenty pupils and under thirty, \$200. The further sum of one dollar shall be paid for every pupil who obtains one proficiency certificate, and the sum of two dollars for every pupil who obtains two or more certificates at one examination in any of the four courses prescribed.

Examinations.

17. A candidate shall be awarded a proficiency certificate in every subject in which he passes the prescribed examination; a candidate who passes in all the subjects of any course in drawing shall be authorized to teach the subjects of such course in any school under the Education Department in which drawing is taught.

18. The Education Department shall conduct an examination in April of each year for pupils attending art schools

and evening classes. With the consent of the Education Department, pupils attending other schools may write at the same examination. The local expenses of the examination shall be paid by the school or class concerned.

19. Special certificates will be awarded all candidates whose work is accepted by the examiners in any of the following subjects, viz:—(1) Drawing from life; (2) painting in oil; (3) painting in water colors; (4) pastel; (5) repousse, or any other subject approved by the Minister of Education. Pupils in any of the preceding subjects shall not be counted in the number required to entitle the school to receive Government aid.

20. Each presiding examiner shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the parcel containing the examination papers, and for keeping the same, unopened, until the time of the examination; he shall preside at and be responsible for the proper conduct of the examination. Places shall be allotted to the candidates sufficiently far apart that they cannot overlook each other. He shall allot to each candidate the number given him for each course on the list, sent him from the Education Department and shall not erase any candidate's name who is not present, nor enter any other name in place of the missing candidate.

21. At the time of the commencement of the examination in each subject the presiding examiner shall read regulations 23 and 24, and in the presence of the candidates break the seal of the parcels containing the examination papers. The papers of one subject only shall be opened at one time, commencing with number 1 on the time-table, and following consecutively, unless instructions are given to conduct two or more examinations at the same time.

22. The examiner may permit the teacher of the class to assist in setting up objects for model drawing, drawing from the "round," etc. But he must leave the room before the examination papers are opened; should any teacher wish to be examined, the examiner will place him apart from the other candidates during the examination.

23. Should any candidate be detected in copying from another or allowing another to copy from him, or in taking into the room any book, notes or anything, from which he might derive assistance in the examination, or in talking or whispering, it shall be the duty of the presiding examiner, if he obtains clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence be not clear at

the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the examiner shall report the case to the Minister.

24. No candidate leaving the room after issue of the examination papers, in any subject, shall be permitted to return during the examination of the subject in hand. Candidates who may have been admitted late must give up their papers at the same time as the others.

25. At the expiration of the time allowed, the examiner shall direct the candidates to stop drawing or writing, and cause them to hand in their papers immediately; and shall check off each paper so as to be certain that the number on the paper agrees with the number of the candidate. In no case shall the examiner allow the teacher or any other person to examine the work of the students, neither shall he make any comments or remarks about the character of the work done.

26. The examiner shall secure in a sealed parcel or envelope the work of the candidates and all unused papers and drawings, and at the close of examination, on the same day, shall forward the same by post or express, prepaid, to the Education Department.

27. For the purpose of encouraging the study of art and a knowledge of drawing as applied to mechanical and industrial pursuits, the Minister of Education may, from year to year, offer such medals and rewards as he may deem expedient to candidates who pass the examination prescribed by the Education Department.

Ontario Society of Artists.

28. The Ontario Society of Artists shall, in each year, in which it receives the Government grant, hold an annual exhibition of the work of its members, and from pictures exhibited, shall select one or more pictures to the value of \$200 for permanent exhibition in the museum of the Education Department. The society shall report on or before the 1st day of June, to the Minister of Education with respect to the progress and advancement of art education in the province for the current year.

Education Department, 12th April, 1899.



BILL.

[1904.

The Statute Law Amendment Act.

(Sections 54-56.)

Assented to 26th April, 1904.

54. Section 12 of *The Public Libraries Act* is amended by striking out the words "first day of April" and substituting the words "fifteenth day of February" therefor. Rev. Stat. c. 232, s. 12, amended.

55. Subsection 1 of section 14 of *The Public Libraries Act* is amended by inserting after the word "property" in the 8th line the words "and by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the council may increase such rate to an amount not exceeding in the whole three-fourths of a mill on the dollar." Rev. Stat. c. 232, s. 14, amended.

56.—(1) Sections, 15 and 22 of *The Public Libraries Act* are amended by adding the following proviso at the end of each of the said sections: Rev. Stat. c. 232, ss. 15 and 22, amended.

"Provided however that the Board may impose such fee as seems proper on any non-residents who may desire to use the Library, reading room and museum." Use of library by non-residents.

An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act.

3 Edward VII.

Assented to 12th June, 1903.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 28 of *The Public Libraries Act* is amended by inserting after sub-section 1 of the said section the following words,—

Rev. Stat.
c. 232, sec. 28.

In estimating the amount to which a Public Library is entitled under sub-section 1 of this section, only the amounts expended by the board of management in cash payments out of moneys received by way of grant or gift or as membership fees shall be included, and no public library shall be entitled to any grant under the said sub-section by reason of the expenditure of money borrowed by the board of management or by reason of payments made in promissory notes or in any other way than by cash only.

2. Sub-section 3 of section 28 of *The Public Libraries Act* is repealed.

Rev. Stat.
c. 232, s. 28,
subs. 3,
repealed.

REGULATIONS

OF THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

APPROVED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, AUGUST, 1904.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.



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REGULATIONS
OF THE
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PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SITES AND SCHOOL HOUSES.

1. The site of every Public School shall admit of easy drainage and shall be accessible by the best highways in the section. Its area shall be not less than half an acre, and if the school population of the section exceeds seventy-five, the area shall be not less than one acre. The grounds shall be levelled and drained, enclosed by a neat and substantial fence and planted with shade trees. The school house shall be placed at least thirty feet from the public highway.

2. There shall be a well or other means for procuring water, so placed and guarded as to be secure against pollution from surface drainage or in any other way. Every rural school shall be provided with a woodshed.

3. The closets for the sexes shall be under different roofs. They shall be separated by a high, close board fence, their entrances screened from observation, and locked after school hours. They shall be properly cleansed and disinfected when necessary, and approached by proper walks from the school house so as to be accessible with comfort at all seasons of the year.

4. Where the average attendance of any section for three years exceeds fifty pupils, a school house with two rooms shall be provided. An additional room and teacher shall be required for each additional fifty pupils in average attendance. Every school house shall afford separate entrances with covered porches and suitable cloak rooms for boys and girls.

5. Every school room shall contain a superficial area of at least twelve square feet and a cubic content of at least 250 feet for each pupil in

average attendance. A uniform temperature throughout the room of at least sixty-eight degrees shall be maintained and provision made for a complete change of atmosphere three times every hour. The windows—both sashes—shall be adjusted by weights and pulleys and provided with suitable blinds. Light, where possible, shall be admitted from the left of the pupil.

FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT.

6. Every school house shall be seated with either double or single desks—single desks being preferred. The desks shall be fastened to the floor in rows facing the teacher's platform, with suitable aisles between the rows and with passages at least three feet wide between the outside rows and the walls of the school room. Desks according to the following scale shall be considered as meeting all legal requirements :

Age of pupils.	Seats.			Desks.			
	Height.		Slope of back.	Length.			Height next pupil.
	Front.	Rear.		Double.	Single.	Width.	
Five to eight years.....	11 in.	10½ in.	2 in.	36 in.	18 in.	12 in.	22 in.
Eight to ten years.....	12 "	11½ "	2 "	36 "	18 "	12 "	23 "
Ten to thirteen years.....	13 "	12½ "	2½ "	36 "	20 "	13 "	24 "
Thirteen to sixteen years....,.....	14 "	14½ "	3 "	40 "	22 "	13 "	26 "

7. There shall be one blackboard at least four feet wide, extending across the room in rear of the teacher's desk, with its lower edge not more than two and a half feet above the floor or platform ; and, when possible, there should be an additional blackboard on each side of the room. At the lower edge of each blackboard there should be a trough five inches wide for holding crayons and brushes.

NOTE.—The following directions for making a blackboard may be found useful :—

(a) Where a brick wall is built solid, and also in case of frame buildings, the part to be used for a blackboard should be lined with boards, and the laths for holding the plaster nailed firmly on the boards.

(b) The plaster for the blackboard should be composed largely of plaster of Paris.

(c) Before and after having received the first coat of color it should be thoroughly polished with fine sand paper.

(d) The coloring matter should be laid on with a wide, flat varnish brush.

(e) The liquid coloring should be made as follows:—Dissolve gum shellac in alcohol, four ounces to the quart ; the alcohol should be ninety-five per cent. strong ; the dissolving process will require at least twelve hours. Fine emery flour with enough chrome green or lampblack to give color, should then be added until the mixture has the consistency of thin paint. It may then be applied in long, even strokes, up and down, the liquid being kept constantly stirred.

8. Every school shall have at least one globe not less than nine inches in diameter, properly mounted; a map of Canada; a map of Ontario; a map of the World and of the Continents; one or more sets of Tablet lessons of Part I. of the First Reader; a standard Dictionary; a Gazetteer; a numeral frame; a suitable supply of crayons and blackboard brushes; an eight-day clock; shelving for baskets; hooks for caps and cloaks; and two chairs in addition to the teacher's chair.

9. The Trustees shall appoint one of their number or some suitable person to keep the school house and premises and all fences, outhouses, walks, windows, desks, maps, blackboards, and stoves in proper repair. They shall also provide for whitewashing walls and ceilings if finished in plaster, (or for washing if finished in wood), every year during the summer holidays, and shall employ a caretaker whose duty it shall be to sweep the floors daily, and wash them at least quarterly, and to make fires one hour before the opening of school, from the first of November until the first of May in each year.

10. No public school house or school grounds, unless otherwise provided for in the conveyance of the trustees, shall be used for any other than Public School purposes without the consent of the trustees, and no advertisements shall be posted in any school room or distributed to the pupils unless approved in the same way.

11. (1) The first Friday in May each year shall in rural school sections and in incorporated villages be devoted to planting shade trees, making flower beds, and otherwise beautifying and improving the school grounds. Songs and recitations designed to cultivate greater interest in trees and flowers and in the study of nature shall form part of the exercises for the day.

(2) Empire Day, the first school day before the 24th of May, shall be duly celebrated in each school. The forenoon is to be devoted to a study of the greatness of the British Empire and the afternoon to public addresses, recitations, music etc., of a patriotic character.

DUTIES OF PUPILS.

12. Every pupil registered in a Public School shall attend punctually and regularly every day of the school year in which his name is so registered. He shall be neat and cleanly in his person and habits, diligent in his studies, kind and courteous to his fellow pupils, obedient and respectful to his teacher, and shall submit to such discipline as would be exercised by a kind, firm, and judicious parent.

13. Every pupil on returning to school after absence from any cause shall give orally or in writing to the teacher, a proper reason for his absence. A pupil may retire from school at any hour during the day at the request, either oral or written, of his parent or guardian. A pupil may be suspended who fails or neglects to provide himself with the text books or other supplies required in his course of study, or to pay the fees imposed for such purpose by the trustees.

14. Every pupil shall be responsible to the teacher for his conduct on the school premises or on the way to or from school, except when accompanied by his parents or guardian or by some person appointed by them on their behalf. Any pupil who injures or destroys school property or furniture may be suspended until the property or furniture destroyed or injured is made good by the parent or guardian of such pupil.

SCHOOL TERMS AND ORGANIZATION.

15. Unless otherwise directed by the Trustees, the pupils attending every Public School shall assemble for study at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shall be dismissed not later than four o'clock in the afternoon. One hour at least shall be allowed for recreation at mid-day, and ten minutes during the forenoon and afternoon terms, but in no case shall the hours of study be less than five hours per day including the recess in the forenoon and afternoon, provided always the Trustees may reduce the hours of study for the pupils in the First and Second Forms.

16. Pupils not registered in a Day School may attend a Night School from the 1st of October until the 31st of March. The hours of study in the Night School shall not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours per session. Pupils shall not be admitted to a Night School who are under fourteen years of age or who attend school during the day. Night Schools shall be subject to the same regulations as Public Schools, with respect to the discipline of pupils, the duties and qualifications of teachers, and the use of text-books.

17. (1) The course of study for Public Schools shall be taken up in five Forms as hereinafter set forth, and pupils shall be classified by the teacher with respect to their attainments in all the subjects of the Form to which they are assigned or from which they are to be promoted.

(2) The amount of time to be given to any class is to be determined by the teacher, who shall be guided in this matter by the inspector.

(3) Pupils who have passed the High School Entrance examination and such other pupils as are considered qualified by the teacher and Inspector shall be entitled in both rural and urban schools to receive instruction in the subjects of the Fifth Form, provided that, in a municipality having a High School, if resident pupils of the High School are not charged fees for the first year, it will not be deemed obligatory for the Public School Board to have a Fifth class.

18.—(1) All the subjects prescribed for Forms I-IV of the Public School course are obligatory, except where otherwise specified in the programme of studies. No deviation from this rule is permissible without the concurrence of the inspector, who shall also decide as to the optional subjects.

(2) The following subjects of the Fifth Form course of study are obligatory: Reading, Literature, Grammar, Composition, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic and Mensuration, and Elementary Science. From the other subjects of this Form, Boards of Trustees may select, with the concurrence of the Inspector, such subjects or such parts of the courses therein, as may, in their judgment, suit the requirements of their localities.



(3) When, from any cause, teachers properly prepared to teach the courses in Art, Constructive work, Clay Modelling, Elementary Science, and Nature Study are not available, the Inspector shall authorize such modifications of the courses in these subjects as he may deem expedient.

(4) Classes in Latin, Greek, French or German may be provided in Fifth Forms or Continuation classes, with the concurrence of the Inspector, and with a time table approved by him. Teachers of these subjects shall hold at least a second class certificate and have passed a departmental or a university examination in the language they undertake to teach.

19. In school sections where the French or the German language prevails, the Trustees may, in addition to the course of study prescribed for public schools, requires instruction to be given in Reading, Grammar, and Composition to such pupils as are directed by their parents or guardians to study either of these languages, and in all such cases the authorized text-books in French or German shall be used. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to mean that any of the text-books prescribed for Public Schools shall be set aside because of the use of the authorized text-books in French and German.

CONTINUATION CLASSES.

20.—(1) Under the provisions of The Public Schools Act, the course of study for Continuation Classes shall include the subjects prescribed for the Lower School of the High Schools (the former first and second forms). More advanced work of the High Schools may be taken up if requested by the Trustees and approved by the Public School Inspector.

(2) There will be four grades of Continuation Classes, viz.:—
(a) Schools in which the Principal holds a First Class Certificate (unless occupying the position continuously since April, 1899) ; (b) Schools in which there are at least two teachers, and a class in regular attendance of at least ten pupils who have passed the High School Entrance examination : Schools (c) in which there are at least five ; and (d) in which there are at least three who have passed the High School Entrance examination, and are in regular attendance. In Class (a) the Principal shall give regular instruction only to pupils of Form V or to those doing higher work. In the other classes, the teachers shall have such qualifications as are approved by the Public School Inspector.

(3) No grant will be paid for a Continuation Class unless the Inspector reports that the obligatory subjects, whether prescribed for examination purposes or not, have received proper attention. The grant will be paid according to the nature and extent of the work done, and not on the results of examinations. In order that a school may obtain the grant, it will be necessary that the minimum number of pupils be enrolled during each month of the full academic year ending in June.

21.—(1) Public or Separate School Continuation Classes, of the highest grade [Reg. 20, (2), (a)] which undertake the preparation of candidates for any part of the District or the Junior

or Senior non-professional examination for Public School teachers, and which comply with the High School Regulations as regards equipment and the programme and time-table of studies, shall be subject to the same examination regulations and entitled to the same examination privileges as are the High Schools.

(2) When a class is organized in a Public or a Separate School for the preparation of candidates for any grade of teachers' non-professional certificates, the Principal shall forward to the Inspector concerned, for his approval, at once and thereafter and as often as the Inspector may direct, a report showing the qualifications of the teacher or teachers, the names of all the members of the class, with their age and standing, the courses and the time-table proposed, and a list of the equipment of the school (apparatus, library, drawing-models, maps, etc.)

NOTE. In Reg. 34 is specified the value of the equipment necessary for each grade of High Schools. On application to the Education Department a list may be obtained of the apparatus suitable for the different science courses of the Lower, Middle, and Upper Schools. The amount of the equipment required in the case of each class of schools is at the discretion of the Inspector ; but, from the first, sufficient apparatus should be provided to enable the teacher to perform the most important experiments with the help of the pupils. The Inspector should also require each board to add to the equipment from year to year, so that, as soon as possible, work may be done in Physics, Chemistry, and Mineralogy, by the pupils individually or in groups of four at most. The work in Biology shall always be practical.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

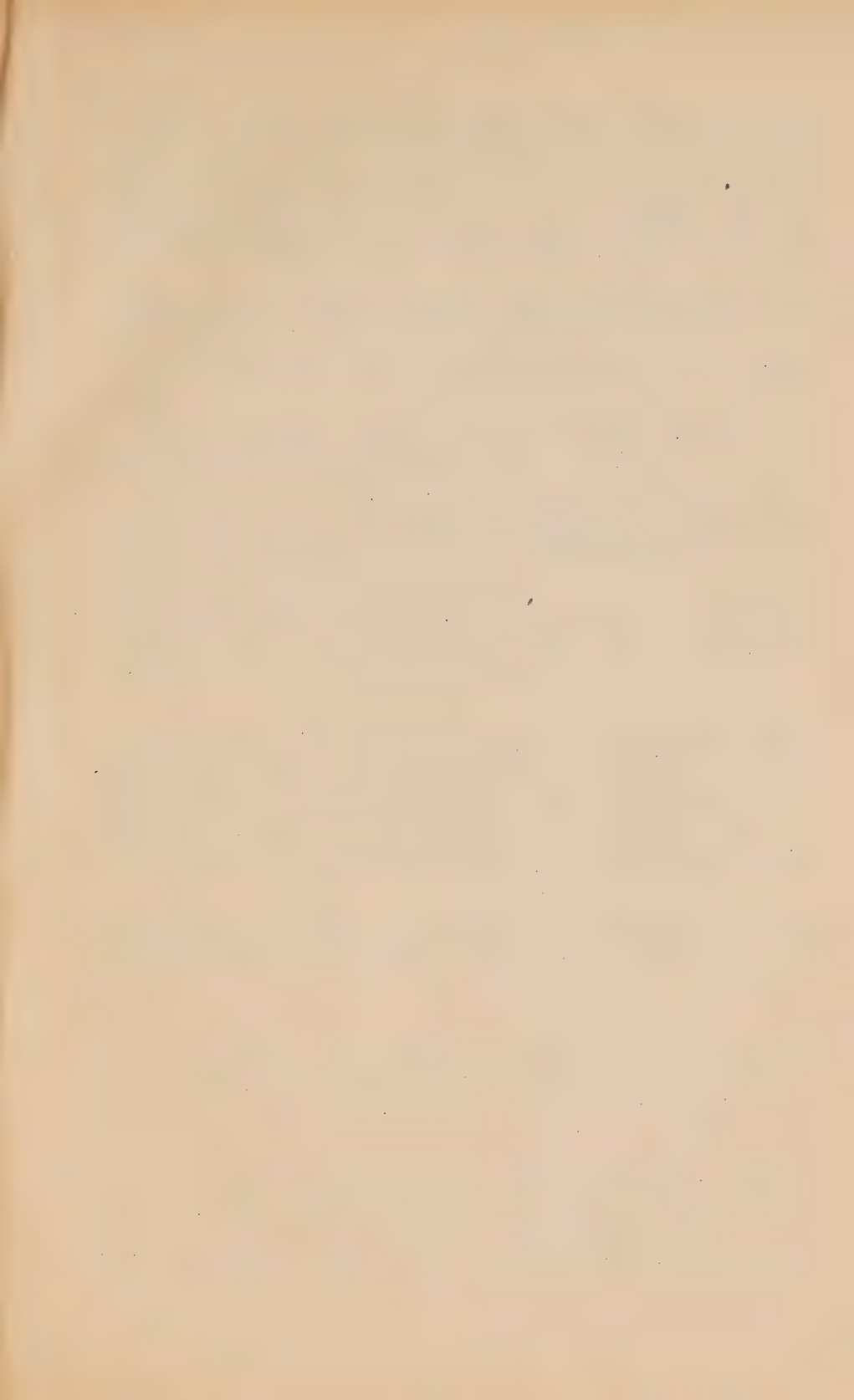
22. Subject to any instructions issued by the Minister of Education from time to time, the requirements of each Form in the Public School shall be as set forth in Schedule I—Public School Programme of Studies.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

23.—(1). At every High School and Collegiate Institute and such other places as may be recommended by the County Council, an examination to be known as the High School Entrance Examination, to be conducted in the subjects prescribed for the Fourth Form of Public Schools, shall be held annually on examination papers prepared by the Education Department. The answer papers shall be read by the Board of Examiners constituted under The High Schools Act.

(2) Every candidate shall notify the Public School Inspector concerned, before May 1st, of the examination centre at which he purposes to write.

(3) The Entrance Boards of Examiners for a city may, however, with the approval of the High School Board concerned, prepare examination papers in lieu of those prepared by the Education Department, but such papers shall be on the same subjects, and the same scheme, and the same standard for passing shall be required ; or, with the concurrence of the Boards in charge of the High, Public, and Separate Schools concerned, such Board of Examiners, instead of holding an examination itself, may admit pupils on the recommendation of the Public or Separate School Principal ; but, in all such cases, the Board of Examiners shall satisfy itself that all the subjects of Parts I. and II. have been satisfactorily completed before admission is granted.



24. The County Council may impose a fee not exceeding one dollar upon each county pupil writing at the Entrance Examination. Boards of Trustees may impose similar fees upon resident and non-resident pupils writing on the Entrance Examination at High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; but such fees shall not be imposed where the Board of Trustees authorizes the promotion of pupils to the Fifth Form of the Public Schools without passing the Entrance Examination.

25.—(1) The subjects for admission to the High Schools shall be those prescribed for the fourth form of the Public Schools, as follows ;

Part I.—Literature, History, Art, Physiology and Hygiene, Nature Study.

Part II.—Reading (written and oral), Writing, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic.

(2) The literature of Part I. shall embrace the careful reading during the previous year of at least four suitable works selected by the Principal for each pupil, from a list in supplementary reading in English literature prepared by the Public School Inspector.

(3) The written examination in Reading will be based on eight passages, and will be designed as a test of the candidate's understanding of what he reads. The candidate's knowledge of the selections for memorization will also, as heretofore, be tested on this paper.

26.—(1) No candidate from a Public or Separate School shall be admitted to the examination in the subjects of Part II. who has not been reported by the Principal to the Public School Inspector, on or before June 15th., as having completed satisfactorily the courses in the subjects of Part I. At the same time a confidential report from the teacher or staff as to the standing of their candidates, may also be submitted to the Public School Inspector for the consideration of the Entrance Board.

(2) When a candidate has not been prepared in a Public or Separate School, the Public School Inspector shall admit him to the Examination for Part II., and shall report the circumstances to the Entrance Board, which will deal with such case as it may deem expedient.

(3) At his official visits to each school, the Public School Inspector shall satisfy himself as to the efficiency of the provision for carrying out sub-section 1 preceding, and, without his approval of the school, the certificate for Part I. shall not be accepted by the Entrance Board.

27.—(1) The marks allotted in the Entrance Examination will be apportioned as follows:—Reading (oral), Writing, Spelling, each 50; Reading (written), Grammar, Composition, Geography, Arithmetic, each 100. Two marks shall be deducted for each misspelled word in the spelling paper, and reasonable deductions may be made for misspelling in the other papers. Deductions may also be made for want of neatness.

(2) Any candidate who obtains 40 per cent. of the marks in each subject and 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be considered as having passed the examination. The examiners may also award passing to candidates who have not made a bad failure in any subject but who have made a high aggregate above the total required, or to other candidates for admission whose cases demand special consideration.

(3) The decision of the Board of Examiners shall be final with regard to the admission or rejection of any candidate, but the inspector may submit to the Board for re-consideration the complaint of any candidate or any other person with regard to the examination

28. In the interval between examinations, a pupil who has been prepared on a different course in another province or country, or a pupil who was unable to attend the Entrance examination, may be admitted temporarily to a High School by the Principal, with the concurrence of the Public School Inspector, if in their judgment he is able to take up the work of the High School. A report showing the age and attainments of such pupil, with the reasons for his admission, and signed by the Principal and Public School Inspector, shall be submitted to the Entrance Board at its next meeting. The Board shall then finally dispose of the case, and shall include the entrant's name in its report at the next annual examination.

LEAVING EXAMINATIONS.

29—(1) Public School Leaving examinations may be held annually in every Public School, having a fifth form, under the direction of the Principal, who shall consult the Inspector regarding the character and scope of such examinations. The preparation of the questions and the examination of the answer papers are to be left to the Principal, but subject to the advice of the Inspector. Pupils who thus complete satisfactorily the work of the fifth form may be awarded Public School Leaving certificates signed by the Inspector.

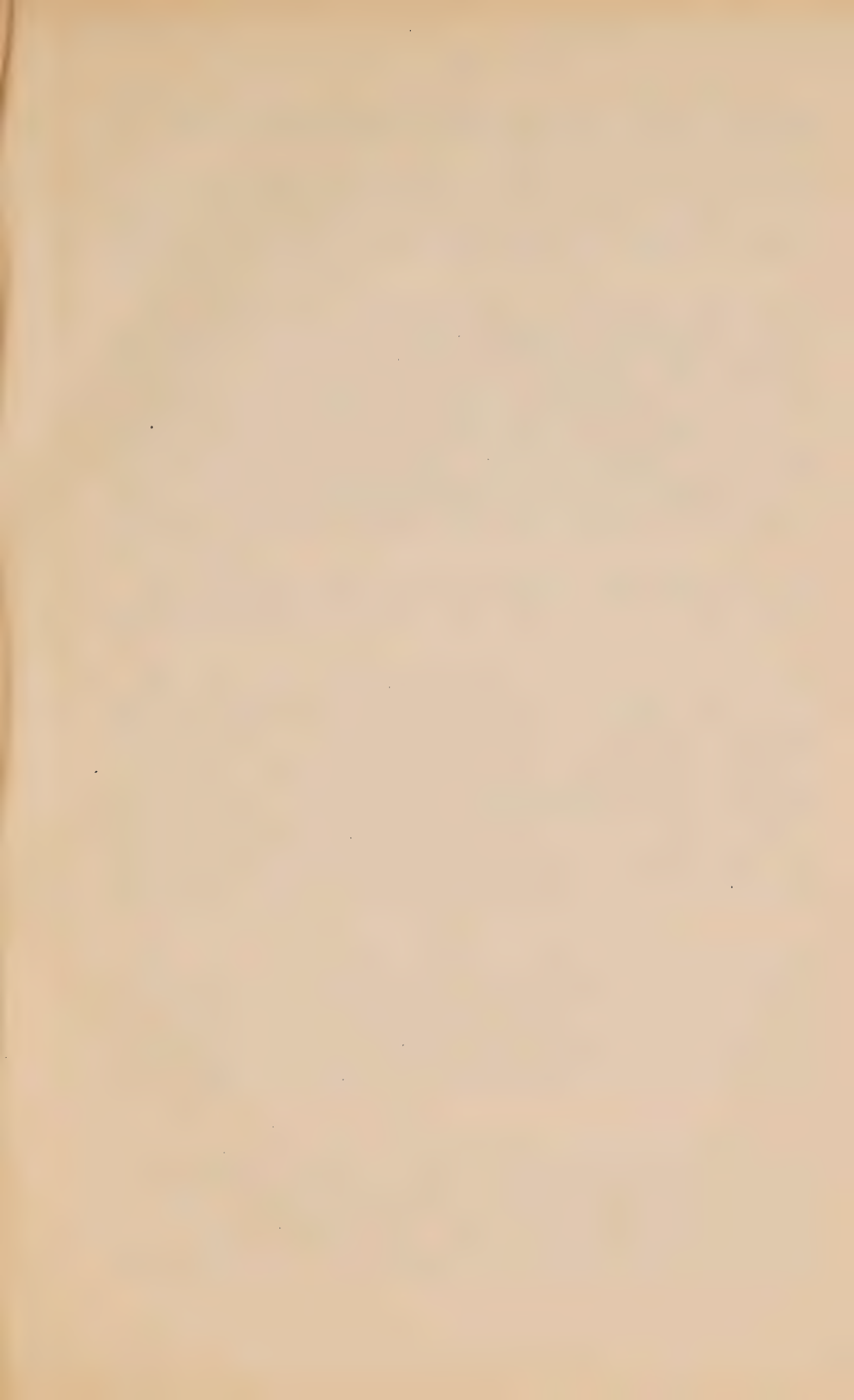
(2) These examinations shall be mainly of such a character as will show to the satisfaction of the Inspector that proper attention has been given to the subjects of the programme. No Public School Leaving certificate shall be granted by the Inspector unless satisfactory attention has been given to the subjects of Parts I and II prescribed for the High School Entrance examination.

(3) The Board of Examiners for High School Entrance may accept such certificates for admission to a High School.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

ACCOMMODATIONS AND EQUIPMENT.

30.—(1) The plans and site of every High School hereafter erected or remodelled shall be subject to the approval of the Minister of Education.



(2) In all High Schools established since July, 1891, or to be hereafter established, there shall be a Principal and at least two assistants.

(3) No new High School shall be entitled to receive any grant that does not provide at least the amount fixed by the instructions of the Minister of Education with regard to accommodations and the equipment recognized as the maximum in distributing the Legislative grant to schools with two masters.

31.—(1) Any High School may be raised to the status of a Collegiate Institute when it is shown to the satisfaction of the Education Department that the trustees have provided: (a) adequate school buildings; (b) equipment of the value and character recognized as the maximum in the case of High Schools with three or more masters; (c) four specialists, viz., one in Classics, one in Mathematics, one in Science, one in Moderns and History (one of whom or some other member of the staff being a Commercial specialist and one an Art specialist); and (d) such other Assistants as will secure thorough instruction in all the subjects of the High School course as far as Senior Matriculation into the University of Toronto.

(2) A Collegiate Institute may be reduced to the rank of a High School on the joint report of the High School Inspectors, approved by the Education Department.

32. Every High School that complies with the Regulations of the Education Department shall be entitled to the following grants: (a) a fixed grant of \$375; (b) in respect of school accommodation, a maximum of \$100 in the case of High Schools with two masters and of \$150 in the case of High Schools with three or more masters; (c) in respect of equipment, ten per cent. of the total approved expenditure but so as not to exceed \$160 in the case of High Schools with two masters or \$320 in the case of High Schools with three or more masters; (d) in respect of salaries ten per cent. of the approved expenditure over \$1,500 but so as not to exceed \$600; (e) such amount *pro rata* in respect of average attendance as may remain unexpended of the grant.

33. Every Collegiate Institute that complies with the Regulations of the Education Department shall be entitled; (a) to a fixed grant of \$375; (b) to a grant in respect of equipment of \$320; (c) to a grant in respect of school accommodation of \$200; (d) to ten per cent. of the approved expenditure on salaries over \$1,500 but so as not to exceed \$600; and (e) to a grant on the basis of average attendance out of any unexpended balance of the Legislative grant.

34. In apportioning the Legislative grant on equipment, the maximum recognized in the case of High Schools with two masters shall be as follows: Library, \$300; Scientific Apparatus, \$300; Maps and Globes, \$50, Models for Drawing, \$50; Typewriters, \$100; Gymnasium, not including equipment, \$800. In the case of Collegiate Institutes and of High Schools with three or more masters the maximum recognized shall be:

Library \$600; Scientific Apparatus, \$600; Maps and Globes, \$100; Models for Drawing, \$100; Typewriters, \$200; Gymnasium, not including equipment, \$1,600.

35.—(1) The catalogue of the equipment shall be kept by the Principal of the School and shall be accessible to any officer of the Education Department.

(2) The instructions of the Minister of Education in the matter of grading shall be followed in appropriating the grant for school accommodations. See Reg. 149.

(3) No High School or Collegiate Institute shall be entitled to any Legislative grant on its gymnasium for any year in which the time prescribed in Reg. 41 for Drill Gymnastics, and Calisthenics has not been provided.

(4) On the report of a High School Inspector such reductions may be made in the grants payable upon the equipment, the accommodations, and the salaries of the staff, as the Minister of Education may deem expedient.

ORGANIZATION.

36.—(1) In every High School or Collegiate Institute the head teacher shall be called the Principal, and the other teachers Assistants.

(2) The authority of the Principal of the High School shall be supreme in all matters of discipline on the school premises where the Public and the High School occupy the same building.

(3) The provisions of the Public Schools Act, 1901, and the regulations of the Education Department with respect to the duties of pupils attending a Public School shall apply to teachers and pupils of High Schools.

37.—(1) The Principal of a High School or Collegiate Institute shall hold a Principal's Certificate and the Assistants shall hold High School Assistants' Certificates. Special teachers of Music, Art, Physical Culture, Manual Training, Household Science, and Agriculture shall possess qualifications satisfactory to the Minister of Education.

(2) If, after due advertisement, a High School Board is unable to obtain a legally qualified Assistant, a temporary certificate may be granted by the Minister of Education for the current half year to a suitable person on the application of the Board.

38.—(1) The Principal shall determine the number of pupils to be assigned to each form and the order in which the subjects in each form shall be taken up by the pupils.

(2) The Principal shall make such promotions from one form to another as he may deem expedient; he shall also assign the subjects of the course of study among the Assistants.

(3) No pupil once enrolled in a Secondary School (a High School, or a Public or a Separate School Continuation or Fifth Book Class) shall be admitted to another Secondary School unless he presents a letter of honorable dismissal from the Principal of the Secondary School he last attended. In the event of a dispute, the parties thereto shall submit full particulars of the question for final settlement to the inspector of the school into which the pupil seeks admission.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

39.—(1) The courses of study in the High Schools shall be taken up in three main divisions: The Lower School (a two or three years' course), the Middle School (a one or two years' course), and the Upper School (a one or two years' course). The Principal shall make such organisation of forms as he may deem expedient.

(2) The High School Courses of study shall be organized as follows:

(a) The General Course; (b) The Commercial Course; (c) The Manual Training Course; (d) The Household Science Course; (e) The Art Course; (f) The Agricultural Course; (g) The Courses for University Matriculation and the Preliminary Examinations of the Learned Professions; (h) The Courses for Teachers' non-Professional Certificates.

NOTE.—The programme of studies has been prepared primarily for the general student; but it includes the work prescribed for University pass and honor matriculation, for the Teachers' non-professional examinations, and for the preliminary examinations of the learned professions.

(3) The Board of Trustees shall select the courses on the report of the Principal; but a course shall not be taken up if, on the report of the High School Inspector, the Minister of Education decides that the staff, the equipment, or the accommodations are inadequate therefor.

(4) The following subjects shall be obligatory on all pupils: The Lower School courses in geography, arithmetic and mensuration, English grammar, writing, reading, and physical culture, with the English composition, English literature, and history of the Lower and Middle Schools

(5) Pupils in the general course shall take in addition, the Art and the Elementary Science of the Lower School, with such other subjects of the High School programme as may be agreed upon between the pupil's parent or guardian and the Principal of the school.

(6) Pupils in the special commercial, manual training, household science, art, and agricultural courses shall take the subjects that are obligatory on all pupils (see subsection (4) preceding), with such suitable modifications as may be deemed expedient by the Principal and approved by the Minister of Education.

(7) One of the courses prescribed in subsection (2) above and not more without the consent of the Principal, shall be taken by each pupil; but the Principal may omit or curtail the course in any of the obligatory subjects in the case of individual pupils who are not preparing for examinations, and whose circumstances, in his judgment, deserve special consideration.

(8) Subjects begun in one school division and continued in the higher may be reviewed therein as the Principal may deem expedient.

(9) No subject prescribed for the Lower School alone shall be continued into the Middle or Upper School, but after March (and not before) the Principal may provide in the Middle School for the review of the courses in arithmetic and mensuration and English grammar prescribed for University junior matriculation and the preliminary examinations of the learned professions, and in the geography prescribed for the junior non-professional examination for teachers.

40.—The following shall be the average minimum amount of time to be devoted each week to each of the following subjects, separately from the other subjects, in the courses where such subjects are obligatory :

(1) *Reading*.—Two lessons of thirty minutes each for two years in the Lower School, the average number of pupils in each class being not more than twenty-five and the time being increased or diminished when the average in the class is greater or less than twenty-five. In all the school sub-divisions, reading shall also be taken up systematically in connection with English literature.

(2) *Elementary Science*.—A lesson of thirty minutes every day or the equivalent thereof, throughout each year of the Lower School.

41.—(1) The course in drill, calisthenics, and gymnastics is obligatory in Collegiate Institutes, and shall be taken up in lessons of thirty minutes each, three times a week, in each form of the Lower School.

(2) Provision for Physical Culture shall be made in the Middle and Upper Schools also, but the amount and the character of the provision are left to the discretion of the Principal.

(3) No pupil shall be exempted from the course in Physical Culture except upon a medical certificate or on account of evident physical disability or of other reason satisfactory to the Principal and approved by the High School Inspector. In all the forms the sexes shall be separately trained.

(4) During the months of May, June, September, October, and November, the Principal may substitute for drill, etc., such sports and games as he may approve.

(5) In High Schools having no gymnasium, drill and calisthenics shall be taken up at the discretion of the Principal as often as the weather, the accommodations, and the adequacy of the staff will permit; and gymnastics may be omitted.

42.—The details of the courses of study in each Form in High Schools shall be as set forth in Schedule II—High School Programme of Studies.

EXAMINATIONS FOR TEACHERS' NON-PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATES.

GENERAL.

43.—(1) (a) An examination for students intending to become teachers will be held annually by the Education Department, subject to the conditions hereinafter contained in the High School Programme of Studies at each High School and Collegiate Institute and at such other centres as may be approved.

(b) Candidates intending to write should make application to the Public School Inspector before the 24th of May on a form to be obtained from him.

(2) (a) At this examination there shall be three grades of teachers' non-professional certificates, viz.: District, Junior, and Senior.

(b) The examination subjects for the different grades are set forth in detail in Regulations 46, 47 and 48, and the different subjects are defined in the Lower, Middle, and Upper Schools, respectively, of the High School programme.

(c) One examination paper shall be set in each subject except in the case of Latin, Greek, French, and German, in which there shall be two papers—one in the authors and grammar and one in composition.

(d) Except the papers set in Latin, Greek, French and German, the papers set for the Junior and Senior Teachers' Non professional Examinations, hereinafter defined, will be different from those set for University matriculation, and the examiners will be instructed to set papers suitable for candidates who desire to become teachers.

(e) At the examinations in English composition, an essay or a letter or both shall be required, to which special importance will be attached. Questions in Rhetoric may also be set at the Senior examination, but no candidate shall be passed who does not satisfy the examiners in composition.

(f) In addition to passages from the prescribed authors, sight passages shall also be set at the examinations in English Literature, Greek, Latin, French, and German.

(g) Every candidate for a teacher's non-professional certificate shall have read carefully during the previous year at least four suitable works in English Literature (both prose and poetry), approved by the Principal of the approved High, Public, or Separate School (Reg. 45), in which he has completed his course, or by other authority satisfactory to the Public School Inspector, in addition to those prescribed for the examination in English Literature.

(h) No practical examinations will hereafter be held by the Education Department as part of the departmental examinations in Science.

NOTE.—Graduation diplomas may be awarded by the different High and Public School boards on such bases as each may determine. The joint University matriculation examinations will be conducted by the Education Department as heretofore or as may be hereafter arranged, and the learned societies will have the privilege of selecting the papers—university or departmental—that will meet the

requirements of their preliminary examinations. The results of such examinations will be communicated to such bodies as heretofore by the Education Department.

(3) (a) Each examination paper shall be valued at 100. Candidates for District, Junior, and Senior standing will be required to make 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks prescribed for the examinations, as well as 40 per cent. on each paper. Seventy-five per cent. of the aggregate will be required for Honors.

(b) If, after all the answer papers are read, any examination paper should be found by the Board of Examiners, easier or more difficult than required, the minimum on the paper shall be correspondingly raised or lowered, and the total number of marks correspondingly increased or diminished.

(c) Each candidate who makes the required aggregate may be awarded a certificate, even though he should fail to obtain the minimum in a subject, provided he was regarded as fit to pass in that subject by the staff, as shown from the confidential report sent to the Department before the examinations.

(4) A candidate for Senior standing who has been duly admitted to the examination, shall be awarded a certificate on application to the Education Department of having secured Junior standing, notwithstanding his failure to obtain Senior standing, providing such candidate has obtained 40 per cent. of the marks at this examination in the subjects of both parts of the Senior examination.

(5) Candidates who fail at the Junior or the Senior examination, but who obtain a standing satisfactory to the county board of examiners, may be granted District non-professional certificates.

(6) The standing of the third and fourth years in Arts after a regular course in any University in the British Dominions, will be accepted in lieu of Junior and Senior standing respectively.

44.—(1) At all the examinations, a confidential report from the staff, or the teacher, as the case may be, as to the standing of their candidates will be taken into account in settling the results. Only the names of the candidates who, in the opinion of the staff, have completed satisfactorily the courses for the examination shall be included in this confidential report.

(2) The certificate provided for in Reg. 49 (1) and (2) shall not be given by the Principal unless he has complied with all the regulations affecting the course and the time-table [Reg. 40 (1) and (2)] of studies for the examination.

APPROVED HIGH, PUBLIC, AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

45. (1) At his official visits, the High, Public, or Separate School inspector shall satisfy himself as to the character and extent of the provision in the schools under his charge for carrying out all the regulations affecting the preparation of candidates for non-professional certificates; and, without his approval of the School, no candidate therefrom shall be admitted to the examination for such certificates without examination in the subjects of Part I for a District or a Junior non-professional certificate, as provided for in Regulation 49 (1).

(2) At each inspection, the Principal shall submit for the approval of the Inspector the work of the candidates in Book-keeping and Business Papers and in Art, and their note-books in Science.

I. JUNIOR NON-PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

46. (1) The obligatory subjects for Junior non-professional certificates shall be those of the High School programme of studies as follows, and the examinations shall be taken in the same year :—

Part I.—Reading, Book-Keeping and Business Papers, Art, and Elementary Science of the Lower School.

Part II.—English Composition, English Literature, History, (Ancient, British, and Canadian) Algebra, Geometry, Physics, and Chemistry of the Middle School, with the Geography of the Lower School and the Lower and special Middle School courses in English Grammar and Arithmetic and Mensuration.

(2) For the Junior non-professional teachers' certificate, candidates will not be required to take any foreign language; but candidates at the examination for this grade of certificate who take also the papers in the Lower and Middle school courses in Latin (the pass matriculation course) at the July departmental examinations of the same year, and who make at least 34 per cent. on each of such Latin papers and 50 per cent. of the aggregate of the marks assigned to both papers (the composition, and the authors' and grammar papers) shall have the marks so obtained counted as part of the 60 per cent. required on the aggregate of the obligatory subjects

II. SENIOR NON-PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

47.—The subjects of examination shall be those prescribed for the Upper School of the High Schools, and the examinations may be taken at one time or in two parts at different times, as follows :—

Part I.—English Composition and Rhetoric, English Literature, Mediæval History, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Physics.

Part II.—History (Modern and British), Biology, Latin, with Chemistry and Mineralogy, *or* French and German, *or* Greek and German, *or* Greek and French.

III. DISTRICT NON-PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

48. (1) When, in the opinion of the County Board of Examiners, the standard of the Junior non-professional examination for teachers is too high for the condition of the county or district or any part thereof, the Minister of Education may authorize the issue of District certificates; but the examinations therefor shall be held only in such counties or districts and the professional certificates based thereon shall be valid only for such schools as each County Board may designate.

(2) The report of the Board shall set forth in full detail the reasons for the Board's recommendation, and in particular, the assessed value and special circumstances of the school section concerned.

(3) The subjects for District teachers' non-professional certificates shall be those of the Lower School of the High Schools; and for the purposes of this examination, these subjects shall be divided into two parts and the examinations shall be taken in the same year, as follows:—

Part I.—Reading, Book-keeping and Business Papers, Art, and Elementary Science.

Part II.—English Literature, Geography, Spelling, Composition, English Grammar, History, (British and Canadian), Arithmetic and Mensuration, Algebra, and Geometry.

(4) The examination papers will be set and the results settled by the Education Department; but the County Board of Examiners shall settle finally the results of the examinations of teachers in localities where French or German is spoken in addition to English.

(5) The texts for the examination in English Literature in Part II will be prescribed by the Education Department from year to year. The Geometry for this examination shall consist of the practical course prescribed for the Lower School of the High Schools, and of the propositions in Euclid as detailed in Schedule C.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

49.—(1) A candidate from an approved High, Public or Separate School shall be admitted to the examination in Part II for a District or a Junior non-professional certificate, without examination in Part I, provided the Principal of the school in which he completed the subjects thereof, certifies to the Public School Inspector concerned that the candidate has completed them satisfactorily,

(2) A candidate for a Senior non-professional certificate shall not be admitted to the examination therefor unless he presents to the Public School Inspector (a) the certificate that he already holds Junior standing, or (b) the certificate of competency in the subjects of Part I required from candidates at the Junior examination, and also a certificate from the Principal in whose school he completed his High School Middle School course, that he has completed satisfactorily the course prescribed for Part II of the Junior examination.

(3) All other candidates than those whose qualifications have been certified to by the Principal, as provided in subsections (1) and (2) preceding, shall pass both parts of the departmental written examinations for District and Junior non-professional certificates, as the case may be; but candidates who fail at the examination for either part shall be allowed the privilege of subsequently securing the required standing therein.

(4) Before being admitted to any of the examinations, all candidates shall in addition satisfy the Public School Inspector to whom they submit their applications, by certificate from the Principal of the approved School in which they completed the course for the examination or by other credible testimony, that they have taken up practically the course in Science prescribed for the examinations to which they desire to be admitted, and that they have read the four works in English Literature as provided in Regulation 43 (2) (g) preceding.

INTERIM PROVISIONS FOR 1905 AND 1906.

50. The Public and High School Courses of Study and the scheme of Departmental Examinations as herein prescribed, shall take effect forthwith, except as follows :—

(1) Public School Inspectors shall have discretionary powers in dealing with the introduction of the new subjects into the Public Schools.

(2) Until these new subjects are fully introduced, High School Entrance Boards shall also have discretionary powers in dealing with such subjects at the Entrance Examinations.

(3) At the Examination for Part II, junior non-professional Public School Teachers' certificates in 1905, the subjects and standards shall be as follows :—English Grammar, English Composition, English Literature, Geography, History (Ancient, British, and Canadian), Arithmetic and Mensuration, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, and either (a) Chemistry or (b) Latin with one of Greek, French, German, Chemistry; the standard being with option (a) 34 per cent of each subject and 60 per cent of the aggregate, and with option (b) 34 per cent of each subject and 50 per cent of the aggregate. The Course of Study in each subject shall be that herein prescribed, except in Geometry, in which the course shall be that prescribed for the Junior Leaving Examination of 1904 (For details see appendix E.) At this (1905) Examination also a Part II Junior non-professional Teachers' certificate will give full standing, if endorsed and certified to by any High School Principal or Public School Inspector with a statement that the holder has taken the required course in Drawing, Book keeping, Reading, and Botany or Agriculture, previously prescribed for Part I Junior Leaving standing. In 1905 no examination will be held in the subject of Part I. For the examination of 1906, the teacher's certificate as to the candidate's competency in the subjects of Part I of the Junior Examination shall require only one year's course in each of Botany and Zoology, and in Art.

(4) At the examination for Senior non-professional Public School Teachers' Certificates in 1905 and in 1906, the subjects and standards shall be those prescribed for the Senior Leaving examination of 1904, viz: Part I, English Composition and Rhetoric, English Literature, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, English and Ancient History; and Part II., Latin, Physics and one of the following groups, (a) French and Greek, (b) German and Greek, (c) French and German, (d) French and

Chemistry, (e) German and Chemistry, (f) Biology and Chemistry; the standard being 34 per cent. of each subject and 50 per cent. of the aggregate of marks. At this examination in 1905 and in 1906 the courses of study in Geometry, History, and Science shall be those prescribed for Senior standing in 1904 (For details see appendix E.); but, in all the other subjects, the courses shall be those herein prescribed.

(5) At the examination for District Certificates in 1905 candidates shall pass an examination in the following subjects as defined in the courses of study for the Lower School of the High Schools and in appendix E: English Grammar, English Literature, English Composition, Arithmetic and Mensuration, Algebra, Geometry, History, Geography, and Spelling; but any certificate obtained on the above examination will give the non-professional standing required for a District certificate only when endorsed by a Public School Inspector or High School Principal with a statement to the effect that the holder thereof has completed satisfactorily the courses of study in Reading, Drawing, Book-keeping, and Botany or Agriculture heretofore prescribed for Form I of the High Schools. The standard for this (1905) examination shall be 34 per cent. of the marks assigned to each paper and 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks.

SPECIALISTS' STANDING.

51. (1) Any person who obtains a degree in Arts in the honor department of Mathematics, Science, Classics, English and History, Moderns and History, or French and German, as specified in the calendar of any University in Canada and accepted by the Education Department, who has graduated with at least second class honors (or 66 per cent. in each subject of such honor department) and who has been in actual attendance in such department at a University for not less than two academic years, shall be entitled to the non-professional qualification of a Specialist in such department.

(2) A graduate who has not taken an Honor Degree in one of the above courses shall be entitled to the non-professional standing of a Specialist, on submitting to the Education Department a certificate from the Registrar of the University, that he has passed, subsequently to graduation, the examinations prescribed for each year of the Honor course of the department in which he seeks to be recognized as a Specialist, or any examinations which are recommended by the University as equivalent thereto and accepted as such by the Education Department; and that he has been in actual attendance in such department at a University for not less than two academic years in preparation for the examinations therefor.

52. Any person who passes the examination in the subjects set forth in Circular No. 2.—Courses for Commercial and Art Specialists—(each paper being valued at 100, and the standard being 40 per cent. in each and 60 per cent. of the aggregate, with 75 per cent. in honors), and who is the holder of a High School Assistant's Certificate, shall be entitled to an interim Commercial or Art Specialist's Certificate.

EXAMINATION AND OTHER FEES.

53. The fees authorized by the Education Department shall be as follows: Candidates for the Entrance Examination, if so ordered by the Board of Trustees or the County Council, \$1; District Certificate, \$5; Junior Teachers' Examination, \$5; Part I. Senior Teachers' Examination, \$3; Part II. Senior Teachers' Examination, \$3; Junior Matriculation, \$5; Senior Teachers' Examination, at one examination, \$5; Commercial and Art Specialists, each, \$5; Part I. Junior Teachers' Examination when taken alone, \$3; For Candidates for examination in one or more subjects only (not exceeding four), for the purpose of completing a course for pass Matriculation into any University or Learned Profession, \$2; Tuition, County Model School, when so ordered by the Board of Trustees, \$5; Kindergarten Assistants, \$3; Directors, \$5; Examination Normal School, \$10; Examination Normal College, \$15; Appeals of all kinds \$2. (Fee to be refunded if the appeal is sustained.)

KINDERGARTENS.

54. No person shall be appointed to take charge of a Kindergarten who has not passed the examination prescribed for Director of Kindergartens. No person shall be admitted to the course in training prescribed for Assistants who is not 18 years of age and who has not Junior Teacher's non-professional or Junior Matriculation standing, or who has not successfully pursued the High School Lower and Middle School courses. Any person who has taken the equivalent of such a course at some other educational institution may, on the recommendation of the Inspector and with the consent of the Minister of Education, be admitted to training. No person shall be admitted to the course prescribed for a Director who has not pursued the course prescribed for an Assistant.

55. (1) Any person who attends a Kindergarten for one year and satisfactorily completes the course prescribed for Assistants shall, on the recommendation of the Director of such Kindergarten endorsed by the Public School Inspector or by the Principal of the Normal School where the course is pursued at one of the Provincial Kindergartens, be entitled to an Assistant's certificate, valid for two years.

(2) The holder of an Assistant's certificate or the holder of a Second Class Provincial certificate on attending a Provincial Kindergarten for one year and on passing the prescribed examinations shall be entitled to a Director's certificate.

56.—(1) The examination for Directors shall include Psychology and the general principles of Froebel's system, History of Education, Theory and Practice of the Gifts and Occupations, Mutter and Kose-Leider, Botany and Natural History, Miscellaneous Topics, including discipline and methods of morning talks, each, 100; Practical Teaching, 500; Book work, 400. There shall also be sessional examinations in Music, Drawing and Physical Culture, each valued at 50.

(2) The examination for Assistants shall include Theory and Practice of the Gifts, Theory and Practice of the Occupations, Miscellaneous Topics,

including the general principles of Froebel's System and their application to songs, games, elementary science, morning talks and discipline, each valued at 100.

(3) There shall be at least two sessional examinations and one final examination conducted by the staff and the Principal of the Normal School, in the case of Directors, and by the Staff and the Public School Inspector in the case of Assistants.

(4) Candidates for the Director's or the Assistant's Certificate must obtain 40 per cent. of the marks assigned to each subject and 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks, the sessional and final examinations being taken together. Seventy-five per cent. of the aggregate will be required for honors.

COUNTY AND CITY MODEL SCHOOLS.

57. The Board of Examiners for every County, or the trustees of any city, with the approval of the Minister of Education, may set apart at least one Public School for the professional training of third-class teachers. The Principal of such school shall be the holder of a first-class certificate from the Education Department and shall have at least three years' experience as a Public School teacher. In every Model School there shall be at least three assistants on the staff who shall be the holders of first or second-class certificates. The County Board of Examiners shall distribute the teachers-in-training among the County Model Schools as may be deemed expedient.

58. The Model School term shall begin on the second day of September and shall close on the fifteenth day of December. During the term the Principal of the Public School to which the Model School is attached shall be relieved of all Public School duties except the management and supervision of the Public School. The assistants shall give such instruction to the teachers-in-training as may be required by the Principal or by the regulations of the Education Department. There shall be a room for the exclusive use of the teachers-in-training either in the Public School buildings or elsewhere equally convenient.

59. Application for admission to a Model School shall be made to the Inspector not later than the twenty-fifth of August. Any person who has a full Junior Teachers' Non-professional Certificate, or a District Non-professional Certificate, or who is considered eligible by the Board of Examiners for a District certificate and who will be eighteen years of age before the close of the term may be admitted as a teacher-in-training. The teachers in training shall be subject to the discipline of the Principal with an appeal in case of dispute to the Chairman of the County Board of Examiners. Boards of Trustees may impose a tuition fee, not exceeding \$5, on each teacher in training.

60. The course of study in Model Schools shall consist of instruction in School Management, to be valued for examination purposes at 100; instruction in the Science of Education, 100; instructions in the best methods of teaching all the subjects on the Public School Course of

Study, four papers, 100 each ; instructions in the School Law and Regulations so far as they relate to the duties of teachers and pupils, instruction in Reading, School Hygiene, Music, Art and Physical Culture, 50 each ; and such practice in teaching as will cultivate correct methods of presenting subjects to a class and develop the art of school government. The final examination of the Education Department will be limited to School Management, the Science of Education, School Law and Regulations and Methods in Spelling, Literature, Composition, Grammar, History, Geography, Arithmetic and Mensuration, and Penmanship.

61. The Principal of the School shall submit to the Board of Examiners a report with respect to the standing of every teacher-in-training, having regard to his conduct during the Session, his knowledge of the Public School Course of Study, his aptitude as a teacher, his powers of discipline and government in the school room and such other qualities as in the opinion of the Principal are necessary to a successful teacher. The Principal shall also report the standing of each teacher-in-training in the subjects of Hygiene, Music, Physical Culture, and Art and Nature Study (both after 1904), as determined by at least one Sessional examination. These reports shall be considered by the Board of Examiners at the final examination in estimating the standing of the candidates for certificate.

62. During the last week of the Session, the County Board of Examiners shall require each teacher-in-training to teach in the presence of such members of the Board as may be appointed for that purpose, two lessons of twenty minutes each, one of which shall be assigned by the presiding examiner one day, and the other forty minutes before it is to be taught. The lessons shall be valued at 100 each, shall be appraised by different examiners, and shall not be taught in the same Form or in the same subject. The Board of Examiners shall also submit the candidates to a practical test of their ability to place upon the blackboard with neatness and despatch any exercise for pupils they may deem expedient. The time allowed for such a test shall not exceed ten minutes and the valuation 50 marks.

63. Any teacher-in-training having the full Junior Teachers' non-professional standing who obtains forty per cent. of the marks assigned to each subject (including practical teaching) and sixty per cent. of the aggregate shall be awarded a Third class certificate valid for three years. At the request of the County Board, when there is a scarcity of teachers, and with the permission of the Minister of Education, a certificate for a shorter period and valid only within the jurisdiction of the County Board, to be known as a District certificate, may be awarded to teachers-in-training who obtain a lower percentage, or to such other persons whose non-professional standing would entitle them only to District certificates. The Board may reject any candidate whose scholarship, on the report of the Principal or of an Examiner, appears to be defective. The decision of the Board with respect to the examination shall be final.

DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOLS.

64. The Minister of Education may set apart two Public Schools in each of the Districts of Thunder Bay, Algoma, Parry Sound, and Nipissing, as Model Schools for candidates for District certificates. No school shall rank as a District Model School unless it has a Continuation Class of the highest grade, and unless the staff consists of at least three teachers, viz.: a Principal holding a first-class certificate and at least one of his assistants holding a second-class certificate. Teachers-in training at District Model Schools shall take the course of study and the final examinations prescribed for District Certificate examinations. Candidates for teachers' certificates at the District Model School Examinations shall be at least eighteen years of age, and shall take such a course of professional training in the subjects prescribed for County Model Schools as the Inspector of the District may direct.

65. In cities and counties where the French or German language prevails, the Board of Examiners, with the approval of the Education Department, may establish a Model School for the training of teachers of French or German origin; such schools shall hold one term each year, viz.: From the first of September to the first of July. The course of study shall be the non-professional course required for a District certificate and the professional course required for a County Model School. The examination in English shall be conducted on the papers prescribed for the District certificate. The examination in French or German shall be limited to Reading, Grammar, and Composition and may be both oral and written. The papers in French and German shall be prepared by the Board of Examiners. The Board may submit the teachers in training to such an examination on the professional course as it deems expedient.

PROVINCIAL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

66. The session of the Normal Schools will extend from the second Tuesday in September in each year to the third Friday in June of the year following, and will consist of two terms. The first term will begin on the second Tuesday in September and end on the eighteenth day of December of the same year. The second term of the session will begin on the seventh day of January of the following year and end on the third Friday in June.

67.—(1) Any student with the full Senior Teachers' non-professional standing, or any teacher who has at least full Junior Teachers' non-professional standing and who has taught a public school successfully for one year, or who after passing the County Model School examination has taught for six months under the supervision of the Inspector of a city having a Model School, may be admitted as a Normal School student. Every applicant for admission shall be required to produce a medical certificate of freedom from serious pulmonary affections and from seriously defective eyesight and hearing, also a certificate of good moral character. The above-specified certificates are to be presented to the Principal on the opening day.

(2) Application for admission is to be made to the Deputy Minister on or before the first day of September preceding the session to which admission is desired. The fee for the session is ten dollars (\$10.00) and is to be paid when application for admission is made.

68. (1) The Principal of the Normal School shall be responsible for the discipline and management of the teachers-in-training. He shall prescribe the duties of the staff, subject to the approval of the Minister of Education. The staff shall carry out the instruction of the Principal with regard to discipline, management, methods of study and all matters affecting the efficiency of the Normal School and the progress of the teachers-in-training.

(2) Teachers-in-training shall attend regularly and punctually throughout the session and shall submit to such discipline and direction as may be prescribed by the Principal. They shall lodge and board at such houses only as are provided by the Principal. Ladies and gentlemen shall not board at the same house.

69. The course of study shall consist of the following subjects:—

I. The Science of Education ;

1. Psychology ;
2. Kindergarten Principles ;
3. Child Study ;

II. History of Education.

III. School Management.

IV. A. English :

1. Language and Composition ;
2. Grammar ;
3. Literature ;
4. Spelling.

B. Mathematics :

1. Arithmetic ;
2. Algebra ;
3. Geometry.

C. Nature Study and Elementry Science :

1. Elementary study of surroundings ;
2. Biology, Physics, Chemistry, etc.;
3. Agriculture.

D. Reading.

E. Geography.

F. History.

G. Physiology and Hygiene.

H. Manual Training :

1. Woodwork ;
2. Paper and Cardboard work ;
3. Basketry ;
4. Weaving ;
5. Metal work ;
6. Modelling ;
7. Glass work.

I. Household Science :

1. Needlework ;
2. Household Economics.

J. Form Study, Drawing, and Color Work.

K. Writing.

L. Music.

M. Physical Training.

V. Practice Teaching in the Model School.

VI. Such other other subjects as may be prescribed by the Minister of Education.

70. For examination purposes the subjects shall be valued as follows: Practice Teaching in the Model School, 500 marks ; by the Departmental Examiners, 300 ; Psychology, 400 ; Kindergarten Principles and Child Study, 50 ; History of Education, 300 ; School Management, 300 ; English, group A : Grammar, Literature, Composition and Spelling, 200 ; group B : Reading, History and Geography, 200 ; Mathematics : Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, 200 ; Nature Study and Elementary Science : Biology, Physics, etc., 200 ; Agriculture, Hygiene, Drawing, Writing, Music, Physical Culture, Manual Training, Household Economics, and Needlework, each 50.

71.—(1) Teachers-in-training shall take written examinations, to be conducted by the staff, covering every subject on the course of study.

(2) An examination in practical teaching, to be conducted according to the instructions of the Minister of Education, shall be required of every teacher-in-training.

(3) Any candidate who obtains 40 per cent. of the marks in each subject of the written examinations and 40 per cent. of the marks in teaching (the report of the staff and the report of the special examiners being taken jointly) and 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be entitled to pass standing. Candidates making 75 per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be awarded honors.

(4) Candidates obtaining from 50 to 59 per cent., inclusive, of the aggregate marks shall be awarded interim certificates valid for two years. On presentation of a certificate of successful teaching from an inspector under whose jurisdiction they may have taught after leaving a Normal School, those holding these interim certificates may present themselves for the final written and practical examinations at a Normal School after having taught for at least one year.

(5) Candidates making less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be required to attend a Normal School another term.

72. The terms of the Provincial Model Schools shall correspond with those of the Public Schools in cities. The hours of study shall be from 9.30 a.m. to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m., unless otherwise determined by the Principal. The regulations of the Education Department with regard to pupils and teachers in Public Schools shall apply to the teaching staff and to pupils of the Model Schools, subject to any modifications that may be made from time to time by the Minister of Education.

73. The Head Master of each Model School and the Director of the Provincial Kindergarten shall act under the direction of the Principal of the Normal School to which their respective departments are attached, and shall be responsible to him for the order, discipline and progress of the pupils, and also for the accuracy and usefulness of the lessons conducted by the teachers-in-training.

ONTARIO NORMAL COLLEGE.

74. The Ontario Normal College shall open each year on the 1st of October and close on the 31st of May. Any person who has Senior (Senior Leaving) standing or who is a graduate in Arts of any university in the British Dominions, and who will be eighteen years of age before the close of the College year, may be admitted as a teacher-in-training on application to the Minister of Education on or before the 15th of September. Candidates for Specialists' certificates must submit evidence as to their non-professional Specialist standing.

75. (1) The Course of Study shall consist of (a) lectures on Psychology, the History of Educational systems, the Science of Education, the best methods of teaching each subject of the High and Public School courses of study, School Management, (b) Practice-teaching, and (c) instruction in Reading, School Hygiene, Stenography, Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Art, Manual Training, Household Science, Physical Culture, and such other subjects as may be prescribed by the Minister of Education.

(2) The marks allowed for examination purposes shall be as follows: Psychology and Science of Education, each 200; History of Education, School Management, Methods in English and History, in Mathematics, in Science, in Classics, and in French and German, each 150.

(3) The examinations shall also call for a review by the teacher-in-training of the High School courses of study and shall be of such a character as will test his knowledge of the subjects which a High School teacher is legally qualified to teach.

76. Teachers-in-training shall lodge in such houses only as are approved by the Principal; ladies and gentlemen shall not board in the same house nor shall they mingle together in the class-rooms or in the halls of the Normal College. They shall attend regularly and punctually upon lectures and shall submit to the rules of the College with regard to discipline, or any other matter required by the Principal, and shall undertake such practice teaching as may be prescribed by the Minister of Education.

77. The Principal shall be responsible for the organization and management of the College and for the discipline of the teachers-in-training. He shall prescribe the duties of his staff, and shall from time to time be present at their instruction and at the practice teaching of the teachers-in-training. He shall keep a record of the sessional examinations on the forms prescribed by the Minister of Education and shall make in addition such observations with respect to the conduct of each teacher-in-training and his aptitude as a teacher as he may deem expedient.

78. Each lecturer shall explain and illustrate the best methods of dealing with each branch of his department as it should be taught in the different Forms of a High or Public School, and shall, as far as possible, explain and justify his methods on scientific principles, giving model lessons for classes in different stages of advancement. He shall keep a record of the practice teaching of every teacher-in-training, and shall report to the Principal from time to time any breach of discipline, any irregularity, or any defect of scholarship on the part of the teacher-in-training, or any other matter which may affect the work of the College.

79 (1) Teachers-in-trainingshall take two written examinations during the Session, viz., one at the end of the year and the other at the close of the session, and such oral examinations as may be considered necessary for testing their scholarship, their knowledge of methods, and their teaching ability. These examinations shall be conducted by the staff of the College.

(2) No teacher-in-training shall be recommended to pass by the examiners who has made less than 40 per cent. of the marks at the sessional examination (fifty marks being the maximum for each) in Reading, Writing, Manual Training (or Household Science), Art, or Physical Culture. Any candidate who obtains 40 per cent. of the marks in each subject of the examinations (the first and final written examinations being taken jointly), and 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks, shall be entitled to pass standing. A candidate who fails in the total only, but who makes at least 50 per cent., may be awarded an interim Public School teachers' certificate. Candidates for specialist's standing must obtain 66 per cent. of the marks assigned to subjects of their specialist department. Candidates making seventy-five per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be awarded honors.

80. (1). Any candidate whose scholarship in the subjects he is legally qualified to teach is satisfactory to the staff as tested by written and oral examinations, and who obtains the required standing in Psychology, the Science of Education, the History of Education, School Management, Methods in Mathematics, in English and History, in Latin, in Elementary Science, and in one of the following groups, viz.: (a) Chemistry, Mineralogy, Physics, and Biology, (b) French and German, (c) French and Greek (d) German and Greek, shall be entitled to a Normal College Interim certificate.

(2) The holder of a Specialist's non-professional certificate in any

of the departments recognized by the Education Department, who passes the final examination (including methods in the subjects of his non-professional certificate) shall be entitled to a Normal College Interim Specialist's certificate in the subjects of his non-professional Specialist's course ; but such candidates shall be required to show a more extended acquaintance with their special department than is required from ordinary candidates.

(3) All students entering the Normal College, must take the course therein prescribed, irrespectively of the academic course which they may have taken.

(4) Unsuccessful candidates at previous examinations will be allowed to write at the final examination of any year without attendance at the Normal College, and may confine themselves to the same subjects as taken previously.

(5) Teachers of five years' successful experience, who hold Normal School Certificates, and who have the necessary academic standing, may write at the final examination of the Normal College without attendance.

(6) Holders of Normal College Interim Certificates or of High School Assistants' Certificates, provided they have the necessary non-professional standing, may obtain Specialist's standing on passing the final examination of the Normal College in their special departments.

(7) The Principal may make such reasonable modifications of the scheme of optional groups (Reg. 80, 1, *a, b, c, d*), as will meet the condition of candidates who have obtained their non-professional standing on courses other than those now prescribed by the Regulations

THE EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL.

81. The Educational Council authorized by the Education Department Act, 1901, to conduct Departmental examinations, shall hold its first meeting each year as may be fixed by the Minister of Education and shall organize by electing as chairman one of its members. Subsequent meetings of the Council shall be held from time to time as may be determined by the Council.

82. The Council shall appoint examiners of well known ability as teachers in either a University or a High School, to prepare examination papers for the (*a*) Junior and Senior Teachers' and Matriculation examinations, and (*b*) such other examinations as may be transferred to the Council with the approval of the Education Department. The Council shall also appoint examiners of well known experience as Inspectors or Teachers (from lists to be submitted by the Minister of Education), to prepare examination papers at all other departmental examinations.

83. For the purpose of reading the answer papers of candidates at the Examinations of (*a*) aforesaid, the Council shall appoint, as associate examiners, graduates of any of the Universities in the British Dominions, or specialists according to the regulations of the Education Department.

who are actually engaged in teaching, and who have had not less than two years' experience. For the purpose of reading the answer papers of candidates at other examinations, the Council shall appoint as associate examiners persons in actual service holding at least First Class certificates. The lists from which such selection is made shall be furnished by the Minister of Education and shall in each case contain the names of twice the number of associate examiners to be appointed. The number of examiners appointed by the Council for each examination shall be subject to the instructions of the Minister of Education from time to time.

84. All communications or references requiring the attention of the Council shall be addressed to the Education Department. The Registrar of the Council shall submit for consideration all matters referred by the Minister of Education. The Council shall report promptly to the Minister of Education all matters that require any action by the Education Department or any of its officers. The Council shall appoint an executive committee, of not more than three members. The Education Department shall appoint a Chairman of the Board of Examiners who shall exercise such supervision over the examinations as the Council may order. Candidates may have their papers re-examined on placing an appeal to that effect in the hands of the Minister of Education within fifteen days after the issue of the results of the examinations.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

85 (1) The Minister of Education may issue certificates on the report of the Educational Council or the Education Department, as follows, viz., permanent Third Class or District Certificates to teachers of ten years' successful experience. (2) Any person who attends a Public Kindergarten for one year and passes the prescribed examination shall be entitled to an Assistant's certificate; any person who has obtained an Assistant's certificate and who has attended a Provincial Kindergarten one year and passes the prescribed examinations shall be entitled to a Director's certificate. (3) Any person who attends a Normal School one session and who passes the prescribed examinations shall be entitled to a Second Class Public School certificate, permanent or interim, according to the percentage of marks obtained and previous experience. An Interim Second Class Certificate may be extended from year to year on the report of a Public School Inspector. (4) Any person who has passed the prescribed examinations of the Normal College shall be entitled to a Normal College Interim Certificate.

86. A Normal College Interim certificate shall entitle the holder, if under 21 years of age, to teach in a Public School only, and, if over 21 years, to teach in a Public or High School. After two years' successful experience as a teacher, the holder of such certificate shall, on the report of the Inspector concerned, be entitled to a permanent certificate as a First Class Public School teacher or as a High School assistant, ordinary or specialist, according to the class of school in which the experience was acquired. Normal College Interim certificates may be extended from year to year on the report of a Public or a High School Inspector. Any graduate in Arts in any University in the British Dominions, who holds

a High School Assistant's certificate, and who, as shown by the report of the High School Inspector, has taught successfully three years (two of which at least were spent in a High School), shall be entitled to a certificate as Principal of a High School or Collegiate Institute.

87. A third class certificate shall be valid for a period of three years from the date thereof; and may on expiration be renewed by any Board of Examiners for a period not exceeding three years in all on the following conditions, viz.:—(a) where the applicant has re-passed the Part II. Junior Teachers' examination or holds a non-professional certificate of a higher grade, (b) Where the applicant has re-passed the County Model School examination. The certificate of any teacher who has not taught the full period of three years for which his certificate was granted may be renewed by the County Board for any time lost by sickness or any other cause. In all cases the report of the Inspector with respect to the efficiency of the applicant as a teacher must be satisfactory. All renewals shall be issued with the authority of the Board, and shall be limited to the jurisdiction of the Board of Examiners granting the same.

88. With the consent of the Minister of Education, a temporary certificate may be given by the Inspector to any person of suitable character and attainments where a qualified teacher is not available, such certificate to be valid only under the Board of Trustees applying for the same.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS AND DUTIES OF INSPECTORS.

89. The holder of a degree in Pedagogy who has had four years experience as a teacher of which two years shall have been in a Public School, and any person with five years' successful experience as a teacher of which at least three years shall have been in a Public School, who holds either Specialist's non-professional standing obtained on a University examination, or a Degree in Arts from any University in Ontario with first-class graduation honors in one or more of the recognized departments in such University, and who has passed the examination of the Ontario Normal College for a Specialist's certificate, shall be entitled to a certificate as an Inspector of Public Schools.

90. Every inspector of any class of schools conducted under the Education Department, while officially visiting a school, shall have supreme authority in the school, and may direct teachers and pupils in regard to any or all of the exercises of the school-room. He shall, by personal examination or otherwise, as he may be directed by the Minister of Education, ascertain the character of the teaching in the schools which he is authorized to visit; and shall make enquiry and examination, in such manner as he may think proper, into the efficiency of the staff, the accommodations and equipment of the school, and all matters affecting the health and comfort of the pupils. He shall report to the Minister of Education any violation of the Schools Act or the Regulations of the Education Department in reference to the class of schools for which he is inspector.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

91. Every Teachers' Institute shall have one meeting each year on a Friday and Saturday to be named by the Management Committee. The County Council may allow Thursday to be taken also if considered expedient. The Institute shall hold two sittings per day, of three hours each, for at least two days, and one evening sitting. All questions and discussions foreign to the teachers' work shall be avoided. The officers of the Institute shall be a President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer. There shall be a Management Committee of five persons, to be appointed by the members of the Institute. The officers and the Management Committee shall be elected annually.

92. The Inspector shall furnish the Secretary of the Institute with a list of the teachers in his County or inspectoral division. Every Public School teacher shall attend continuously all the sessions of the Institute of his County or inspectoral division and shall answer to the calling of the roll at the opening and closing of each session. A report of the sessions attended by each teacher shall be sent by the Secretary to the Board of Trustees employing such teacher.

READING COURSE

93. The Minister of Education may prescribe a Course of Reading for the teachers of Public Schools. The Course shall extend over three years, and certificates for reading more than three books in one year shall not be granted by the Inspector. For the purposes of the Course, the year shall correspond with the calendar year. A teacher may enter on the Course by taking any of the books prescribed for the year. The list of books for each year will be announced by the Education Department.

94. Any teacher who desires a certificate of having taken the Public School Teachers' Reading Course shall make a synopsis of not less than ten or more than fifteen pages of each book read, and shall transmit the same to the Inspector of his district on or before the 30th June in each year. Such synopsis shall be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five cents and a declaration that the books prescribed for the year were read and that the synopsis submitted was prepared without assistance by the person signing the same.

95. The Management Committee of each Teachers' Institute shall appoint two persons, who with the Inspector shall form a Committee for determining whether the synopsis made by the teacher desiring a certificate indicates that the books have been read intelligently. The Inspector shall issue a certificate for each book so read, on the form prescribed by the Minister of Education to every teacher whose synopsis has been found satisfactory. If a teacher is unable to read all the books prescribed for the year, or if his synopsis of any book has been rejected, he may substitute the books of the next year for those omitted or rejected.

96. Any teacher who submits to the Education Department certificates showing that he has satisfactorily read nine of the books prescribed, shall be entitled to receive from the Minister of Education a Diploma certifying to the completion of one full reading course covering three years. Additional Diplomas shall be awarded to teachers who complete additional courses of three years.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

97. Every Public and High School shall be opened with the Lord's Prayer and closed with the reading of the Scriptures and the Lord's Prayer, or the prayer authorized by the Department of Education. When a teacher claims to have conscientious scruples in regard to opening or closing the school as herein prescribed, he shall notify the Trustees to that effect in writing; and it shall be the duty of the Trustees to make such provision in the premises as they may deem expedient.

98. The Scriptures shall be read daily and systematically; the portions used may be taken from the book of selections adopted by the Department for that purpose, or from the Bible, as the Trustees by resolution may direct. Trustees may also order the reading of the Bible or the authorized Scripture Selections by both pupils and teachers at the opening and closing of the school, and repeating of the Ten Commandments at least once a week.

99. No pupil shall be required to take part in any religious exercises objected to by his parents or guardians, and in order to the observance of this regulation, the teacher, before commencing a religious exercise, is to allow a short interval to lapse, during which the children of Roman Catholics, and of others who have signified their objection, may retire. If in virtue of the right to be absent from the religious exercises, any pupil does not enter the school room till the close of the time allowed for religious instruction, such absence shall not be treated as an offence against the rules of the school.

100. The clergy of any denomination, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church, in each school house, at least once a week, after the hour of closing the school in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one denomination apply to give religious instruction in the same school house, the Board of Trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school house shall be at the disposal of the clergymen of each denomination, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the Board of Trustees to allow a clergyman of any denomination, or his authorized representative, to give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church providing it be not during the regular hours of the school. Emblems of a denominational character shall not be exhibited in a Public School during regular school hours

GRANTS TO WEAK SCHOOLS.

101. Where on the report of the Inspector or on other satisfactory evidence it appears that any school section is so limited in area, or is so remote from market or railway accommodation, or has suffered from any exceptional cause as to clearly establish the inability of the ratepayers to bear the ordinary burdens of taxation for school purposes, the Minister of Education may appropriate to such section out of the grant to Poor Schools such sum of money from year to year as he may deem expedient, but nothing in the regulations shall be construed as establishing the claim of any school upon the Poor School Fund, beyond the discretion of the Education Department.

102. The Inspector shall submit to the County Council at the regular meeting thereof in January or June of each year, a list of the schools in his Inspectoral Division where the assessment for school purposes is insufficient for the proper maintenance of the school, and shall indicate in each case any special reason why the statutory grants for school purposes should be supplemented by the County Council.

103. All schools receiving special grants, either from Township or County Council, shall receive from the Poor School Fund voted by the Legislature the equivalent of such special grant, provided the sum voted by the Legislature is sufficient. When the Legislative grant is not sufficient to admit of paying the equivalent of the County or Township grant, then such grant shall be made, as nearly as possible *pro rata*. Any portion of the Poor School Fund remaining after such payments are made may be distributed among other weak schools on the report of the Inspector. In making application for grants special attention should be paid to the following requirements:—

(1) That a School Section with definite boundaries has been set apart by the Township Council, having jurisdiction, or, where no municipal organization exists, by the Public School Inspector, if any, under the authority of the twenty-fifth section of the Revised Public School Act, 1901.

(2) That Trustees have been duly elected for such section.

(3) That a building and other suitable accommodation for the school have been provided by the Trustees.

(4) That a teacher holding a valid certificate has been employed by the Trustees for at least six months of the year.

(5) That the yearly report in the prescribed form has been sent in to the Inspector, at the time specified, and certified by him as satisfactory.

(6) That the assessed value of the section and the financial condition of the ratepayers are such as to render aid absolutely necessary.

SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.

104. Any subscriber to the fund for superannuated teachers who fails or neglects to pay the annual subscription of \$4 on or before the 31st of December in any year, shall be required to pay for such year the sum of \$5. In the case of persons under sixty years of age who have been placed upon the superannuated list, proof of disability for professional service shall be furnished annually to the Department. Should it appear that any superannuated teacher under sixty years of age is capable of resuming his profession, the allowance shall in the meantime be withdrawn. No allowance shall be paid unless satisfactory evidence of good moral character is furnished the Education Department annually, or when required.

TEXT BOOKS.

105. (1) The copyright of every authorized text book shall, where possible be vested in the Education Department. The publisher of an unauthorized text book shall submit to the Minister of Education a sample copy of every edition for approval, and no edition of any text book shall be considered as approved unless a certificate to that effect, in writing, has been issued by the Minister of Education.

(2) Before application is made for the authorization of any text book, the book must have been in circulation for at least six months for examination by teachers, inspectors, and other educationists, provided that this Regulation shall not apply to any book the authorization of which is under consideration at the date of these regulations.

(3) Subject to the preceding sub-section, the Minister of Education, when a change in Text Books is deemed desirable, may submit to a Committee of the Educational Council, as hereinafter provided, for examination and report any and all books for which such authorization is sought. In the case of Text Books to be used in the Public Schools, the hereinbefore mentioned Committee shall consist of not more than five members, one of whom shall be the Inspector of Public Schools and one of them the Public School representative on the said Educational Council. In the case of Text Books to be used in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, the Committee shall consist of not more than five members, of which the High School representatives on the said Educational Council, and the President of the College and High School section of the Ontario Educational Association shall be members.

106. Before any authorized text book is placed on the market, the publisher thereof shall execute such agreements and give such security for the publication of such book as may be required by the Minister of Education. Any authorized text book shall be subject at every stage of its manufacture to the inspection and approval of the Education Department as regards printing, binding and paper, and may be removed from the list of authorized text books in case the publisher fails to comply with the regulations of the Education Department.

107. Every authorized text book shall bear the imprint of the publisher, and shall show upon the cover the authorized retail price. No part of an authorized text book shall be used for advertising purposes, and no change shall be made in the letter press, binding or paper of any authorized text book without the consent of the Minister of Education. Books recommended as reference books shall not be used as text books by the pupils, and any teacher who permits such books, or any other book not authorized as a text book for the Public Schools, to be used as such, and any teacher who permits the use of charts as substitutes for any of the authorized text-books, shall be liable to such penalties as are imposed by the Schools Act.

FREE TEXT BOOKS.

108. Any Public or Separate School Board in rural districts may, by a resolution, decide to have certain Text Books purchased for the pupils free of cost to the parents or guardians.

109. The Text Books that may be provided in this way shall include only such Readers as may be authorized for use in the Public or Separate Schools.

110. Any rural School Board which provides such Text Books free for the scholars shall be entitled to a grant, equivalent to one-half the amount expended, from whatever money may be appropriated for the purpose by the Legislature.

111. Trustees shall have the right to purchase from either wholesale or retail dealers, and on such conditions as they may consider most desirable.

112. The Trustees are required to make proper arrangements for the care of the Text Books which become the property of the Board; and the Principal or a Teacher of the school shall be Librarian, and act under such instructions as may be given by the Minister of Education, the Inspector or the Trustees of the school concerned.

113. All applications for Legislative aid must be made, through the Public (or Separate) School Inspector, to the Minister of Education by the Trustees, who shall give all necessary information regarding the books purchased together with such vouchers from the Booksellers as may be required. The Inspector will make application to the Education Department on a form to be provided.

114. All applications by trustees for Legislative aid must be made before the first day of October in each year, and after the books have been received. Any purchases made after that date and before the same date of the succeeding year may be included in applications made the following year.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

115. The Minister of Education may prepare a catalogue of books adapted for school libraries, or approve of a catalogue recommended by the Inspector for his inspectorate, the lists to include mainly works suitable for children, in such departments as biography, history, geography, travel, mythology and fables, elementary science, citizenship, etc.

116. Any rural school board which provides a library for the scholars shall be entitled to a share of whatever money may be appropriated for the purpose by the Legislature, if it purchases such books as are contained in the approved lists.

117. Every rural school board which establishes a library under these conditions shall be entitled to a grant, equivalent to half the amount expended, but not to exceed \$10, in any one year, and provided the appropriation made by the Legislature will warrant such payment.

118. Should the appropriation made by the Legislature not be sufficient in any year to meet the demand arising from the establishment of rural school libraries, or additions thereto, whatever sum is granted for the purpose by the Legislature will be paid pro rata.

119. The powers heretofore held by trustees to establish school libraries are not affected by these provisions; and Boards have full authority under the provisions of the statute to purchase books for the school library, and to make such selections as they may deem expedient. Any aid granted from the Legislative appropriation will, however, be based solely upon the amount expended for books given in the catalogues prepared or approved by the Minister of Education.

120. The trustees are required to make proper arrangements for the care of the library: and the principal of the school shall be librarian and act under such instructions as may be given by the Minister of Education, the Inspector, or the trustees of the school concerned.

121. All applications for legislative aid must be made, through the Public School Inspector to the Minister of Education, by the trustees, who shall give all necessary information regarding the books purchased, together with such vouchers from the booksellers as may be required. The Inspector shall make application to the Education Department on a form to be provided.

122. All applications by trustees for legislative aid must be made before the first day of July in each year and after the books have been received. Any purchases made after that date may be included in applications made the following year.

RURAL SCHOOL GARDENS.

123. For the purpose of encouraging agriculture and horticulture, and also for the purpose of increasing the attractiveness of rural schools, the Minister of Education may issue instructions for the guidance of trustees, teachers, and inspectors.

124. Any rural School Board which provides a school garden with the necessary equipment and accommodation shall be entitled to a share of whatever money may be appropriated for the purpose by the Legislature.

125. Every rural School Board which provides a school garden shall be entitled to an initial grant not exceeding one hundred dollars, and a subsequent annual grant of ten dollars, provided the appropriation made by the Legislature will warrant such payment.

126. Should the appropriation made by the Legislature not be sufficient in any year to meet the demands arising from the establishment of school gardens, whatever sum is granted for the purpose by the Legislature will be paid pro rata.

127. The area of the school garden must be at least one acre, in addition to that of the regular school grounds, to which it must be adjacent or from which it must be removed only a short distance.

128. The trustees must provide necessary tools and implements, such as rakes, hoes, lines, pruning knives, etc.

129. A suitable shed must be erected for use as a working laboratory and for storage of tools, seeds, etc.

130. Such instructions will be given by the Public School Inspector to the trustees and teacher as will meet the special character of the locality and promote, so far as possible, a practical education.

131. The grant will be payable on the report of the Inspector, who will certify that the School Board has complied with the prescribed conditions.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

132. Subject to the provisions hereinafter mentioned, no certificate to teach Household Science shall be awarded after September 1st, 1904, to anyone who does not hold at least Junior Leaving or Junior Matriculation standing.

133. All institutions whose graduates may be recognized as teachers of Household Science shall provide, to the satisfaction of the Education Department, suitable courses of study as well as adequate accommodation, equipment and instruction, for students preparing to become teachers in this department.

134. Every student who desires to become a teacher of Household Science must take a two years' course of study in the department, but any person holding a certificate from one of the Normal Schools who completes satisfactorily a one year's course shall be awarded a teacher's certificate in Household Science.

135. Any graduate of the Normal College who completes satisfactorily a one year's course at one of the recognized institutions for the training of teachers in Household Science, shall be awarded a teacher's certificate as a Specialist in this department.

136. Any person holding a certificate to teach Household Science granted by the Education Department shall be qualified to have charge of a department of Household Science under any High, Public or Separate School Board.

137. Certificates as teachers of Household Science shall give no legal qualification to teach any of the other subjects of the school curriculum.

138. No grant shall be paid by the Government towards a department of Household Science unless the teacher who has charge of such department is duly qualified as herein provided.

139. These provisions shall not apply in the case of teachers already in charge of the department of Household Science or to students preparing to be teachers of the subject who have been enrolled before the date of these regulations.

MANUAL TRAINING.

140. Subject to the conditions herein mentioned, the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, shall be the only institution recognized by the Education Department for the training of teachers in Manual Training.

141. The Macdonald Institute shall provide, to the satisfaction of the Education Department, suitable courses of study as well as adequate accommodation, equipment and instruction for students desiring to become teachers of Manual Training.

142. Any person holding at least a second class certificate from one of the Normal Schools, who completes satisfactorily a one year's course at the Macdonald Institute, shall be awarded a teacher's certificate in Manual Training.

143. Any graduate of the Normal College, who completes satisfactorily a one year's course at the Macdonald Institute, shall be awarded a teacher's certificate as a Specialist in Manual Training.

144. Any person holding a certificate from the Macdonald Institute as a Teacher of Manual Training, shall be qualified to have charge of a department of Manual Training under any High, Public or Separate School Board.

145. No grant shall be paid by the Government towards a department of Manual Training unless the teacher who has charge of such department is duly qualified as herein provided.

146. A certificate as a Teacher of Manual Training or as a Specialist in the same department shall give no qualification to teach any of the other subjects of the Public or High School curriculum.

147. These provisions shall not affect any person who is now in charge of a department of Manual Training in any High, Public or Separate School, or who may be appointed by the Board concerned before the 1st of September, 1904; it being understood, that such persons shall have qualifications satisfactory to the Minister of Education.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO TRUSTEES.

148. The notice calling an annual or special meeting should be signed by the Secretary or by a majority of the trustees. Any ratepayer may call the meeting to order and nominate a chairman as soon as the hour appointed arrives. The business of all school meetings should be conducted according to the following rules of order:—

(1) *Addressing Chairman.*—Every elector shall rise previously to speaking, and address himself to the chairman.

(2) *Order of speaking.*—When two or more electors arise at once, the chairman shall name the elector who shall speak first, when the other elector or electors shall next have the right to address the meeting in the order named by the chairman.

(3) *Motion to be read.*—Any elector may require the question or motion under discussion to be read for his information at any time, but not so as to interrupt an elector who may be speaking.

(4) *Speaking twice.*—No elector shall speak more than twice on the same question or amendment without leave of the meeting, except in explanation of something which may have been misunderstood, or until every one choosing to speak shall have spoken,

(5) *Protest.*—No protest against an election, or other proceedings of the school meeting, shall be received by the chairman. All protests must be sent to the Inspector within twenty days at least after the meeting.

(6) *Adjournment.*—A motion to adjourn a school meeting shall always be in order, provided that no second motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate proceedings shall have been had.

(7) *Motion to be in writing and seconded.*—A motion cannot be put from the chair, or debated, unless the same be seconded. If required by the chairman, all motions must be reduced to writing.

(8) *Withdrawal of a motion.*—After a motion has been announced or read by the chairman, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the meeting; but may be withdrawn at any time before decision, by the consent of the meeting.

(9) *Kind of motions to be received.*—When a motion is under debate no other motion shall be received, unless to amend it, or to postpone it, or for adjournment.

(10) *Order of putting motion.*—All questions shall be put in the reverse order in which they are moved. Amendments shall be put before the main motion; the last amendment first, and so on.

(11) *Reconsidering motion.*—A motion to reconsider a vote may be made by any elector at the same meeting; but no vote of reconsideration shall be taken more than once on the same question at the same meeting.

(12) *Minutes.*—At the close of every annual or special meeting the chairman should sign the minutes, and send forthwith to the Inspector a copy of the same signed by himself and the Secretary.

(13) *Legal Trustee.*—Every Trustee declared elected by the Chairman of the school meeting is a legal Trustee until his election is set aside by proper authority.

(14) *Use of Seal.*—The seal of the school corporation should not be affixed to letters or notices, but only to contracts, agreements, deeds, or other papers, which are designed to bind the Trustees as a corporation for the payment of money, or the performance of any specified act, duty or thing.

ACCOMMODATIONS OF HIGH SCHOOLS: GRADING AND GRANTS.

149. School accommodation shall be considered as divided into four grades, according to the character and extent of the premises, school buildings and their equipment.* Where, in Schools already erected, any part of the accommodation is used jointly by the High and Public Schools, the grading shall be one degree lower than if the Schools were separate. In determining the grades, the officers of the Education Department shall have regard to the following considerations:—

(1) *School Grounds.*—The school grounds shall be not less than one acre in extent, easily accessible, not exposed to disturbing noises, and exclusively devoted to High School purposes. The grounds shall be properly levelled and drained, and ornamented with trees, shrubs, and flower beds; they shall also have separate entrances, recreation grounds,

* For suggestions in regard to accommodations, sanitation, and school-room decoration, see section xiv., of the Catalogue of Books recommended by the Education Department for High School Reference Libraries, (1902).

and walks for the sexes. The recreation grounds for the sexes shall be separated with a close board fence, wall, or hedge. Provision shall be made for keeping the premises and grounds in good order.

(2) *Water Supply*.—Where there is no other source of water supply, there shall be a well in the school premises properly protected against pollution. Lavatories, water-taps or tanks, and drinking cups shall be provided. Grades I and II shall be given only when the water supply is inside the building.

(3) *Closets*.—The closets for the sexes shall be under separate roofs several feet apart, and properly screened from observation. Each closet shall contain a sufficient number of compartments for the attendance, each compartment being provided with a door. The boys' closet shall be built of glazed brick or similar material; or of wood, painted a dark color and sanded. Urinals, of slate or similar material, divided into compartments and properly situated, shall be provided for the boys, and separate and locked closets for the teachers. The closets and urinals shall be cleansed and disinfected at suitable intervals. Covered walks shall be laid from the door of the school building to the closets. A close, high board fence or wall shall be provided between the boys' and girls' side, from the closet to the school building, and the entrance to the closets shall be properly screened. In the case of Union Schools, the closets for High School pupils shall be separate from the closets for Public Schools pupils. Where the closets are inside the building the above conditions shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(4) *School Building*.—The grading of the school building shall depend upon the site and architectural appearance. In every school building there shall be separate entrances for the sexes with vestibules or covered porches, and separate means of egress at the rear to the recreation grounds and closets. The High School building shall be separate from the Public School building, and at least thirty feet distant from the highway. A school-bell and a flag and flag-pole should be provided.

(5) *Class Rooms*.—The class-rooms shall be conveniently arranged, well proportioned and oblong in shape. Suitable color-schemes should be adopted for the halls and class rooms (see Books of Reference, note, p. 43). The floors should be kept in good order. A superficial area of 12 square feet and a cubic air space of 250 feet shall be allowed for each pupil. In three-masters' schools or over, at least one separate class-room shall be provided for science teaching; in two-masters' schools one of the ordinary class-rooms may be used for this purpose, and in the larger schools the laboratories for Chemistry, Physics, and Biology shall be separate. There shall be a hall or class room in which all the pupils can assemble. A moveable fanlight shall be placed over each class-room door. The class-rooms should be decorated with good pictures, casts, and vases, and other beautiful ornaments. (See Books of Reference, note, p. 43.)

(6) *Teachers' Private Rooms*.—There shall be at least one room for the private use of the teaching staff, of suitable size and comfortably furnished. Where the teaching staff is large, there shall be two or more private rooms, one of which shall be assigned for the accommodation of the female teachers.

(7) *Halls*.—The halls shall be of suitable size, well lighted, and shall be so placed to admit of separate entrances for the sexes to the waiting-rooms, cap rooms, and class-rooms. In buildings of two or more stories there shall be separate stairways for the sexes, easy of access and well guarded. Suitable color schemes and decorations should be provided.

(8) *Waiting-Rooms and Cap Rooms*.—The waiting-rooms and cap rooms for the sexes shall be conveniently situated with respect to the class-rooms. The waiting rooms shall be furnished with benches and tables, and the cap-rooms, with all necessary appliances for storing umbrellas and for hanging caps or cloaks. Provision shall also be made in the building for storing bicycles.

(9) *Desks*.—There shall be a single desk for each pupil in attendance. The desks shall be of suitable size with moveable seats and adjustable lids. There shall be a desk and a chair in each class room for the use of the teacher, and at least one chair for a visitor. The laboratory shall be supplied with suitable tables for experimental work in both Physics and Chemistry. In the larger schools special provision shall be made for teaching Biology and Physics; special desks shall also be provided for Commercial work. Single desks shall be graded I and double desks II, if there is suitable provision in each case for practical work in Science; otherwise the grading shall be one degree lower.

(10) *Blackboards*.—The blackboards shall be of sufficient extent and of good quality (slate preferred), properly placed in regard to light and distance from the floor, and furnished with troughs to hold chalk dust. There shall be a suitable supply of erasers for teachers and pupils, and the troughs and erasers shall be cleaned every day.

(11) *Lighting*.—The class-rooms shall be lighted from the left of the pupils, the lower edges of the windows being on a level with the heads of the pupils. The windows of every school building shall be adjusted by weights and pulleys. The windows shall admit of an adequate diffusion of light throughout the whole class-room. Grade I is given only when the lighting is from the left.

(12) *Heating*.—The temperature of the class-room, halls, waiting-rooms, cap-rooms and teachers' private rooms shall be not less than sixty-eight degrees. Where stoves are used they shall be so placed and protected as to prevent discomfort to any pupil. Grades I and II shall be given only in the case of schools heated with hot air, steam pipes, or hot-water pipes.

(13) *Ventilation*.—Due regard shall be paid to the moisture as well as the temperature of the atmosphere, and provision shall be made for a complete change of air at least three times every hour. A draft-chamber or other suitable special means of ventilation shall be provided for the laboratory.

(14) *Gymnasium*.—The Gymnasium should either be a part of the main school building or be connected therewith by a covered walk. It shall be adequately heated and ventilated. The sizes best adapted, having regard to the number of pupils, are 80x40, or 70x35. The windows in the sides of the building should be at least twelve feet from the ground; each window should be about three feet high by six feet long. They should be sufficiently numerous to furnish adequate light and easily adjustable for the purposes of ventilation. One end of the Gymnasium should be a dead wall without windows; the other end should contain the doors for entrance and either one large window or several small ones. The floor should be planked and a suitable supply of mattresses provided. The trapeze and flying rings should be in the central portion, suspended from points at least sixteen feet from the ground. The side rings should be suspended from points thirteen to sixteen feet from the ground. The stationary gymnastic apparatus, and the stove, where one is used for heating and where one is sufficient, should be placed at the end of the building containing the doors and windows. A locker and racks and stands should be provided for the movable appliances when not used by the class. Private rooms should be provided where the pupils may make any desirable change in their dress; also an adequate number of baths. A running track should also be provided. Where the organization renders it necessary, separate gymnasia should be provided for the sexes. If suitably planned, the assembly-room may be used in addition for Physical Culture.

15. The Grant on the grading of the school premises shall be distributed according to the following scheme,—

	Closets.	Water Supply.	School Premises.	School Building.	Class-rooms.	Halls.	Waiting-rooms.	Cap-rooms.	Teachers' Rooms.	Desks.	Blackboards.	Lighting.	Heating.	Ventilation.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
TWO MASTERS' HIGH SCHOOLS.—Grade I.....	6 00	3 00	15 00	6 00	24 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	9 00	3 00	6 00	6 00	10 00
II.....	4 50	2 50	12 50	4 50	20 00	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	7 50	2 50	4 50	4 50	7 50
III.....	3 00	2 00	7 50	3 00	16 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	6 00	2 00	3 00	3 00	5 00
IV.....	1 50	1 00	3 75	1 50	12 00	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	4 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 50
THREE OR MORE MASTERS' HIGH SCHOOLS.—Grade I.....	9 00	4 50	22 50	9 00	36 00	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 50	13 50	4 50	9 00	9 00	15 00
II.....	6 75	3 25	18 25	6 75	30 00	3 75	3 75	3 75	3 75	11 25	3 75	6 75	6 75	11 25
III.....	4 50	2 00	11 25	4 50	24 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	9 00	3 00	4 50	4 50	7 50
IV.....	2 25	1 00	5 65	2 25	18 00	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	6 75	2 25	2 15	2 25	3 75
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.—Grade I.....	12 00	6 00	30 00	12 00	48 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	18 00	6 00	12 00	12 00	20 00
II.....	9 00	4 00	25 00	9 00	40 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	15 00	5 00	9 00	9 00	15 00
III.....	6 00	2 00	15 00	6 00	32 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	12 00	4 00	6 00	6 00	10 00
IV.....	3 00	1 00	7 50	3 00	24 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	9 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	5 00

Gymnasium.—There shall be four grades for High Schools and Collegiate Institutes respectively, according to the suitability of the character and extent of the accommodations:—

For Grade I, ten per cent. of the value of the gymnasium as reported by the High School Inspector, will be allowed up to the maximum; for Grade II, ten per cent. of three-fourths of such value; for Grade III, ten per cent. of half of such value; and for Grade IV ten per cent. of one-fourth of such value; but, when suitable additional accommodation is in use for Physical Culture, the grading will be one degree higher.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION : DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS.

150 (1) The plans of every building hereafter erected or of any room adapted for the purpose of Manual Training, Household Science, or Special Technical Instruction shall be submitted to the Minister of Education, and be subject to his approval, and a copy of such plans shall be filed in the Department of Education.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sections (5), (7) and (8) hereof, every school maintaining a Manual Training department shall be entitled to the following annual grants:—

(a) A fixed grant of \$350.00.

(b) 10 per cent. of the expenditure over \$600.00 for teacher's salary or salaries, but so as not in any case to exceed \$100.00.

(c) 20 per cent. of the cost of equipment for each of the first five years, and thereafter of the annual renewals and additions.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sections (5), (7) and (8) hereof, every school maintaining a department for Household Science shall receive annually:—

(a) A fixed grant of \$200.00.

(b) 20 per cent. of the expenditure over \$500.00 for teachers' salaries, but so as not to exceed \$50.00.

(c) 20 per cent. of the cost of equipment for each of the first five years, and thereafter of annual additions and renewals.

(4) Any school under the control of a Public, Separate, or High School Board, or Board of Education, or of a recognized Technical School Board, which is specially organized and equipped for giving instruction in the theory and practice of the mechanical and industrial arts and sciences, shall be entitled, to receive out of any Legislative appropriation therefor, in addition to such sums as they may be entitled to receive under sections 2 and 3 hereof, such further sum as the Minister of Education may approve, based upon inspection and report, but so as not in any case to exceed \$750.00. To be eligible for this grant the building in which instruction is given, equipment, courses of study, and qualification of staff shall be approved by the Minister of Education.

(5) In apportioning the Legislative grants, on equipments, the maximum value recognized shall be (a) for Manual Training \$500.00, (b) for Household Science \$300.00.

(6) The course of study, and the qualifications of every teacher hereafter employed, shall be subject to the approval and regulations of the Education Department.

(7) The unit of distribution of the Legislative grant for Manual Training and Household Science shall be the time of one teacher for five hours on each of five days per week.

(8) The grants mentioned in the foregoing sections shall be subject to such pro-rata increase or reduction as the Legislative appropriation therefor will permit.

(9) No Manual Training or Household Science school or department will be recognized as efficiently equipped that is provided with accommodation for less than 12 or more than 25 students, at any one time, for practical work.

INSTRUCTIONS AND REGULATIONS.

151. Instructions may be issued by the Minister of Education from time to time to Inspectors or other officers in carrying out the provisions of these Regulations.

152. All former Regulations of the Education Department are hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE I.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

General.

MANNERS AND MORALS.—Throughout the whole Public School course the teacher should incidentally, from current incidents, from lessons in literature, history, etc., occasionally by anecdotes and didactic talks, and by his own example as well as by precept, seek to give instruction in moral principles and practices and in good manners.

The following outline is suggested :—

Duties to oneself : purity, health, nobility, self-control, self-reliance, generosity, truthfulness, good taste in dress, cultivation of will power, economy, moral value of work, etc.

Duties in school to teachers and to fellow pupils : Obedience, punctuality, neatness, order, etc.

Duties in the home : Respect for parents, consideration for brothers and sisters, the weak, the aged, etc.

Duties to the lower animals : Kindness, etc.

Duties to the people generally : Honesty, courtesy, charity, toleration, justice, etc.

Duties to our country : Patriotism, courage, honor, obedience to law, etc.

Manners : Proper conduct at home, at school, on the street, and in public places, at social gatherings, etc.

READING AND LITERATURE.—In both Reading and Literature throughout the course, the objects are intelligent and intelligible natural reading and the creation of a taste for the best kinds of books. But, in the Reading class, the main object is the former ; and, in the Literature class, the latter. Silent reading should receive attention as well as oral reading, the results of both being tested by questions or by oral or written reproduction. In Literature, the books should be chiefly narrative and descriptive, being obtained from the School or Public Library or provided by the Board or the pupils themselves, as may be determined by the Board. Even when a supply of suitable books is obtainable, the teacher, in the lower classes in particular, should read to the pupils or give them in his own words much of the best literature. From the first also the pupils should be required to memorize and recite choice selections, not merely to cultivate the verbal memory but to learn to appreciate beauty of thought and expression and to store the mind with literature that will enrich their lives.

COMPOSITION.—Throughout the courses, oral and written composition should be correlated with all the other subjects. In the lower forms, the material of the Nature-study, in particular, should afford a basis for oral language lessons. The stories or myths told or read to the pupils should be reproduced by them orally. Pictures may also be used to stimulate their imagination and to train them, by conversation, in easy

and correct oral expression of thought and feeling. The written language lessons involve all implied in the oral work, with the addition of training in the mechanism of written expression.

WRITING.—Until the proper formation of letters and figures is thoroughly learned, instruction in writing should be correlated with that in Reading and Arithmetic, and thereafter the character of all the written exercises should receive close attention, with due emphasis upon the attitude of the body and the position of the pen and paper.

ART.—As means of expression, the Art subjects should be connected closely with nature work, constructive work, history, and literature. Many pictures should be used in the lower classes, and each subject should be illustrated with the child's free expression. As in writing, special attention should be given to the attitude of the body and the position of the paper and the pencil, etc.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.—The object of constructive work is mental development and physical control. The making of things should be subsidiary to the thought processes involved, and the exercises should sustain the child's interest, and take advantage of his natural desire to construct. Constructive work should make the ability to do a part of the knowing, and should incorporate knowledge into habit and theory with practice. The amount of work accomplished is unimportant in comparison with the mastery of correct methods and the formation of good habits. Every opportunity should be given the pupils to modify given type models or to design new ones, and in the lower grades to rearrange given units or create new combinations. All of the work should have in it the elements of beauty in construction, in proportion, and in decoration. Though we may not be able to add to the quantity or the variety of the material, we can modify its form and we can arrange it in new combinations. The making of new forms and combinations, the giving of definite expression to ideas and mental images, the rendering of the inner outer, is the great Froebelian doctrine of creativeness.

NATURE STUDY.—From the character of the subject the course must be more or less elastic, and the topics detailed in the programme are intended to be suggestive rather than prescriptive. It may be that, owing to local conditions, topics not named are amongst the best that can be used, but all substitutions and changes shall be made a subject of consultation with the Inspector. The treatment of the subject must always be suited to the age and experience of the pupils, and to the seasons of the year, accessibility of materials, etc. Notes shall not be dictated by the teacher. Mere information, whether from book, written note, or even the teacher, is not Nature-study. The acquisition of knowledge must be made secondary to awakening and maintaining the pupil's interest in nature and to training him to habits of observation and investigation. Books for reference and supplementary reading should, however, be provided in the school library. Some valuable publications on the subject of Nature Study, for the teacher's use, may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.—A systematic and well-developed course of physical exercises, both free and with apparatus, should be taken up in

each of the sub-divisions. While dependent to some extent upon the accommodations and the equipment, the exercises should always be suitable in character and frequency to the age and physical condition of individual pupils. The main object of the course is the symmetrical development of the body, securing at the same time strength and grace, with correct and prompt obedience to the will. The unconstrained but suitable position of the pupils in walking and in their seats and on the floor should also receive due attention. Prevailing defects should be studied and exercises given to correct them. School games and sports should be systematically encouraged. Free play under the direction of the teacher is indispensable, especially in the lower forms.

MUSIC.—Singing should be taken up in all the forms. The fact that it is one means of self-expression should be kept in view, and the songs first learned should be those that the pupil can readily appropriate to himself. In the first form, accordingly, the methods and material of the Kindergarten should be continued. The course should begin with rote-songs, easy notation being introduced towards the close of Form II and continued throughout according to the age of the pupil and the competency of the teacher. Form III, however, represents the transitional period from the emotional and natural uses of music to its more formal presentation. This stage brings a definite change from ear to eye, from rote to sight-singing, to the recognition in their printed forms of impressions of pitch and rhythm acquired in the earlier stages.

NOTE.—After consultation with the Inspector, suitable books in the different departments of school work should be selected for the library from the *Catalogue of Books Recommended for Public School Libraries*.

Form 1.

READING.—Intelligent and intelligible natural reading. First Readers, Parts I. and II. Phonic Readers. Supplementary reading books and selections of corresponding grade. Analysis and synthesis of words by sound and by letter. Exercises in breathing, articulation, and vocalization.

SPELLING.—Transcription; dictation and oral spelling of phonic words; dictation of selected sentences. Careful attention to spelling in all written work.

LITERATURE.—Myths, fairy stories, and fables; stories and poems illustrating nature study lessons, and appropriate to the time of the year and to the various school holidays; learning and reciting of literary gems.

COMPOSITION.—Oral and written statements in connection with form and color study, nature study, etc.; oral and written reproduction of stories told or read; description of actions, events, etc., within the pupil's experience or knowledge; transcription from readers with attention to capitals, spelling, and punctuation; correction of common errors in conversation.

HISTORY.—Stories of primitive people: Abraham and Isaac, Jacob and his sons, the bondage in Egypt; the ancient Britons; the North American Indians and Eskimos, their mode of life, their occupa-

tions and customs ; special reference to the Indian tribes inhabiting the school localities. Stories relating to our public school-holidays. ;

GEOGRAPHY.—Observation of particular forms of land and water, as hills, valleys, ravines, streams, ponds, etc., in the neighborhood of the school ; location of objects observed ; general notion of position and direction ; activities of home and vicinity, the farm, the shops, the factories, things brought to market, food, milk, water supply, shelter and clothing, rail and other roads, water-ways ; systematic trips to places of geographical interest near the school ; observation of the progress of the sun from sunrise to sunset ; observation of position and appearance of the moon, the "Great Bear," clouds, appearance, motions ; rain, snow, hail, etc. ; stories of child-life in other lands with illustrations.

NOTE.—In its early stages geography should be but a phase of the observational work in nature study.

ARITHMETIC.—Numerical relations based upon grouping and separating objects and quantities ; measuring in connection with objective work ; common units of measurement within the child's experience, as inch, foot, yard, square inch, pint, quart, gallon, peck, cent, dollar, ounce, pound, day, week, month, year, to be learned in practice ; addition and subtraction of small numbers ; systematic numbering to 1,000's. Accuracy, rapidity and neatness of work should be kept in view.

NOTE.—The need to use numbers will frequently arise in the nature work and other exercises of the class room. The required numerical relations should then be made definite. In this way, with or without figures, many of the analyses and syntheses of the numbers as far as ten will be learned practically. At each stage arithmetical problems should be made to grow out of and be connected with the child's experience.

WRITING.—Special attention to the proper position at the desk, of body and of pen and paper ; words and letters as taught in the reading lessons, and figures and numbers as taught in the arithmetic lessons, on paper at the desk under the direct supervision of the teacher ; lightness of stroke and freedom of movement, with easy movement exercises from the first, similar to the letter and figure forms, at the desk and at the blackboard.

ART.—Freehand expression with pencil, pen, crayon, and water-color.

Six standard colors.

Blackboard and pencil drawing (free movement).—Simple natural objects and other objects in which children are interested, as toys, dolls, etc.

Water colors or colored crayons.—Simple grasses, leaves, sprays, flowers, fruits, birds, pet animals, etc., studied in nature work.

Color, pencil, or ink illustrations of stories ; study of pictures.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.—Paper cutting and folding in elementary geometric patterns, coloring and grouping of these as bases of design ; this work to be connected with drawing and modelling in clay.

Making of objects, as picture frame, window, envelope, etc.

Basket and raffia work.

CLAY MODELLING.—Natural objects, as orange, apple, onion, tomato, potato, egg, simple leaf.

Common objects, as box, bird's house, small loaf of bread, cup (without handle) and saucer, flower pot and saucer, basket, tea set and tray.

NOTE.—In the above, all modelling should be done from the actual object, as many being provided as will enable each child to make a thorough examination.

Free modelling.

NOTE 1.—Under this head the children should make what they wish, and should be encouraged to invent forms and patterns for themselves.

NOTE 2.—Clay modelling should be so treated as to become an aid to conception of form. It should also be correlated with nature study.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.—General observations of the body. Simple lessons on the hair, teeth, skin and nails, and on the care of the organs of the senses. Very simple lessons on eating, drinking, breathing, sleeping, and cleanliness, for the purpose of forming good habits.

NOTE.—Physiology and Hygiene should, as far as possible, be made a phase of the observational work in Nature Study.

NATURE STUDY.—Animal life: General appearance and habits of pet animals, their care and food; domestic animals on the farm, their care, habits and uses; birds, their nesting, song, food, migrations in the autumn; metamorphosis of a few conspicuous butterflies or moths.

Plant Life: Work in school garden or in window-boxes; study of a plant, as a geranium or pansy, from slip or seed to flower; caring for plants in pots; buds, their preparation for winter, their development; autumn leaves, collections, forms, tints; economic fruits, collection, forms how stored for winter, fruit as seed holders, dissemination of seeds; roots and stems, uses, comparison of fleshy forms, how stored for winter.

Life on the Farm; Harvesting, primitive and modern methods compared; preparation for winter; the barn and its uses; activities of the farm during winter; winter sports and social life on the farm; the varied operations of spring time; spring time as awakening to new life; effects of sun and moisture on the soil.

Form II.

READING.—Intelligent and intelligible natural reading. Second Reader. Supplementary reading. Phonic Drill. Use of the dictionary begun. Exercises in breathing, articulation, and vocalization.

SPELLING.—Oral spelling, easy words in common use, careful attention to spelling in all written exercises; dictation of assigned passages in readers; difficult words and phrases taught from the blackboard.

LITERATURE.—Literature suited to the interest and capacity of pupils; learning and reciting of literary gems.

COMPOSITION.—Application of the terms, sentence and paragraph, in connection with reading lessons and written exercises. Oral and written compositions on topics connected with nature work, geography, history, etc.; reproduction of stories told or read; narration of personal experiences; description of familiar places, objects, or pictures; simple letter writing; attention to the correctness of English in conversation and in all oral and written exercises; proper use of common punctuation marks, capitals, abbreviations, simple uses of the apostrophe.

HISTORY.—Classical myths and stories : Bible stories ; stories connected with pioneer life, especially in the district in which the school is located ; biographical sketches of early discoverers and early explorers.

NOTE.—For Bible stories, the following are suggested : Moses, Joshua, Samuel, Saul, David, Solomon ; and for the other biographies : the Cabots, Cartier, Champlain, Brebeuf, Lalemant, La Salle, Frontenac, Fraser, Thompson, Henry, Iberville, Cook, Vancouver, Mackenzie, Selkirk, the Norsemen, Columbus, Magellan, Cortes, De Soto, Gilbert, Raleigh.

GEOGRAPHY.—Continued observation of local land and water forms. Observation of highest points in the neighborhood, the chief slopes, hills, valleys, divides etc. Special study of a brook, creek, or river, to see origin, direction size, work of draining, eroding, carrying, plant and animal life along banks, etc. Representation by drawing and modelling of typical surface features actually observed by pupil. The earth as a whole : Form, size, rotation, cause of day and night ; sources of heat and light. Introduction to globe and map of the world. Surface : Continents, islands, oceans. Local commerce : Articles of exchange, collecting and distributing centres, water supply and sources of food in urban centres, means of transportation, routes. Observation of weather : Winds, direction, force ; clouds ; rainfall ; frost ; changes of season ; characteristic features of each season ; systematic weather records ; general notions of climate ; record of moon's phases, with drawings of their appearance. People of the locality, nationalities, appearance, original homes, etc. ; child life in other lands. Location of any places of historical interest in the neighborhood.

ARITHMETIC.—The grouping and separating of numbers continued ; mental arithmetic ; addition, subtraction, multiplication, division. Relation of wholes to parts and parts to wholes ; measurements continued ; use of arithmetical signs and fractional forms in expressing simple relations ; notation and numeration to 1,000,000's ; Roman notation to one hundred. Accuracy, rapidity, and neatness of work should be kept in view.

WRITING.—Correct position and penholding. Movement exercises. Small letters and capitals. Spacing and joining. Copybooks, or graded exercises prepared by the teacher.

ART.—Study of color continued. Color and freehand expression.

Free drawing of plants and other common objects ; pencil sketches of common objects.

Water colors : Fall flowers and leaves with brilliant autumn tints ; butterflies and other insects ; live or mounted birds ; fish, etc.

Memory, imaginative, and illustrative drawing.

Study of pictures.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.—Work of Form I. continued. Paper cutting for simple patterns and designs. Ruling in geometric forms and coloring these. Simple cardboard and paper construction, as wall-box, chair, tray, etc. Ornamentation of constructed objects by coloring and drawing. Modification of models ; original work. Basket and raffia work.

CLAY MODELLING.—Natural forms : Apple, beet, banana, leaf, apple and twig, etc.

Common objects: Cup with handle and saucer, flower pot, bat, piece of coal, etc.

Free modelling.

NEEDLEWORK.—Simple stitches; sewing on buttons and hooks; simple mending.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.—Course in Form I. continued. Simple lessons on digestion, exercise, cleanliness, and ventilation. Lessons on the organs of the body, that can be taught by the Nature Study Method. General effects of tea, coffee, alcohol, and tobacco.

NATURE STUDY.—Course of Form I. continued. Animal Life: Life history and habits of domestic animals and of familiar wild animals, as the squirrel, chipmunk, robin, crow; earth-worm, habits, structure, uses; toad, habits, structure, uses; observation of live insects and their activities, comparison of young and adult stages.

Plant Life: Co-operative and individual work in school garden; cultivation of plants in pots with observation of the development of leaves and flowers; parts of leaves and flowers; change of flower to fruit and of fruit to seed; functions of the parts of flowers; the forms and uses of trees; activities connected with forestry and lumbering, with study of pioneer life and present conditions on the prairie.

Observation of farm, garden, and household operations.

Form III.

READING.—Intelligent and intelligible natural reading; Third Reader. Supplementary reading. Use of the dictionary taught and practised. Exercises in breathing, articulation, and vocalization.

SPELLING.—Careful attention to spelling in all written exercises, particularly in composition. Words in common use. Dictation of passages selected from readers, the spelling book, and other books.

LITERATURE.—Books suited to the capacity of the pupils; learning and reciting of suitable selections in both prose and poetry.

COMPOSITION.—Course for Form II. continued. Narrative, descriptive, and epistolary composition of several paragraphs. Punctuation. Business forms, such as bills, receipts, orders, due bills. Attention to correctness of English in conversation and in all school exercises. Language lessons on the following topics: The simple sentence; subject and predicate; the assertive, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory forms of sentences; gender, case, and number forms; direct and indirect narration.

HISTORY.—The course of Form II. continued. Biographical sketches of persons famous in history. Short connected stories of the early history of Canada till the capture of Quebec (1759). Short stories of the early history of Britain till the Norman conquest. Biblical stories; the rise and fall of the Kingdom of Israel. A simple account of the municipal form of government in the locality.

NOTE.—In Biography the following are suggested: Cyrus, Constantine, Mohammed, Galileo; King Alfred, William the Conqueror, Thomas à Becket, Stephen Langton, Simon de Montford, Chaucer, the Black Prince, Wycliffe, Joan of Arc, the King-maker, Caxton, Mary Queen of Scots; Brant, Brock, Tecumseh, Laura Secord.

GEOGRAPHY.—The Course of Form II. continued. An elementary course defined as follows:

The earth as a whole.—The earth in space: Observation of phases of the moon; relation of the earth and moon to each other; rotation of the earth, direction, time and rate, effects; revolution of the earth, path, direction, time and effects; general observation of stars, difference between fixed stars and planets; observation of position of north star. Necessity and use of imaginary lines; great and small circles, latitude and longitude, elementary notions only. Relief: world slopes. Drainage: world water partings, world basins, world river system, heat belts, light belts. Continents; locations, relief, drainage and coast line of each continent. Local, physical, and political geography: relation of township, town or city to county, of county to province, of province to country, position of country in continent. Observation and description of the occupations of men and of local industries, emphasizing those that are typical. Collection of pictures, sketches, materials, and products. Dependence of local industries and commerce on soil, climate and other local physical conditions; and consequent localization of settlement, routes of travel, mills, villages, towns, and cities.

North America.—Location and surroundings, form, coast line, relief, drainage, climate, political divisions; special conditions which determine and affect various industries, as agriculture, grazing, lumbering, mining, hunting manufacturing; comparison of representative sections with reference to vegetable and animal life, and social conditions and progress of peoples; comparison of typical commercial centres, noting the sources of their wealth and power; the relation of climate to labor and production; water power; methods and routes of distribution and transportation.

Canada.—Study of the Dominion as a whole and in sections, with more particular study of Ontario.

ARITHMETIC.—Notation and numeration reviewed and continued. Practice to secure accuracy and a reasonable degree of rapidity in fundamental operations. Cancellation. Application of fundamental processes to problems of daily life. Standard units and tables, including metric system. Easy problems in measurements. Reduction processes and compound rules. Relation of parts to wholes and wholes to parts continued; simple fractions; decimals in connection with money and units of metric system. Mental arithmetic. Accuracy, rapidity, and neatness of work should be kept in view.

WRITING.—Course of Form II. continued. Copy-books, or graded exercises prepared by the teacher. Business papers.

ART.—Drawing of plants, insects, etc., in any appropriate medium.

Arrangement in spaces, applications in borders, surface patterns and rosettes in color, applied as far as possible in connection with constructive work.

Relative positions of views of geometrical figures in thin cardboard; simple geometrical problems. Study and drawing of details of Greek ornament and vase.

Water color: Course of Form II. continued.

Simple landscapes from window or out-of-doors.

Study of pictures.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.—Cardboard construction and ornamentation continued. Whittling in wood with a knife.

Basket and raffia work.

NEEDLEWORK.—Plain hemming and back-stitching; making button-holes; fine mending.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.—The course of Form II. continued, with more special study of the growth, waste, and renewal of the body, and the effects of narcotics and stimulants on the various processes.

NATURE STUDY.—Course of Form II. continued.

Animal Life: Adaptation of different kinds of animals to their respective habits and surroundings; birds, life history of types, habits of wild fowl in different seasons; fish, forms and uses of different parts of the body, food and how obtained; life histories of moths, butterflies, beetles and grass-hoppers; useful insects, as ladybird and dragon fly; harmful insects; Nature's insecticides.

Plant Life: Germination of seeds under controllable conditions and in the school garden and window boxes; opening of buds; study of the forms and functions of the parts of plants, and comparison of these forms and functions in different plants; observation of the culture of farm and garden crops and of orchard and shade trees; the observing and the distinguishing of the common forest trees.

Different kinds of soil, as sand, gravel, loam, leaf-mould and clay; experiments to ascertain how soils are composed, whether of mineral or of decayed organic material, and which best retains water. Additional phenomena of spring in the vicinity of the school, cause of snow melting, ice floating, etc.; how nature prepares the soil for growth of plants. Distinction between hard and soft, pure and impure water; tests and methods of purification of water.

Sources of heat: Experiments to show the effects of heat in the expansion of solids, liquids, and gases; practical applications. Temperature; thermometer, construction and graduation. Methods of transmission of heat, conduction, convection, and radiation; causes of winds and ocean currents; ventilation.

Form IV.

READING.—Intelligent and intelligible natural reading. Fourth Reader. Supplementary reading. Exercises in breathing, articulation, and vocalization.

SPELLING.—Careful attention to spelling in all school exercises. Simple rules for spelling. Words in common use. Dictation of passages selected from readers, spelling book, and other books.

LITERATURE.—Books suited to the interest and capacity of the pupils. Learning and reciting of suitable selections in both poetry and prose.

COMPOSITION.—Varied oral and written composition exercises in connection with all school subjects. Special attention to correctness of spelling, punctuation, use of capitals, choice and correct form of words; and to clearness, conciseness, freedom, and comprehensiveness of expression. Business papers, business and social correspondence. Topical outlines. Critical attention to correctness of English in conversation and in all school exercises.

HISTORY.—The most important events in Canadian and British history especially during the nineteenth century. Supplementary reading containing especially interesting biographical accounts of persons famous in Canadian and British history. A brief outline of the duties of citizenship and of the provision for civil government in Canada. The history of the locality in which the school is situated.

Note 1.—The chief object of the course is to arouse an interest in historical reading and to give an acquaintance with those leading points in our history which every citizen should know. The pupil now takes up the subject according to the chronological and logical sequence of events. Besides the class text book, which presents the subject in this order, supplementary reading in biography should be provided in the school library, and the public library should also be utilized. Where a suitable supply of books cannot be obtained, the teacher should read to the pupils.

Note 2.—In biography, the following names are suggested: Wolsey, Elizabeth Shakespeare, Cromwell, Milton, Robert Walpole, the Pitts, Montcalm, Frederick the Great, Nelson, Wellington, Washington, Lincoln, Peel, Stephenson, Howard, Rowland Hill, Tennyson; also the following: Clive, Hastings, Lawrence, Havelock; Wolfe, Carleton, Brock, Elgin, Macdonald; Cook, Phillips; Bartle Frere, Cecil Rhodes. These names, taken in connection with those in Form III, furnish points of interest in every epoch of the history of Canada and the mother land.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—The sentence. Subject and predicate. The functional values of words, phrases, and clauses. Kinds of sentences. The main classes of words and the inflections and conjugations. The elementary principles of syntax. Analysis of easy sentences. Parsing.

NOTE.—Formal grammar is now introduced. This introduction should be of a simple character, suited to the as yet undeveloped logical capacity of the pupils. The subject should be taken up inductively and the results secured by examination and comparison of easy examples. The analysis and parsing should be simple and free from mechanical routine, as little technical language being used as possible, and the greatest care being taken to ensure a competent knowledge of the terms used. The inflections and conjugations should be thoroughly memorized. The principles of good English should be applied in the correction of bad English, and the subject should be correlated with both oral and written composition. At this stage, however, the application of these principles will be found to be a very limited one. It is constant use and practice under neverfailing watch and correction that makes good writers and speakers. In the earlier years of the pupils' course the application of direct authority is the most efficient corrective.

GEOGRAPHY.—Course of Form III continued, with special attention to the commercial geography of Canada, Great Britain, and the United States. Observation of some of the more prominent constellations as the Dippers, Orion, Cassiopeia, and of planets visible in the early evening.

Climate: Distribution of light and heat; observation of sun's apparent movements through the year; light zones, how determined, names, boundaries, variations in length of day and night; isothermal lines, heat belts, general location, cause of variation from light zones, boundaries, movements; winds, cause, winds of torrid and temperate belts, land and sea breezes, peculiar winds, uses of winds; observation of the progress of storms by means of daily weather records and government weather maps; ocean currents, general character, names and location of those of chief importance; rainfall, amount, how measured, regions of great rainfall; deserts.

Eurasia: Topics similar to those relating to North America outlined in Form III; comparison with North America.

South America, Africa, Australia and the Continental Islands: A brief study with reference to the principal physical and political divisions, more particular attention being given to the component parts of the British Empire; resources, industries, productions; routes of travel and commerce; centres of population, conditions of the peoples.

ARITHMETIC.—Cancellation continued; measures, multiples. Fractional notation continued; vulgar and decimal fractions. Application of arithmetical processes to simple business transactions in percentage, as simple interest, commission, and insurance. Mental arithmetic. Accuracy, rapidity, and neatness of work should be kept in view.

NOTE.—The processes and problems should be such as find *direct* application in ordinary business life. Easy mensuration and the metric system (continued) may be added to this course for pupils who do not go beyond the Fourth Form. These subjects, however, will not be required at the High School Entrance Examination.

WRITING.—Course of Form III continued. Copy-books, or graded exercises prepared by the teacher. Pupils should be taught to be self-critical in respect to legibility, beauty, and rapidity.

BOOK-KEEPING (Optional).—Single entry; day book and ledger, including personal and cash accounts. Business papers, with special attention to the mechanical details of business practice

NOTE.—This course is intended for pupils who do not go beyond the Fourth Form.

ART.—The course of Form III continued.

Adaptation of natural forms to purposes of decorative design.

Freehand perspective.

Simple geometrical drawing, combination of units of design in geometric patterns, combination of scrolls and geometric units for industrial and ornamental work.

Working drawings of type forms.

Simple geometrical problems.

MANUAL TRAINING (Optional).—Use of simpler wood-working tools, as saw, chisel, plane, rule, gauge. Exercises embodied in a complete useful model, and intended to give facility in the use of these tools, as laying out and truing up pieces to dimensions; cutting grooves; making of objects easily constructed and either useful or ornamental, as rulers, keyracks, boxes, brackets, brushholders, penracks, inkstands, school apparatus, etc. Short talks on the construction of tools and on the material used.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE (Optional).—The home, its function, care of the house; various rooms and their uses; division of work in the care of house, preparation of food, cleaning methods, etc. Examination and study of equipment in classroom. Detailed study of methods of cooking with the object of acquiring facility of manipulation and measurement as well as a knowledge of the processes of cookery; boiling, simmering, steeping, steaming, broiling, pan-broiling, sauteing, frying, baking; each method to be illustrated by the cooking of one or more articles of food after the principles have been carefully studied. Fuels: coal, wood, gas, electricity, kerosene, alcohol, gasoline, coke; building and care of fires. Effects of heat upon common food materials, water, fresh and

dried fruit, non-starchy vegetables, potatoes, legumes, breakfast cereals, flour (a study for thickening purposes only), milk, eggs, meat, fish. The composition and nutritive value of each food—a simple study only. Classification of foods.

Fruit preserving, canning, etc. Yeasts, combination and cooking of various food materials.

Planning, cooking, and serving a meal; marketing, cost; routine of work, table setting, serving; table manners.

Care of kitchen, utensils, etc.; dish washing; towels; special methods of cleaning tin, granite, iron, brass, wood.

Laundry studies, with simple equipment. Soft and hard water, hot and cold water; soap, soda, etc., their effect upon various fabrics; preparation of clothes for laundry; removal of stains; starching and ironing.

Course of Form III in needlework continued; cutting and making simple garments.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.—General observations of bones and muscles. Elementary study of the organs of circulation and respiration and their functions. Ventilation; the relation of respiration to health with special reference to disinfectants, exercise, and clothing. Vocal organs and their functions; cultivation and care of the voice. Relation of the nervous system to health and exercise. Continued study of the effects of stimulants and narcotics.

NATURE STUDY.—Course of Form III. continued. Animal life; relation of fish, birds, and wild animals to man; life histories of conspicuous and economic insects; organs and functions.

Plant life; study of organs of plants and their functions; study of economic and wild plants from seed to fruit in the school garden, home garden, farm, and forest; weeds injurious to crops and methods of destroying them; buds and twigs; wood, rings, grain, and bark, uses, etc.

Observing local minerals and rocks, their properties and uses; experiments to show composition of soils and their relation to drainage, temperature, etc.; varieties of soils adapted to different crops; fertilizers, etc. Implements and tools used on the farm and in the household, mechanical principles applied in their construction.

The atmosphere; its composition; combustion, simple experiments, study of candle flame products; changes produced in the air by respiration; reciprocal relation of plants and animals as regards the atmosphere; impurities in air.

Gravity; air and liquid pressure, the barometer. Cohesion and adhesion, the nature of these forces; phenomenon of solution and diffusion; amorphous and crystalline forms of matter. Practical use of heat, steam, and electricity in connection with the study of industries.

Form V.

READING.—Intelligent and intelligible natural reading. The principles learned incidentally. Exercises in breathing, articulation, and vocalization

GRAMMAR.—The principles of etymology and syntax, including the logical structure of the sentence, and the inflection and classification of words. The elementary analysis of words, with the most important prefixes and suffixes and Latin and Greek root-words.

NOTE.—At first the work should be confined to a thorough review of the course prescribed for the fourth form, and the practical value of the subject in connection with English composition should be emphasized. The more reflective study should be taken up later. The use of English Grammar in teaching correct expression is, however, secondary to the insight it gives into the structure of our thinking and expression.

COMPOSITION.—Oral and written composition, chiefly narrative and descriptive. Letter writing. Oral and written reproductions or abstracts. Class debates. The systematic and careful application of the principles of good English to the correction of mistakes made by the pupils in speaking and writing. The main principles of composition (rhetoric) learned incidentally from the criticism of compositions, and systematized as the work proceeds.

LITERATURE.—Intelligent comprehension of suitable authors, both prose and poetry. Systematic oral reading in the class. Memorization and recitation of choice selections in prose and poetry.

NOTE.—(1) The object of the course is the cultivation of a taste for good literature, not by minute critical study, but by reading at home and in school, aloud and silently, with due attention to the meaning, standard works which will appeal to the interest and quicken the imagination of the pupil. Such works should be chiefly narrative, descriptive, and dramatic.

NOTE.—(2) In each of the forms three or four books (both prose and poetry) should be read each year as class-work. Part of such books should be read at home or during study periods, and reviewed in class with special reference to the more difficult passages. It is further recommended that, at the beginning of each school year, a short list be made out under a few heads of such suitable books as may be obtained in the school, public or other library, and that each pupil be required to read during the year at least one under each head, in addition to those taken up in class. The work in literature should be systematically correlated with that in oral and written composition.

HISTORY.—The leading events of the History of Canada, followed by an outline of British history. Supplementary reading and interesting biographical sketches of persons famous in Canadian and British history. The history of the locality. The elements of the civil government of Great Britain and Canada, and the duties of citizenship.

NOTE 1.—The main purpose of the course at this stage is to train the pupils to grasp the leading events in their logical order, and to arouse an interest in historical reading. As soon as practicable, a beginning should be made in appreciating the logical connection of events. Pupils should be trained to use the school, public, and other libraries for reference purposes and for supplementary reading.

NOTE 2.—The work in History should be systematically correlated with that in oral and written composition, and so much geography should be taken up as will secure intelligent comprehension of the topics dealt with.

ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION.—*Arithmetic*—Review of principles; measures, multiples; the metric system; fractions (vulgar and decimal); contracted methods of computation; square root; percentage; commercial arithmetic, interest, discount, commission, etc. Mental arithmetic.

Mensuration.—The rectangle, the triangle, the parallelogram, the circle, the parallelopiped, the prism, and the cylinder.

NOTE.—The processes and problems in the commercial work should be such as find direct application in ordinary business life. Accuracy, rapidity and neatness of work should be kept in view.

ALGEBRA.—Elementary work, factoring, highest common factor and lowest common multiple, easy simple equations, easy fractions.

GEOMETRY.—Definitions; fundamental geometric conceptions and principles; use of simple instruments, compasses, protractor, graded rule, set-square; measurement of lines and angles, and construction of lines and angles of given numerical magnitude; accurate construction of figures; some leading propositions in Euclidean plane geometry reached by induction as a result of the accurate construction of figures; deduction also employed as principles are received and assured.

NOTE.—The course should emphasize physical accuracy as well as accuracy of thought; exactness in drawing lines of required length, in measuring lines that are drawn, in constructing angles of given magnitude, and in measuring angles that have been constructed. Where desired, the course in Euclid (See Appendix C), may be taken up.

GEOGRAPHY.—The building up of the earth, the modern earth, the ocean, the atmosphere, life on the earth, the heavens, commerce.

For the details of the course, see Appendix A.

NOTE.—Excursions should be made where possible and desirable, especially in connection with the study of rocks, minerals, soils and land formation of the district, and of the work of a stream, river or lake, all of which should be emphasized in due course.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE.—An elementary course in Botany, Zoology, and Physics.

For the details of the course, see Appendix B.

NOTE 1.—The objects of the course are to train pupils in correct observation and deduction; to give, in connection with the instruction in Geography, a fair knowledge of the world around them to those who will remain at school only a year or so; and to lay the foundation for the more detailed study of each subject in the case of those who will continue the work. The spirit of the Nature Study of the lower forms should be retained, but the teacher should introduce a more systematic treatment of the subject with such organization of the material in Botany and Zoology as will lead to simple classification. The course should be correlated with Geography, Drawing, and Composition.

NOTE 2.—Under each of the sub-heads in Appendix B, full details are given of the courses. The order of the topics, however, is merely a suggested one. In Botany and Zoology, the extent and the character of the details of each topic are left to the principal and the teacher, and should be determined by the accessibility of the material and other local considerations. The course in these subjects should be practical throughout. Each pupil should possess a good lens and be taught how to use it. Approved methods of collecting and preserving botanical specimens and of keeping live animals suitable for study should be systematically followed. An herbarium and a museum of local specimens should be provided where practicable. The pupils should be encouraged to provide specimens from the locality. Much of the practical work, especially the observations, will necessarily be done out of doors by the pupils alone, under the direction of the teacher, or by the pupils, conducted by the teacher. The course in Physics shall be experimental as far as possible, and the pupils should be encouraged to work at home and to prepare simple apparatus. The amount of the apparatus required is at the discretion of the Public School Inspector.

NOTE 3.—Books for reference and for supplementary reading should be provided in the school library. Systematic written descriptions and drawing should be required throughout the course, and the exercises should be dated and presented for comparison and inspection, the work being systematically supervised by the teacher. In none of the science subjects shall notes be dictated by the teacher.

ART.—Course of Form IV. continued. Drawing from models in light and shade, and color. Memory drawing in both outline and shade. Simple principles of freehand perspective.

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.—*Book-keeping and Business Papers.* Single entry and double entry. Use of journal-day-book, cash-book, bill-book, and ledger. Receipts, promissory-notes, drafts, orders, due-bills, deposit-slips, checks, bills, invoices, accounts ; indorsement and acceptance and consequent liability.

Stenography.—The theory. Dictation, transcription.

Writing.—Correct position and movement; principles of letter-formation; graceful, legible business hand, etc.

Typewriting.—Copying documents, transcription of shorthand notes, manifolding, letter-press copying. Touch system recommended.

AGRICULTURE, MANUAL TRAINING, AND HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.—By direction of the Board, and with the concurrence of the inspector and with a programme and a time-table approved by him, a short course in Agriculture may be taken up, chiefly in connection with suitable topics under Geography and Elementary Science. For suggestive details, see the High School Special Lower School Course in Agriculture. Under the same conditions courses may also be provided in Manual Training and Household Science. For suggestive details, see the High School Special Lower School Courses in these subjects.

SCHEDULE II.

HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

General.

MANNERS AND MORALS.—Throughout the High School course the teacher should incidentally, from current incidents, from lessons in literature, history, etc., occasionally by anecdotes and didactic talks, and by his own example as well as by precept, seek to give instruction in moral principles and practices and in good manners.

The following outline is suggested:—

Duties to oneself: Purity, health, nobility, self-control, self-reliance, generosity, truthfulness, good taste in dress, cultivation of will power, economy, moral value of work, etc.

Duties in school to teachers and to fellow pupils: Obedience, punctuality, neatness, order, etc.

Duties in the home: Respect for parents, consideration for brothers and sisters, the weak, the aged, etc.

Duties to the lower animals: Kindness, etc.

Duties to the people generally: Honesty, courtesy, charity, toleration, justice, etc.

Duties to our country: Patriotism, courage, honor, obedience to law, etc.

Manners: Proper conduct at home, at school, on the street, and in public places, at social gatherings, etc.

PHYSICAL CULTURE—Throughout the High School course, a systematic and well-developed course of exercises in Drill and Calisthenics, both free and with apparatus, and in Gymnastics, when practicable, should be taken up in each of the sub-divisions (See Reg. 41). While dependent to some extent upon the accommodations and equipment, the exercises should always be suitable in character and frequency to the age and physical condition of individual pupils. The main object of the course is the symmetrical development of the body, securing at the same time strength and grace with correct and prompt obedience to the will. School games and sports should be systematically encouraged.

Lower School.

READING.—Intelligent and intelligible natural reading. The principles learned incidentally. Exercises in breathing, articulation, and vocalization.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—The principles of etymology and syntax, including the logical structure of the sentence and the inflection and classification of words. The elementary analysis of words, with the most important prefixes and suffixes and Latin and Greek root-words. An elementary knowledge of the formation of the sounds of the language, with their representation by means of the alphabet. An outline of the history of the development of the language.

NOTE.—The use of English Grammar in teaching correct oral and written composition, though important especially when the principles of good English can be intelligently applied, is secondary to the insight it gives into the structure of our thinking and expression. For the first year the work should be confined to a thorough review and slight extension of the course prescribed for the fourth form of the Public Schools, and the practical value of the subject in connection with English composition should be emphasized. The intensive and more reflective study should be reserved for the later years of the course.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Oral and written composition, chiefly narrative and descriptive. Letter writing. Oral and written reproductions or abstracts. Class debates. The systematic and careful application of the principles of good English to the correction of mistakes made by the pupils in speaking and writing. The main principles of composition (rhetoric) learned incidentally from the criticism of the compositions, and systematized as the work proceeds.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Intelligent comprehension of suitable authors, both prose and poetry. Systematic oral reading in class. Memorization and recitation of choice selections in prose and poetry.

NOTE 1.—The object of the course in the Lower School is the cultivation of a taste for good literature, not by minute critical study, but by reading at home and in school, aloud and silently, with due attention to the meaning, standard authors whose words will quicken the imagination and present a strong element of interest. Such authors should be chiefly narrative, descriptive, and dramatic.

NOTE 2.—In each of the forms, three or four books (both prose and poetry) should be read each year as class-work. Part of such books should be read at home or during study periods, and reviewed in class with special reference to the more difficult passages. It is further recommended that, at the beginning of each school year, a short list be made out for each form, under a few heads, of such suitable works as may be obtained in the school, public, or other library, and that each pupil be required to read during the year at least one under each head in addition to those taken up in class. The work in Literature should be systematically correlated with that in oral and written composition.

HISTORY.—The leading events of the history of Canada, followed by an outline of British history. Supplementary reading and interesting biographical sketches of persons famous in Canadian and British history and in Greek and Roman history. The history of the locality. The elements of the civil government of Britain and Canada, and the duties of citizenship.

NOTE 1.—The main purpose of the course at this stage is to train the pupils to grasp the leading events in their logical order, and to arouse an interest in historical reading. As soon as practicable, a beginning should be made in appreciating the logical connection of events. Pupils should be trained to use the school, public, and other libraries for reference purposes and for supplementary reading.

NOTE 2.—The work in History should be systematically correlated with that in oral and written composition, and so much geography should be taken up as will secure intelligent comprehension of the topics dealt with.

ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION.—*Arithmetic*.—Review of principles; measures, multiples; the metric system; fractions (vulgar and decimal); contracted methods of computation; square root; percentage, interest, discount, commission, insurance, stock, exchange. Mental arithmetic.

Mensuration.—The rectangle, the triangle, the parallelogram, the circle, the parallelopiped, the prism, the cylinder.

NOTE.—The processes and problems in the commercial work should be such as find direct application in ordinary business life. Accuracy, rapidity, and neatness of work should be aimed at. Proofs of the more difficult formulæ in mensuration are not required. During the first year the study of Arithmetic should be an intensive one, the work of the Public Schools being thoroughly reviewed. After the first year the stress should be placed upon Algebra.

ALGEBRA.—Elementary work; factoring; highest common factor and lowest common multiple, fractions; simple equations of one, two and three unknown quantities; square root, cube root.

GEOMETRY.—Definitions; fundamental geometric conceptions and principles; use of simple instruments, compasses, protractor, graded rule, set-square; measurement of lines and angles, and construction of lines and angles of given numerical magnitude; accurate construction of figures; some leading propositions in Euclidean plane geometry, reached by induction as the result of the accurate construction of figures; deduction also employed as principles are reached and assured. The course in Euclid begun.

For the details of the course in Euclid, see Appendix C.

NOTE.—The introductory course in Practical Geometry, which is intended to be a six months' one, should emphasize physical accuracy of thought, exactness in drawing lines of required length, in measuring lines that are drawn, in constructing angles of given magnitude, and in measuring angles that have been constructed. The course in Euclid retains his common notions, regarding them from modern standpoints.

LATIN AND GREEK.—The elementary Latin book, including introductory work in the prose authors. The Greek book begun in the second year.

NOTE.—Throughout the courses in Latin and Greek, the main objects should be accuracy of knowledge of forms and syntax, accuracy of translation into idiomatic English, and the ability to translate at sight. Attention should also be given to pronunciation and reading aloud, and to the consideration of Latin and Greek words as the roots of English words.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.—The elementary French and German books, including introductory work in authors.

NOTE.—The work in French should at first be wholly without a text book, for the training of the ear and tongue; grammar learned incidentally. Names of common objects, states, and actions. Memorization of suitable selections from simple poetry. Reading anecdotes, short stories, and easy descriptions, with oral drill on the material read. After three or four months the systematic study of the elementary book should be begun, the work being chiefly oral. German should be begun in the same way the second year, but with greater apportionment of time, and more rapid progress. When desired, German may be begun first, being followed by French.

GEOGRAPHY.—The building up of the earth, the modern earth, the ocean, the atmosphere, life on the earth, the heavens, commerce.

For the details of the course, see Appendix A.

NOTE.—Excursions should be made where desirable, especially in connection with the study of rocks, minerals, soils, and land formation of the district, and of the work of a stream, river or lake, all of which should be emphasized in due course. Books of travel and other supplementary reading in geographical subjects should be supplied; also, when practicable, exhibits of the material and products characteristic of the countries studied. The school lantern should be used for illustration.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE.—An elementary practical course in Botany, Zoology, Physics, and Chemistry.

For the details of the course, see Appendix B.

NOTE 1.—The objects of the course are to train pupils in correct observation and deduction, to give, in connection with the instruction in Geography, a fair knowledge of the world around them to those who will not remain at school more than a few years, and to lay the foundation for the more detailed study of each subject in the case of those who will continue the work into the higher forms. The spirit of the Nature study of the Public Schools should be retained, but the teacher should introduce a more systematic treatment of the subject, with such organization of the material as will lead to simple classification and generalization. The course should be correlated with Geography, Drawing, and Composition.

NOTE 2.—Under each of the subheads in Appendix B, full details are given of the course, which is intended to be at least a two years' one. The order

of the topics, however is merely a suggested one. In Botany and Zoology, the extent and the character of the details are left to the principal and the teacher, and should be determined by the accessibility of the material and other local conditions. The courses in these subjects shall be practical throughout. Less attention should be given to the identification of plants than has hitherto been usual, and more to morphology, physiology, and ecology. When desirable, the agricultural applications of the subject should be emphasized. Each pupil should possess a good lens, and be taught how to use it. The compound microscope should be used regularly by the teacher for illustration. Approved methods of collecting and preserving botanical specimens and of keeping live animals suitable for study should be systematically followed. Much of the practical work, especially the observations, will necessarily be done out of doors by the pupils alone, under the direction of the teacher, or by the pupils conducted by the teacher.

The courses in Physics and Chemistry shall be as far as possible experimental, and the pupils should be encouraged to work at home and to prepare simple apparatus.

NOTE 3.—When practicable there should be an aquarium, and every school should have an arboretum and a herbarium. A museum consisting of specimens illustrative of the courses should also be established. The pupils should be encouraged to provide specimens from the locality.

NOTE 4.—Floras and faunas should be provided in the library; also other works of reference, and the pupils should be encouraged to use them as supplementary reading, never as text-books or as substitutes for original work. Drawing and systematic written description should be required throughout the course, and the specimens should be dated and preserved in note books for comparison and inspection, the work being systematically supervised by the teacher. In none of the Science classes shall notes be dictated by the teacher. Every pupil should keep a calendar of the dates of (a) the unfolding of buds, (b) the flowering of plants, and (c) the first appearance of birds, insects, and other animals.

Some valuable publications on the subject of Nature Study and Elementary Science may be obtained free by teachers on application to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

ART.—Drawing from models in light and shade and in color. Memory drawing in both outline and shade. Simple principles of freehand perspective. Inventive illustrative drawing. Ornamental design, using outline and color, and introducing practical geometry and its application to design. Orthographic projection of type-forms and common objects. Isometric projection.

NOTE.—The course is intended to be a two years' one.

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.—*Bookkeeping and Business Papers*. Single entry and double entry. Use of journal day book, cash book, bill book, and ledger. Receipts, promissory notes, drafts, orders, due-bills, deposit slips, checks, bills, invoices, accounts. Indorsement and acceptance, and consequent liability.

NOTE.—A minimum amount of two Double Entry sets and one Single Entry set, of about ten pages each, should be carefully worked out by each pupil in the course. Such sets should be the first work done in these sets, not copies of preliminary drafts. The course is intended to be a six months' one.

Stenography.—The theory. Dictation and transcription.

Writing.—Correct position and movement; principles of letter formation; graceful legible business hand.

Typewriting.—Copying documents, transcription of shorthand notes, manifolding, letter press copying. Touch system recommended.

Middle School.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Courses of the Lower School in oral and written narration and description continued. Exposition. Letter writing.

Oral and written reproduction or abstracts. Class debates. The study of models of prose writing systematically taken up towards the close of the course.

NOTE.—The Debating and the Literary society should supplement the work in this subject.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—The intelligent and appreciative study of authors, both prose and poetry, including those prescribed for pass junior matriculation into the University of Toronto. Systematic oral reading in class. Supplementary reading provided by the pupils themselves and supplied from the school and the public or other library. Memorization and recitation of choice passages from the prescribed authors.

NOTE.—At this stage, the pupils should be able to begin to appreciate literature as such. Besides works of the same character as those taken up in the Lower School, other works of a subjective character may be added. The purpose and the spirit of the author and the merits of his thoughts and style should now be moderately dealt with; his defects should not be emphasized. The chief object is still the cultivation of a taste for good literature, and the authors should be read partly in class and partly at home, both silently and aloud.

HISTORY.—*British History*. Great Britain and Canada from 1763 to 1885, with the outlines of the preceding periods of British History.

Ancient History.—General outlines of the history of Greece to the fall of Corinth, and of the history of Rome to the death of Augustus, with a brief outline of the art, literature, philosophy, and social life of the Greeks and the Romans.

The geography relating to the British and the Ancient History.

NOTE 1.—The details of the political history are not so important as the causes and the consequences of events, and the social life, literature, art, etc., of the peoples. In British (including Canadian) history the development of our political institutions should receive special attention.

NOTE 2.—As in the Lower School the work in History should be correlated with that in oral and written composition as well as in geography. Although not prescribed for the Middle School course or for any of the examinations, it is recommended that the beginnings of civilization and of the Eastern nations be studied in outline before the periods prescribed in Ancient History are taken up. The great contemporary movements in the history of Europe should also be briefly discussed.

ALGEBRA.—The course in the Lower School reviewed and continued. Indices, surds; quadratics of one and two unknown quantities, the relation between their roots and co-efficients.

GEOMETRY.—The course in the Lower School reviewed. A selection of the leading propositions of Euclid but with modifications in method of proof. Exercises and deductions on the propositions of the syllabus, the constructions in Practical Geometry being such as naturally spring from the course in Geometry prescribed for the Middle School.

For the details of the course, see Appendix C.

LATIN AND GREEK.—Course in the Lower School continued. The special study of the texts prescribed for pass junior matriculation into the University of Toronto, with sight work.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.—Course in the Lower School continued. The special study of the texts prescribed for the pass junior matriculation into the University of Toronto, with sight work.

CHEMISTRY.—Course of the Lower School continued. Experimental illustration of the most important properties of Hydrogen, Chlorine,

Oxygen, Sulphur, Nitrogen, Carbon, and their chief compounds, especially those of economic and industrial importance. Mixtures, solutions, chemical compounds, elements. Nomenclature. Laws of chemical combination. Combining weights, chemical formulae and equations, with easy numerical examples.

PHYSICS.—Lower School courses reviewed. An experimental course defined as follows:

Heat.—Nature and sources of heat; thermometers; maximum density of water; relation between volume and the temperature of a gas (Charles' Law); absolute temperature; change of state; latent heat, specific heat; mechanical equivalents of heat, transmission of heat; simple problems.

Electricity.—Magnetism, laws of magnetic attraction and repulsion, phenomena and theories of magnetic induction, inclination and declination of the compass; chemical effects of the electric current, electrolysis of dilute acids and metallic salts, electroplating, electrotyping; storage cells; voltmeters and principle of their use; current induction and its general laws; transformer; induction coil; direct current dynamo; telephone, motor; simple notions of potential; Ohm's Law, shunts; electrical units; astatic and tangent galvanometers; rheostat, experimental determination of current strength, resistance, electromotive force; best arrangement of electrical generators under given conditions, the joule and the watt.

Sound.—Caused by vibrations; illustration of vibrations, pendulums, rods, strings, membranes, manometric flames, plates, columns of air; propagated by waves; its velocity; determination of velocity; pitch; standard forks, acoustical $C = 512$, musical, $A = 870$; intervals; harmonic scale; diatonic scale; equally tempered scale, vibration of air in open and closed tubes, with wave-length; resonators; nodes and loops; vibrations of strings and wires; reflection of sound.

Light.—Rectilinear propagation; image through a pin hole; beam; pencil; photometry; shadow and grease-spot photometers; reflection and scattering of light; laws of reflection; images in plane mirrors; multiple images in inclined mirrors; concave and convex mirrors; drawing images; refraction; laws and index of refraction; total reflection; path through a prism; lenses; drawing image produced by a lens; simple microscope; dispersion and color; spectrum; recombination of white light.

Upper School.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC.—Middle School course continued. Argumentation. Course still both oral and written. Letter writing. Class debates. Critical study of prose models. The principles of rhetoric systematically studied.

NOTE.—As in the Middle School, the Debating and the Literary Society should supplement the work in this subject.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—The intelligent and appreciative study of authors, both prose and poetry, including those prescribed for honor junior matriculation into the University of Toronto. Systematic oral reading in class. Supplementary reading provided by the pupils themselves and, as in the Lower school, from the school and the public library. Memorization and recitation of choice passages from the prescribed authors.

NOTE.—At this stage the pupil should be able to read literature still more appreciatively ; but the chief object continues to be the cultivation of a taste for good literature, and critical study should be subordinated thereto.

HISTORY.—*Mediæval and Modern History*.—A brief outline.

British History.—From the Discovery of America to 1763.

For the details of the courses in Mediæval and Modern History, see Appendix D.

NOTE.—The subject should be dealt with as in the Middle School, but here, in particular, the comparative method should also be employed as far as practicable. The continuous history of Great Britain and Ireland and of the colonies should be taken up concurrently with that of the other European States. It is recommended that in connection with English composition, each pupil should select one or more topics to which he will devote special attention, utilizing for the purpose the books of reference available in the school, public, and other libraries.

ALGEBRA.—Work of Middle School continued. Theory of divisors, ratio, proportion and variation, progressions, scales of notation, permutations and combinations, binomial theorem, interest forms, annuities, and sinking funds.

GEOMETRY.—The course in Geometry of the Middle School reviewed and continued. An introductory course in Co-ordinate Geometry of the point, the straight line, and the circle.

For the details of the course, see Appendix C.

TRIGONOMETRY.—Trigonometrical ratios with their relations to one another ; sines, etc., of the sum and difference of angles with deduced formulæ. Use of Logarithms. Solution of triangles. Expression for the area of triangles. Radii of circumscribed, inscribed, and escribed circles.

LATIN AND GREEK.—Course of the Middle School in grammar and composition continued. The special study of the authors prescribed for honors at matriculation into the University of Toronto, with sight work.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.—Course of the Middle School in grammar and composition continued. The special study of the authors prescribed for honors at matriculation into the University of Toronto, with sight work.

PHYSICS.—An experimental course defined as follows :—

Mechanics.—Measurement of velocity ; uniformly accelerated rectilinear motion ; metric units of force, work, energy, and power ; equilibrium of forces acting at a point ; triangle, parallelogram, and polygon of forces, parallel forces : principle of moments ; centre of gravity ; laws of friction ; numerical examples.

Hydrostatics.—Fluid pressure at a point ; pressure on a horizontal plane ; pressure on an inclined plane ; resultant vertical pressure, and resultant horizontal pressure, when fluid is under air pressure and when not ; transmission of pressure ; Bramah's press ; equilibrium of liquids of unequal density in a bent tube ; the barometer ; air pump ; water pump, common and force ; siphon.

NOTE.—The course in Electricity for honor junior matriculation into the University of Toronto is included in the Middle School course. Special class provision may, however, be made for the subject in the Upper School.

CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.—An experimental course defined as follows :—

Chemistry.—Chemical theory of the Lower School reviewed and continued. Chemical and physical reactions, rates of reactions, reversible reactions, chemical equilibrium. The practical study of the following elements, with their most characteristic compounds, having regard to Mendelejeff's classification of the elements, and some of the most important economic and industrial applications: Hydrogen, Sodium, Potassium, Magnesium, Zinc, Calcium, Strontium, Barium, Boron, Aluminium, Carbon, Silicon, Tin, Lead, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Oxygen, Sulphur, Fluorine, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Manganese, Iron, Copper, Nickel.

Mineralogy.—General chemical composition of the earth's crust. Meaning of term mineral: crystalline state of matter: physical character of minerals, hardness, streak, lustre, specific gravity, studied from actual specimens. Meaning of terms, rock, ore. The rock-forming minerals, Calcite, Quartz, Orthoclase, Plagioclase, Muscovite, Biotite, Hornblende, Pyroxene, Olivine, studied from hand specimens. Examination of hand specimens of the following rocks:—Igneous—Granite, Syenite, Diorite, Gabbro, Diabase, Basalt. Aqueous—Sandstone, Conglomerate, Shale, Limestone. Metamorphic—Marble, Gneiss, Slate, Schists. Veins—kinds, how formed, how filled.

Determination with the aid of simple mineral tables of the following: Magnetite, Hematite, Pyrite, Galena, Gypsum, Halite, Graphite, Mispickel, Pyrolusite, Stibnite, Zinc blende, Chalcophyrite. Occurrence of gold, silver, coal. Chief deposits of economic minerals in Canada.

NOTE 1—The Lower School course in Geology (under Geography) should be reviewed in connection with the study of the minerals.

NOTE 2—Many of the minerals in the above list can be found in any well developed gravel pit, a stone pile, or the glacial boulders scattered widely over Ontario. Pupils should be required to make excursions in the neighborhood of the school for the purpose of obtaining them and observing the geological formations.

NOTE 3—The determination of the minerals shall be made by observation of their physical properties and by means of the blow-pipe.

BIOLOGY.—Zoology.—The practical study of the external form and of the prepared skeleton of the various types prescribed. Prepared dissections and, where necessary, models shall be used to convey an elementary knowledge of the internal structure of the types. The pupil must sketch such preparations to ensure his careful study of them.

The Fish: Any one of the common fresh water fishes of Ontario; special attention to the organs of locomotion, circulation, respiration. As several species are easily obtainable, this class may be employed for studying the principles of zoological nomenclature.

The Frog: Comparison with the fish as to the organs above mentioned. Observation of the development of the spawn of one or more Amphibia.

The Reptile: A turtle and a snake. Comparison of both with a lizard.

The Bird: Special attention to the plumage, the bill and feet, and the modifications of the skeletal, muscular, and respiratory systems in connection with aerial life. Study of birds in relation to agriculture.

The Mammal : Characters of the chief domesticated and wild mammals of Ontario, as well as the main facts of internal structure of one of the smaller forms (*e.g.* the rabbit). Comparison of the teeth and feet of the pig, horse, sheep, rabbit, dog, mole, bat.

The crayfish as a type of the arthropods. Comparison of the external form of the crayfish with that of an insect (*e.g.* grasshopper, cricket, cockroach), also with that of a millipede and a spider. Insects injurious to vegetation ; the methods of combatting their attacks.

Unsegmented and segmented worms.

Fresh-water mussel and snail.

A fresh-water unicellular animal, such as an Amoeba or Paramecium.

The natural habits of the various animals studied.

A general view of classification based upon comparison of the types studied.

NOTE.—When preferred, dissection of types may be substituted for the use of models and prepared specimens.

Botany.—The practical study of representatives of the flowering plants of the locality in which the school is situated, and representatives of the chief sub-divisions of cryptogams, such as a fern, a lycopod, a horsetail, a liver-wort, a moss, a lichen, a mushroom and a chara, with a general view of classification. An elementary knowledge of the microscopic structure of the bean and the maize. Drawings and descriptions of parts of plants, and classification. Comparison of different organs, morphology of root, stem, leaves, hair, parts of the flower ; reproduction of flowering plants, pollination, fertilization and the nature of fruits and seeds. Laboratory course in plant physiology, with studies of protoplasm, osmosis, absorption of food material ; culture fluids, transpiration, digestion, respiration, growth, and movement. Common economic fungi (a collection to be made) with further study of fungous diseases.

NOTE.—A Museum is a necessary adjunct of the study of Biology. See note (3) under Elementary science of the Lower School.

Special Lower School Courses.

NOTE.—The following courses are to be taken up only when the staff, the equipment, and the accommodations are adequate.

Principals and School Boards may modify the details to suit the requirements of their localities, subject to the approval of the Minister of Education. See Reg. 39 (3) and (6).

I. COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.

First Course.

BOOK-KEEPING.—Single entry and double entry. Use of journal, day book, cash book, bill book and ledger, the first two as books of original entry, and cash book with special columns for merchandise on the debtor side and for expenses on the creditor side ; transactions, including discounts and renewals of notes and drafts, trade discounts, deposits in banks and the use of checks ; changing from single entry to double entry, and from double entry to single entry ; sets in simple partnership ; statements of assets and liabilities and of profit and loss.

BUSINESS PAPERS.—Receipts, promissory notes, chattel notes, drafts, bills, invoices, credit invoices, accounts, monthly statements, financial statements, indorsement and acceptance and consequent liability.

PENMANSHIP.—Correct position and movement; principles of letter formation; graceful, legible business hand; ledger headings; figures; letter writing; addressing envelopes and parcels.

TYPEWRITING.—Copying documents, transcription of shorthand notes, tabular work, manifolding, letter press copying. Touch system recommended.

STENOGRAPHY.—The theory. Dictation and transcription.

Second Course.

BOOK-KEEPING.—Single entry and double entry, and changing from one system to the other. Use of journal day book, invoice book, sales book, cash book, bill book and ledger, the first five as books of original entry; use of journal and cash book with various special columns; manufacturing, using time sheet and pay roll; commission business, shipments, consignments; banking, including deposits, withdrawals, discounts, collections; partnership and the sharing of profits and losses by various methods; practical treatment of freight, duties discount, bank and bad debts accounts; division of merchandise and expense accounts into various departments. Financial statements; assets and liabilities, profit and loss, trading account, income and expenditure, receipts and disbursements, comparative statements.

BUSINESS AND BUSINESS LAWS.—Forms of the first year, together with deposit receipts, warehouse receipts, lien notes, shipping bills, bills of lading, proxies, power of attorneys, time sheets, pay rolls, bank pass books, account sales.

Negotiable paper; discharge, dishonor and protest; negotiability and assignability; accommodation paper; statute of limitations; statute of frauds; money; interest; banking organization, business, note issue; partnership; crossed checks; collections of accounts; balance of trade, meaning and effect on exchange; liability as partners and shareholders; contracts—kinds, legality, parties, consideration; insurance, kinds of policies, duties of the insured; chattel mortgages and mortgages on real estate, definition, registration, limitation, assignment, discharge; searching the title of lands.

WRITING.—Course of the first year continued; acquisition of speed; marking boxes, barrels, etc.

STENOGRAPHY.—Course of the first year continued. Speed of 60, 80 and 100 words per minute; transcription at the rate of 15 words per minute should be attained.

TYPEWRITING.—Copying documents, transcription of shorthand notes, tabular work, manifolding, letter press copying. Touch system recommended.

NOTE.—The commercial subjects, as outlined above are intended to cover two years' work, with a minimum of a general education. If a good course is taken in English, mathematics, and science, with one or more of the languages added, the work should extend over three years.

Special provision may be made for commercial French and German, and Geography.

II. AGRICULTURE.

REQUIREMENTS.—1. *Experimental plots*; 2. *School garden*; 3. *Arboretum*; 4. *Science laboratory*.

First Course.

1. **THE SOIL.**—Kinds of soil; heavy and light; warm and cold, sandy, clay, loamy, and humus; glacial, alluvial, marsh, and residual characteristics of each, and the way each is formed. Local excursions for the study of soils.

SOIL WATER.—Uses of water in the soil; water capacity of different soils; capillarity and its importance; percolation of rain water; conservation of soil moisture and methods of conserving moisture; drainage and importance of removal of stagnant water.

FOOD MATERIALS IN THE SOIL.—How roots absorb; osmosis; relation of air to soil; need of air to roots; experiments in laboratory and in the plots.

2. **THE PLANT.**—The parts of the plant and their relations to the soil; light, and air; functions of the root, stem and leaf; germination of seeds of the common garden and farm plants, and the growth of the seedlings, propagation of plants by seeds, budding and grafting; fruits and seeds; weeds and weed-seeds.

How plants feed; air and soil food materials; photosynthesis; storage of plant food in various farm plants; annuals, biennials, and perennials of the farm.

The making and keeping of a garden; selection of seed and planting in experimental plots.

Second Course.

1. **THE SOIL.**—The First Course continued; Analysis of soils; the peculiar soil-properties which affect plant growth. Texture, coarse, open, loose, fine, hard, compact, stiff, mellow, porous, lumpy, retentive, leachy, etc. Tillage, different methods for different soils and climate; improvement of soils. Plant food in the soil; rotation of crops and the food requirements of each crop; systems of rotation; underdrainage; bacteria in the soil.

2. **THE PLANT.**—The First Course continued. The botany of the crops of the farm; the uses of the different crops; how harvested; how planted; good and poor seed and importance of selection of good seed; grasses and forage crops, their value and identification; vegetable crops; plant diseases. Forestry on the farm, and the common trees and shrubs; leguminous crops and their special value.

3. **THE ANIMAL.**—Resemblances and differences between plants and animals; physiology of animals; feeding and digestion; rations; breeds; poultry; excursions to stock farms in vicinity; care of animals; ventilation of stables; bacterial diseases.

III. MANUAL TRAINING.

No detailed course of study is prescribed. The following prescription of the character of the work should, however, be followed :—

1. **MODELS.**—In drawing up a set of models, exercises, or projects for any school, attention should be given to the following points :—

(1) The course should be suitable to the district and should have special reference to its occupations and industries.

(2) The models should be graduated in order of the difficulty of the tool operations necessary for their completion.

(3) Due provision should be made to allow of the expression of the individual thought of the student.

(4) The work should have a close and intimate relation to the general work of the school.

(5) When formulated, the course should not be regarded as fixed and final: but, from time to time, such changes should be made as greater experience and knowledge may render advisable.

(6) Each exercise should be capable of being performed wholly by the student, and the teacher should never apply a cutting tool to the model on which the boy is actually at work.

(7) The form and proportion of each model should be carefully studied, attention being paid to grace and beauty as well as utility.

(8) The course should be based upon exercises and not upon models. This will lead to variety, and the pupil may make any model he chooses provided it contain the exercises the teacher wishes him to learn.

(2) **WORKING DRAWINGS.**—Particular attention should be paid to the preparation of working drawings by the pupil. These should be either full size or on a fairly large scale. Orthographic projections and isometric views should be used, and an exercise should not be commenced unless a fully dimensioned drawing has been made or is being made concurrently with the bench work. Correctly dimensioned drawings of various objects, of which the students themselves should take the measurements: freehand dimensions sketches, to be afterwards transferred into working drawings, afford useful practice. Freehand sketching should also be used in making drawings of leaves, tree sections, tools etc., and in completing curved portions of working drawings. In the more advanced classes, tracings and blue prints should be made.

A course in mechanical drawing should not be entirely restricted to the shop work exercises, as their natural order and sequence will not provide sufficient variety for the range of work necessary to give a grasp of the subject and its application to industrial pursuits. Practice should be given in the reading of drawings until they can be interpreted with accuracy and facility. Work in drawing must be done from the object. Great attention should be paid to lettering and dimensioning. The cultivation of the art of sketching an idea rapidly, to be afterwards worked out, will prove of immense benefit. Each pupil should use a note book; and the use, care, and adjustment of the various instruments should be carefully taught.

3. MATERIALS.—Clear ideas should be acquired respecting the materials used, *e. g.*:—The growth, structure and uses of different varieties of timber; its felling, seasoning, and conversion; warping, twisting, and checking, how caused and how counteracted; the nature and uses of the common iron ores; important iron and steel processes, etc. Various methods of finishing should be shown.

4. WORK IN WOOD AND METAL.—The practical work in wood or metal should consist of a series of models or exercises carefully graduated so as to teach the fundamental processes employed in working from the rough material to the finished product. The proper use of nails and screws should be explained and practised, and the various methods of jointing used in constructive work. Models need not be confined to one material; combinations of wood and metal even in the same model often afford useful exercises. While the expression of the individual thought of the pupil may show itself in the formation of useful articles, it is not intended that the Manual Training room be turned into a workshop for the manufacture of school apparatus.

5. CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF TOOLS.—The construction and mode of use of the tools employed should be shown, and demonstrations illustrating the proper methods of sharpening and keeping them in good order should be given systematically throughout the course. Pupils should themselves be required to sharpen the edged tools they use, and the proper method of correcting errors in tools of precision such as winding strips, square, face-plate, and the turning of an oil or grindstone, etc., should also be shown and practised.

6. LATHE WORK.—Schools that possess lathes may alternate this work with ordinary bench work, and the products of the lathe should be used in the building up of articles made at the bench. A correct understanding of the accompanying tools, the shape they should take, and the condition they should be in for accomplishing the best work should be given. The models should be designed with a view to acquainting the pupils with the methods of turning and finishing both hard and soft woods and metals, and the principles involved in face-plate turning and turning between centres. The use of the various lathe attachments and change wheels should be shown, and the different velocities necessary for various purposes clearly explained.

7. METAL WORKING.—Metal may be worked either hot or cold. Cold metal may take the form of bent iron work, and this may be graduated to suit the physical capacity of the pupils. In its more elementary forms the equipment necessary is simple and inexpensive, and the work may be made a valuable adjunct to the art teaching given in the school. The course in metal work should give a general knowledge of the working of iron and steel and of the possibilities and limitations of metal working. Work in hot metal demands more extensive equipment. In forging, the preparation of the fire is most important and instruction should be given as to its building and keeping up. The most important tool in all forge work is the hammer and much attention should be paid to it. The fundamental operations in forging are few in number and may be taken up in the following order:—Drawing, bending, twisting, shouldering, upsetting, punching, welding, shaping, brazing, and, for decorative work, veining, and modelling. Exercises in cold metal may be

taken as follows:—Simple filing, soldering, chipping and filing, revetting, scraping, and fitting. Various small tools can be forged and properly tempered for use in the lathe.

8. DECORATION.—As a general rule decoration should be applied only to models that are soundly constructed. Various methods of preparing stains and their use for different purposes should be dealt with. Indenting and stamping, groove carving, chip carving, flat carving, low relief and high relief may be employed according to the capacity of the pupil and the requirements of the object to be decorated. All schemes of decoration should first be sketched on paper or worked in clay. To stimulate originality, the unit may be given and the student encouraged to make new combinations, the copying of designs being as far as possible prevented.

9. SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT.—Either system of measurement may be used, English or Metric; but as, in all scientific work, the latter is coming into general use, it is advisable in the higher classes, at any rate, at least to combine the systems.

NOTE 1.—In those cases where the pupils has not taken a course of constructive work in the Public School, the work will of necessity be of a simpler character than much of that suggested in the above scheme. Where possible a separate class should be formed of such pupils.

NOTE 2.—The graduates of each year should unite in constructing some piece of work to be left in the school as a memorial of the class.

IV. HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

• *First Year.*

HYGIENE, SANITATION, AND COOKERY.—Personal hygiene, care of skin, clothing, physical habits, etc.; hygiene of the house, ventilation, location, sanitary surroundings.

Kitchen and its equipments, stoves, etc.: bed-room, bath-room, closets, etc.; household pests; disposal of waste. Food: its functions, classification, special value of each. Cooking: principles involved in the different methods employed, and application of these to different kinds of food.

Continuation of public school course Form IV. in cookery; preparation of meals, cost, time for preparation, planning and serving a meal within a given cost.

NEEDLEWORK.—All kinds of hand sewing, including buttonholes, patching and darning. Talks on implements used. Study of fabrics. Growth of cotton and flax. Cultivation of silk worm and processes of manufacture. Demonstration of primitive methods of weaving. Basting and running stitches, back stitch, half-back stitch, combination stitch, overcasting, overhanding on folded selvedge edges, true bias, matching stripes, plain hemming, French hemming, joining bias strips, straightway fell on flannel, herring bone stitch, gussets, gathers and stitched band, hemmed band, chain and feather stitch, hem stitch, loop stitch, blind loops, buttonhole stitch, sewing on buttons, tapes, hemmed patch, overhand patch, flannel patch, slip stitch, stockinet darning, cashmere darning, mending from home and application of these stitches in making button bags, shoe bags, shoe holders, and in hemming towels, aprons, dressing doll.

BASKET AND RAFFIA WORK.—Source, kinds and use of wicker and raffia. Making of table mats, napkin rings, dolls' hats, work baskets, porch mats, furniture beaters, etc.

Second Course.

HYGIENE, SANITATION AND COOKERY.—Review and elaboration of principles taught in the first year. Dietetics: preparation of food for invalids, diet for children, for infants, balanced rations. The house: furnishing with consideration of cost, comfort and good taste. Public hygiene; responsibility of the individual in prevention of disease. Home nursing and emergencies: furnishing and care of the sick room, making a bed, changing bed linen, bathing and care of a patient; ventilation of sickroom; treatment of burns, scalds, wounds, fainting, frost-bite, etc.; bandaging; administration of food and medicine; ferments; yeasts, mold, bacteria, etc.

LABORATORY WORK.—Food combinations, advanced cookery; serving and decoration of food; care of silver, brass, copper, nickel, marble, hardwood. Duties of the hostess in the entertainment of guests. Ethics of the home. Homemaking *versus* housekeeping, the home as a community. Relation of the home to the state. Influence of a well ordered home.

NEEDLE WORK.—Talks on materials suitable for underwear. Embroideries, laces, and other trimmings. Instruction in the use of patterns. Cutting, fitting, and making corset cover with French fell. Taking measurements and drafting pattern for drawers. Cutting out drawers. Making tucks and preparing the trimming. Putting tucks and insertion together. Gathering, stroking and putting on ruffles. Making French seams and placing placket gusset. Putting on yoke or band. Making button holes. Drafting pattern for skirt. Taking measurements, cutting, fitting and making night gown.

Threading, running, oiling, and cleaning of sewing machines. Use of attachments.

Application of sewing stitches in outlining, and Kensington stitch on doily or tray cover. Embroidering initials. Hemstitching. Fringing doily.

NOTE.—The course in Household Science is a two years' one; but, when the conditions render it desirable, it may be extended over a longer period.

Special Middle School Courses.

NOTE.—The following courses are to be taken up only when the staff, the equipment, and the accommodations are adequate. See Reg. 39 (3):—

I. ARITHMETIC AND ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

The following courses in Arithmetic and English Grammar are prescribed for candidates for Junior non-professional Public School certificates, in addition to the ordinary Lower School courses in these subjects:—

ARITHMETIC.—More extended and intensive study of the theory. Continuation of the work in commercial arithmetic, with annuities and

equation of payments. Review of work in mensuration; with the pyramid, the cone, and the sphere; the derivation of the formulæ. Logarithmic computation.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—More extended and intensive study of the course of the Lower School.

II. ART SUBJECTS.

Principals and School Boards may modify the details of the following course in Art, to suit the requirements of their localities. See Reg. 39 (3) and (6):—

Advanced drawing from flowers, drapery, and natural objects, in black and white and in water color. Pen and ink drawing for illustrating purposes. Ornamental drawing on blackboard. Out-door sketching from nature in pencil, charcoal, and water colors. History of art.

Charcoal drawing and painting ornamental casts and antique statues. Modelling in clay. Ornamental design. Elementary practical geometry as far as necessary for geometric designs. Drawing conventional flowers, leaves, rosettes, etc., based on natural forms. Designs for floor cloths, wall-paper, wood and iron work. Tinting designs in water colors. The principles of design and anatomy of pattern.

Practical geometry. Projection of points, lines, and solids. Parallel and angular perspective.

Machine drawing. Use of instruments. Drawing details, bolts, nuts, screws, gear wheels.

Architecture. Elementary architectural design and decoration, plans, elevations, sections. Perspective architectural drawing in pen and ink and water colors. The different styles of architecture.

NOTE.—The art subjects may be continued, if desired, in the Upper School

APPENDIX A.

GEOGRAPHY.

Following are the details of the course in Geography prescribed for the Fifth Form and the Continuation classes of the Public Schools and for the Lower School of the High Schools:

Soil, stones, rocks, strata and their origin; nebular theory: stratified, unstratified, metamorphic rocks; elevation and depression of the crust of the earth, forming continents and oceans; periods in the earth's history in relation to Canada and to Ontario in particular; life on the earth, fossils. Forms and distribution of land masses, causes, theories regarding them; changes in land forms; agents of change, volcanoes, water, etc. Study of the common rocks, minerals and soils of the districts. Mountains, origin, growth, distribution, relation to mines, forests, and climate; volcanoes and volcanic phenomena; plains and plateaus—Canada generally, Ontario and the Northwest in particular; relation of Canadian upheavals, subsidences, glaciation, moraines, gravel ridges, boulders and formations, to the continental areas of which they form a part.

Rivers and river valleys; lakes; coast features; industrial importance of streams, rivers, lakes; origin and growth of rivers, falls, and rapids; changes in courses with causes; old river courses, depression and elevation; erosion by rivers, transportation and deposition of sediment.

The ocean: Origin, distribution, depth, movements, currents tides, waves, ocean bed, etc.

The atmosphere, composition, importance to life, aqueous vapor; heating of the earth; depth of atmosphere; high and low pressure, the barometer, isobars, etc.; movements of the air; winds, their causes, trade winds, anti-trade winds, periodic, variable, cyclones, anti-cyclones, thunder storms, tornadoes; clouds, rain, snow, dew, evaporation; climate, causes affecting it; former climatic conditions.

Life: Varieties, dependence upon climate, soil, etc. Plant life; typical forms in different zones, distribution; marine plants. Animal life; typical forms, terrestrial, aerial, marine; direct or ultimate dependence on plant life; distribution of forms. Man: Varieties, distribution, relation to other animal life and to natural and physical conditions.

The earth as a planet; the planets; the fixed stars; the celestial sphere; observations of some of the more prominent constellations; the solar system and its members; the earth, its size and shape, proofs of shape; circles on surface; latitude and longitude; zones; daily rotation on axis; proofs; day and night; yearly revolution; its orbit an ellipse; perihelion; aphelion; seasons; variation in length of day and night, measurement of time; unit of time; sun-dial; civil year; standard railway time of Canada and the United States; location of position by latitude and longitude; calculation of times and distances.

The moon: rotations; phases; different kinds of months; various eclipses of the sun and moon; umbra; penumbra; appearance through a telescope; absence of atmosphere, clouds etc.

The sun: sun spots, solar heat, radiation, etc. Comets, meteors, nebulae, etc.; their probable nature, number, revolutions, etc.; darkness and coldness of space.

Important commercial highways and their relations to centres of population, Natural and manufactured products of the countries of the world, with their exports and imports. Internal commercial highways of Canada and the chief internal commercial highways of the United States. Relation between industrial and commercial centres and physical features; relation of soil and underlying rock formations to the products of the district, and occupations of the inhabitants. Water ways: their influence on population and settlement, their use as highways of commerce, with special reference to Canadian routes. Typical natural products of different zones. Commercial relations of Great Britain and her colonies, and of Canada and the United States. Forms of Government in the countries of the world and their relation to civilization. Relation between the characteristics of a people and their environment.

APPENDIX B.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE.

Following are the details of the courses in Elementary Science. The first courses in Botany, Zoology, and Physics are prescribed for the Fifth Form of the Public Schools. Both the first and the second courses in Botany, Zoology, and Physics, and the course in Chemistry are prescribed for the Continuation Classes of the Public Schools and for the Lower School of the High Schools.

BOTANY.

First Course—September to November.

The structure and functions of flower, leaf, stem, root, etc.; organs of the flower, their functions, pollination, fertilization. Uses of hairs, spines, prickles, tendrils, and petioles. The simpler fruits and the means of dispersion of seeds. Formation of tree buds; preparation for winter; annuals, biennials, perennials. The fall of fruits and leaves of deciduous and evergreen trees. The study and interpretation of the marks on trees and shrubs. Comparison of higher plants with higher animals; relation of each to food; means of obtaining and storing it; dependence of animals on plants.

April to June.

Relation of plants to light, moisture and heat; water as a solvent, circulation in plants, experiments; soluble and insoluble material in soils; importance of each class of material to the plant; uses of roots and leaves in absorbing food from soil and air, experiments. Struggle for light and moisture, germination of the seed, development of the parts; examples—bean, morning-glory, pumpkin, corn, wheat. The expanding of buds and the opening of the spring flowers. Objects of pruning trees, transplanting and thinning vegetables. Times of germination and flowering of common plants in their native situations. Propagation of offsets, runners, tubers, slips, seeds, grafts, budding. Conditions govern-

ing the growth of the early wild flowers. Modifications in plant growth suitable to environment. Plant societies in different localities. Identification of plants with regular flowers.

Second Course—September to November.

Morphology of the composites and grasses. Identification of the simpler ones.

Plant societies continued; peculiarities of each which adapt it to its situation. Special study of weeds, means of controlling them. Morphology and habits of some typical ferns, as bracken fern, shield fern, moon-wort, sensitive fern. Morphology and habits of a mushroom, a polypore, a boletus, a puff-ball. Parasitism and saprophytism. Study of plant enemies and remedial treatment—the simpler forms. Comparison of spring and autumn flowers. Comparative study of fruits. Special study of leaf, its modifications and adjustments for securing a favorable light position; its importance in obtaining and elaborating food material; the part it plays in evaporation.

April to June.

Common orchard and forest trees. Special study of the coniferae; the bud; form, permanence and phyllotaxy of leaves, flowers; comparison of twigs and wood with those of other trees. Comparative study of pith and cortical layers. Distinction between endogen and exogen. Meaning, significance, and methods of cross fertilization. Man's influence on plants. Plant physiology, elementary and experimental; chlorophyll; movements of gaseous and liquid nutriments and waste products. Morphology of complex inflorescences. Study of the fungi continued. Economic uses of plants, food, clothing, ornament, medicine, rubber, tea, spices, etc. General view and comparison of the characteristics of the larger classes of plants taken up in the course.

ZOOLOGY.

First Course—September to November.

Relations of insects to flowers. Study of grasshopper, potato-beetle, tomato-worm, house-fly, spider, centipede. The life history of at least two insects having complete metamorphoses. Collection of caterpillars infesting common plants, for observation of their metamorphoses. Recognition of some of our common birds; the relation to their habits of the structure of bills, legs, feet, wings, and nests, the arrangement of toes, and the color of feathers and eggs (aquatic, terrestrial, aerial); times of their migrations.

April to June.

The life history of the frog. Continuation of the study of the birds; especially in regard to their methods of obtaining food and nesting. Life history and habits of any common economic insects, such as the tent-caterpillar, the cabbage-butterfly, the lady-bird, or other predacious beetle. Familiarity with the names and general appearance of the common fishes, frogs, newts, lizards, turtles, and snakes of the locality.

Second Course—September to November.

The mammalia, chief characteristics. Our native Canadian mammals, their adaptation to our climate, their coloration, docility, habits, food, enemies. Modifications for aerial life (bat, flying-squirrel), arboreal life (squirrel), subterranean (wood-chuck, mole), aquatic (beaver, muskrat). Herbivorous and carnivorous animals, peculiarities of each. Adaptation of the fish, the frog, the bird, the mammal, to their habits of life. Homologies of fins, scales, etc. Comparison of the teeth and integuments of a few typical animals. Adaptation of animals for securing food, avoiding enemies. Preparation of animals for winter.

April to June.

The food supply of birds and insects; those beneficial or injurious. Special study of the bills and feet of birds and of the mouths and wings of insects. Distinction between biting and sucking insects. Life-history of any two of the following: carpet-beetle, scale insect, saw-fly, codling-moth, mosquito, pea-weevil; rearing the insects to study their metamorphosis; observation of conspicuous orchard or garden pests of the season, with protective treatment of plants. Economic uses of animal products: silk, wood, fur, leather, etc. General view and comparison of the larger classes of animals taken up in the course.

PHYSICS.

First Course—November to April.

Forms of matter: solids, liquids, gases; different states of the same kind of matter; crystalline and amorphous conditions; theory of constitution of matter. Physical and chemical change. Simple and compound substances. Metric units and standards of length, area, volume, weight, mass density; experiments in measurements with use of instruments, such as rule, balance, burette, caliper. Properties of solids. Properties of liquids; transmission of pressure by liquids; illustrations, construction and uses of hydraulic press. Relation of pressure to depth and density; pressure at a point equal in all directions; buoyancy and flotation. Properties of gases, weight, elasticity, atmospheric pressure, barometer; expansive force of gas, with applications, as air cushion, bicycle tire, football, compressed air motor, air gun, etc.; relation between the volume and the pressure of a gas (Boyle's law). Construction and use of air pump, common pump, force pump, condenser, (as bicycle pump); buoyant force of gases. Solution, diffusion; part played by these processes in nature. Specific gravity; common methods of finding specific gravities of solids, liquids, and gases.

Second Course—November to April.

Experiments illustrating the transformation of other forms of energy into heat; experiments to illustrate the expansion of solids, liquids, and gases by heat; distinction between temperature and heat. Methods of measuring the change of temperature, with description of Centigrade and Fahrenheit thermometers; change of state, phenomena of fusion, ebullition, evaporation, liquefaction and solidification; latent heat;

methods of transference of heat; conduction, practical methods of heat insulation, principle of Davy's safety lamp, convection currents; methods of heating and ventilating houses.

Lode-stone, magnetic attraction; magnetization and demagnetization; polarity; magnetic induction; earth's inductive influence; construction and practical use of the mariner's compass and dipping needle; geographical and magnetic poles; construction of simple voltaic cells; chemical effects of the electric current, decomposition of water by electricity; magnetizing effects of the electric current; the construction of an electro-magnet, with some of its more common practical applications, as electric bell, telegraph, and telephone; heating and lighting effects of the current, arc and incandescent lamps,

Nature and propagation of sound; principles of construction of some of the more common musical instruments, as piano, violin, harp, horn, and organ; reflection of sound, echoes; musical tones; pitch and quality.

Nature and propagation of light, simple experiments illustrating the reflection and refraction of light; the prism, the dispersion of light, color.

CHEMISTRY.

Oxygen: Preparation, properties; oxidation, examples; combustion; reduction; dependence of organic world on oxygen. Water: decomposition by electricity, common impurities, tests. Hydrogen: preparation and properties. Ammonia: preparation, properties, economic uses. Carbon: forms, occurrence, properties, and uses; carbon dioxide, preparation by combustion in air, occurrence in the atmosphere, preparation from limestone, properties, comparison with air, relation to plant and animal life, tests; carbonic acid. Limestone: forms, occurrence; lime and its manufacture; action of water on quick lime; action of acids on limestone; other carbonates; mortar; building stone, animal shells, uses of limestone and its products. Air; separation of oxygen from nitrogen; properties of the latter. Acids, basis, salts, distinguishing characteristics.

APPENDIX C.

I. GEOMETRY.—*Lower and Middle Schools.*

Following are the details of the course in Euclid prescribed for the Lower and Middle Schools of the High Schools. The first thirteen of the constructions and the first nineteen of the theorems are prescribed for candidates for District teachers' non-professional certificates, in addition to the Practical Geometry of the Lower School.

A.—CONSTRUCTIONS.

To construct a triangle with sides of given lengths.

To construct an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

To bisect a given angle.

To bisect a given straight line.

To draw a line perpendicular to a given line from a given point in it

To draw a line perpendicular to a given line from a given point not in the line.

Locus of a point equidistant from two given lines.

Locus of a point equidistant from two given points.

To draw a line parallel to another, through a given point.

To divide a given line into any number of equal parts.

To describe a parallelogram equal to a given triangle, and having an angle equal to a given angle.

To describe a parallelogram equal to a given rectilineal figure, and having an angle equal to a given angle.

On a given straight line to describe a parallelogram equal to a given triangle, and having an angle equal to a given angle.

To find the centre of a given circle.

From a given point to draw a tangent to a given circle.

On a given straight line to construct a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given angle.

From a given circle to cut off a segment containing an angle equal to a given angle.

In a circle to inscribe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

To find locus of centres of circles touching two given lines.

To inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

To describe a circle touching three given straight lines.

To describe a circle about a given triangle.

About a given circle to describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

To divide a given line similarly to another given divided line.

To find the fourth proportional to three given lines.

To describe a polygon similar to a given polygon, and with the corresponding sides in a given ratio.

To find the mean proportional between two given straight lines.

To construct a polygon similar to a given polygon, and such that their areas are in a given ratio.

To describe a polygon of given shape and size.

B.—THEOREMS.

The sum of the angles of any triangle is equal to two right angles.

The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal, with converse.

If the three sides of one triangle be equal, respectively, to the three sides of another, the triangles are equal in all respects.

If two sides and the included angle of one triangle be equal to two sides and the included angle of another triangle, the triangles are equal in all respects.

If two angles and one side of a triangle be equal to two angles and the corresponding side of another, the triangles are equal in all respects.

If two sides and an angle opposite one of these sides be equal, respectively, in two triangles, the angles opposite the other pair of equal sides are either equal or supplemental.

The sum of the exterior angles of a polygon is four right angles.

The greater side of any triangle has the greater angle opposite it.

The greater angle of any triangle has the greater side opposite it.

If two sides of one triangle be equal respectively to two sides of another, that with the greater contained angle has the greater base, with converse.

If a transversal fall on two parallel lines, relations between angles formed, with converse.

Lines which join equal and parallel lines towards the same parts are themselves equal and parallel.

The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal and the diagonal bisects it.

Parallelograms on the same base, or on equal bases, and between the same parallels, are equal.

Triangles on the same base, or on equal bases, and between the same parallels, are equal.

Triangles equal in area, and on the same base, are between the same parallels.

If a parallelogram and a triangle be on the same base, and between the same parallels, the parallelogram is double the triangle.

Expressions for area of a parallelogram, and area of a triangle.

The complements of the parallelograms about the diagonal of any parallelogram are equal.

The square on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides.

If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the sum of the squares on the parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts, is equal to the square on the whole line.

The square on a side of any triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the two other sides \pm twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides and the projection of the other side on it.

If more than two equal straight lines can be drawn from the circumference of a circle to a point within it, that point is the centre.

The diameter is the greatest chord in a circle, and a chord nearer the centre is greater than one more remote. Also the greater chord is nearer the centre than the less.

The angle at the centre of a circle is double the angle at the circumference on the same arc.

The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal, with converse.

The opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles, with converse.

The angle in a semicircle is a right angle; in a segment greater than a semicircle less than a right angle; in a segment less than a semicircle greater than a right angle.

A tangent is perpendicular to the radius to the point of contact; only one tangent can be drawn at a given point; the perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact passes through the centre; the perpendicular from centre on tangent passes through the point of contact.

If two circles touch, the line joining the centres passes through the point of contact.

The angles which a chord drawn from the point of contact makes with the tangent, are equal to the angles in the alternate segments.

The rectangles under the segments of intersecting chords are equal.

If $OA \cdot OB = OC^2$, OC is a tangent to the circle through A , B and C .

Triangles of the same altitude are as their bases.

A line parallel to the base of a triangle divides the sides proportionally, with converse.

If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected, the bisector divides the base into segments that are as the sides, with converse.

The analogous proposition when the exterior angle at the vertex is bisected, with converse.

If two triangles are equiangular, the sides are proportional.

If the sides of two triangles are proportional, the triangles are equiangular.

If the sides of two triangles about equal angles are proportional, the triangles are equiangular.

If two triangles have an angle in each equal, and the sides about two other angles proportional, the remaining angles are equal or supplemental.

Similar triangles are as the squares on corresponding sides.

The perpendicular from the right angle of a right-angled triangle on the hypotenuse divides the triangle into two which are similar to the original triangle.

In equal circles angles, whether at the centres or circumferences, are proportional to the arcs on which they stand.

The areas of two similar polygons are as the squares on corresponding sides.

If three lines be proportional, the first is to the third as the figure on the first to the similar figure on the second.

Questions and easy deductions on the preceeding constructions and theorems.

NOTE.—In the formal deductive Geometry modifications of Euclid's treatment of the subject will be allowed, though not required, as follows:—

The employment of the "hypothetical construction."

The free employment of the method of superposition, including the rotation of figures about an axis, or about a point in a plane.

A modification of Euclid's parallel postulate.

A treatment of ratio and proportion restricted to the case in which the compared magnitudes are commensurable.

II GEOMETRY—*Upper School.*

Following are the details of the course in Geometry prescribed for the Upper School of the High Schools:

A.

Exercises on the course prescribed for the Middle School, with special reference to the following topics—Loc; Maxima and Minima; The System of Inscribed, Escribed and Circumscribed Circles of a Triangle with metrical relations; Radical Axis.

B.—SYNTHETIC GEOMETRY.

The following additional propositions in Synthetic Geometry, with exercises thereon:—

To divide a given straight line internally and externally in medial section.

To describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilinear figure.

To describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

To inscribe a regular pentagon in a given circle.

The squares on two sides of a triangle are together equal to twice the square on half the third side and twice the square on the median to that side.

If ABC be a triangle, and A be joined to a point P of the base such that $BP : PC = m : n$, then $n AB^2 + m AC^2 = (m+n) AP^2 + n BP^2 + m PC^2$.

In a right-angled triangle the rectilineal figure described on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the similar and similarly described figures on the two other sides.

If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which also cuts the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base, together with the square on the straight line which bisects the angle.

If from the vertical angle of a triangle a straight line be drawn perpendicular to the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the perpendicular and the diameter of the circle described about the triangle.

The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the two rectangles contained by its opposite sides.

Two similar polygons may be so placed that the lines joining corresponding points are concurrent.

If a straight line meet the sides BC, CA, AB , of a triangle ABC in D, E, F respectively, then $BD \cdot CE \cdot AF = DC \cdot EA \cdot FB$, and conversely. (Menelaus' Theorem.)

If straight lines through the angular points A, B, C of a triangle are concurrent, and intersect the opposite sides in D, E, F respectively, then, $BD \cdot CE \cdot AF = DC \cdot EA \cdot FB$ and conversely. (Ceva's Theorem.)

If a point A lie on the polar of a point B with respect to a circle, then B lies on polar of A .

Any straight line which passes through a fixed point is cut harmonically by the point, any circle, and the polar of the point with respect to the circle.

In a complete quadrilateral each diagonal is divided harmonically by the other two diagonals, and the angular points through which it passes.

C.—ELEMENTARY ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Axes of co-ordinates. Position of a point in plane of reference.

Transformation of co-ordinates,—origin changed, or axes (rectangular) turned through a given angle.

$$+2 A = x_1 (y_2 - y_3) + \dots + \dots$$

Co-ordinates of point dividing line joining $P_1 (x_1, y_1)$ and $P_2 (x_2, y_2)$ in ratio $m : n$ are

$$x = \frac{m x_2 + n x_1}{m + n}, y = \frac{m y_2 + n y_1}{m + n}.$$

$$(P_1 P_2)^2 = (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2$$

Equations of straight lines.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x-x_1}{x_1-x_2} &= \frac{y-y_1}{y_1-y_2} \\ \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Line defined by two points} \\ \text{through which it passes.}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x-a}{\cos \theta} &= \frac{y-b}{\sin \theta} = r. \\ y &= m x + b. \\ y &= m (x-a). \\ x \cos a + y \sin a &= p. \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Line defined by one point} \\ \text{through which it passes,} \\ \text{and by its direction.}$$

General equation of 1st degree, $Ax + By + C = 0$, represents a straight line.

Any line through (x_1, y_1) is

$$A(x-x_1) + B(y-y_1) = 0.$$

If θ be angle between $Ax + By + C = 0$ and $A'x + B'y + C' = 0$, then

$$\cos \theta = \frac{AA' + BB'}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \sqrt{A'^2 + B'^2}}$$

Condition of \perp rity, $AA' + BB' = 0$.

Condition of \parallel ism, $\frac{A}{A'} = \frac{B}{B'}$.

Distance from (a, b) to $Ax + By + C = 0$, in direction whose direction co-sines are (l, m) is

$$\frac{Aa + Bb + C}{Al + Bm}$$

\perp r distance from (a, b) on $Ax + By + C = 0$

$$= \frac{Aa + Bb + C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}.$$

THE CIRCLE—

Equations in forms :

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= r^2. \\ (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 &= r^2. \\ y^2 &= 2rx - x^2. \end{aligned}$$

General equation $x^2 + y^2 + 2Ax + 2By + C = 0$,

$$\text{or } (x+A)^2 + (y+B)^2 = A^2 + B^2 - C,$$

represents a circle with centre $(-A, -B)$ and radius

$$\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 - C}.$$

Tangent at (x', y') to $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$, is $xx' + yy' = r^2$.

Normal is $\frac{x}{x'} = \frac{y}{y'}$.

Tangent in form

$$y = mx \pm r \sqrt{1+m^2}.$$

Pole being (x', y') , polar is $x x' + y y' = r^2$.

If pole move along a line, polar turns about pole of that line.

Length of tangent from

$$(x', y') \text{ to } x^2 + y^2 + 2 A x + 2 B y + C = 0 \\ \text{is } x'^2 + y'^2 + 2 A x' + 2 B y' + C.$$

Radical axis of

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2 A x + 2 B y + C = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + 2 A' x + 2 B' y + C' = 0$$

Easy exercises on the preceding propositions.

APPENDIX D.

Following are the details of the courses in Mediæval and Modern History prescribed for the Upper School of the High Schools :

MEDIÆVAL HISTORY.

1. The Triumph of Christianity over Paganism.
2. The Weakness of the Roman Empire ; the Teutonic invasions ; the fall of the Western division of the Empire.
3. The Revival of the Roman Empire in the Age of Justinian.
4. The Rise of Islam ; the extent and permanence of its conquests.
5. The New Teutonic States in Europe ; the Franks in Gaul ; the English in Britain.
6. The Teutonic Power as seen in the Holy Roman Empire founded by Charlemagne.
7. The coming of the Northmen ; the Danes in England ; the Normans in France ; the Norman conquest of England.
8. Phases of Mediæval Life : (1) the Papacy ; (2) Monasticism ; the Friars. (3) Feudalism ; (4) Chivalry ; (5) the Crusading movement.
9. The struggle between the Papacy and the Empire ; its results.
10. The beginning of National Life in Europe as seen in a sketch of the History of (1) France and (2) England.
11. The Social Life of the Middle Ages: (1) the Condition of the People; (2) Life in the Towns ; (3) Education ; the rise of the Universities.
12. The End of the Mediæval Period : (1) the Revival of Learning : (2) the Menace from the Ottoman Power : the Fall of Constantinople ; (3) the Beginnings of Discovery—America, the Sea-route to Asia, etc.

MODERN HISTORY

1. Social, political, and religious life in Italy at the opening of the sixteenth century ; the Renaissance as seen at Florence.
2. The Protestant Revolt: (1) in Germany under Luther; (2) in Switzerland under Zwingli and Calvin ; (3) in England and Scotland.

3. The Counter Reformation and its results: (1) the Jesuit Order and its founder, Ignatius Loyola; (2) the religious wars in France; (3) Philip II and the Revolt in the Netherlands; (4) the Thirty Years' War.

4. The Consolidation of France under Richelieu and her ascendancy under Louis XIV

5. The Rise of Russia; the work of Peter the Great and of Catherine II.

6. The Rise of Prussia; the work of Frederick the Great.

7. The French Revolution.

8. The Napoleonic Era.

9. The Great Powers since the Fall of Napoleon: (1) Political changes in France; (2) the Unification of Italy; (3) the Unification of Germany; (4) the Austria-Hungarian Monarchy; (5) Russia; (6) the United States

APPENDIX E.

INTERIM COURSES OF STUDY.

I.—GEOMETRY FOR DISTRICT AND JUNIOR STANDING, 1904-1905.

For District teachers' non-professional certificates, the course in geometry for the examination of 1905 will be Euclid, Book I, easy deductions.

Until June 30th, 1905, the course in Geometry for the Middle School (Junior Standing) will be: Euclid, Books I., II., and III.; easy deductions.

II.—GEOMETRY, HISTORY, AND SCIENCE FOR SENIOR STANDING, 1904--6.

Until June 30th, 1906, the Geometry, History, Physics, and Biology of the Upper School (Senior Standing) will be as follows:

I.—GEOMETRY.

Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV. and VI; definitions of Book V; deductions.

II.—HISTORY.

English History from the discovery of America till 1763. General outlines of Greek History till the fall of Corinth. General outlines of Roman History till the death of Augustus. The geography relating to the history prescribed.

III.—PHYSICS.

Mechanics: Measurement of velocity; uniformly accelerated rectilinear motion; metric units of force, work energy and power; equilibrium of forces acting at a point; triangle, parallelogram, and polygon of forces; parallel forces; principle of moments; centre of gravity; laws of friction; numerical examples.

Hydrostatics: Fluid pressure at a point; pressure on a horizontal plane; pressure on an inclined plane; resultant vertical pressure, and resultant horizontal pressure, when fluid is under air pressure and when not; transmission of pressure; Bramah's press; equilibrium of liquids of unequal density in a bent tube; the barometer; air-pump; water-pump, common and force; siphon.

Electricity: Voltaic cells, common kinds; chemical action in the cell; magnetic effects of the current; chemical effects of the current; volta-meters, electroplating; astatic and tangent galvanometers; simple notions of potential; Ohm's law; shunts; measurement of resistance; electric light, arc and incandescent; current induction; induction coil; dynamo and motor; the joule and watt; electric bell; telegraph; telephone; elements of terrestrial magnetism.

IV. BIOLOGY.

1. *Elements of Zoology*: Thorough examination of the external form, the gills, and the viscera of some common fish. Study of the prepared skeleton of the same. Demonstration of the arrangement of the muscular and nervous systems and the sense-organs, as far as these can be studied without the aid of the microscope.

Comparison of the structure of the frog with that of the fish. The skeleton of the pectoral and pelvic girdles and of the appendages of the frog should be studied, and the chief facts in the development of its spawn till the adult form is attained should be observed.

Examination of the external form of a turtle and a snake.

Examination of the structure of a bird.

Study of the skeleton, and also of the teeth of a cat or dog.

Study of the crayfish as a type of the Arthropods.

Comparison of the crayfish with an insect (grasshopper, cricket, or cockroach); also with a millipede and a spider.

Examination of an earthworm.

Study of a fresh-water mussel.

The principles of zoological nomenclature as illustrated by some of the common fresh water fish, such as the sucker and herring, bass and perch.

Study of an amœba or paramœcium, as a type of a unicellular animal.

The modifications of the form of the body in vertebrates in connection with different methods of locomotion. The natural habits of the various animals examined.

2. *Elements of Botany*: The practical study of representatives of the flowering plants of the locality in which the preparatory school is situated, and representatives of the chief subdivisions of cryptogams, such as a fern, a lycopod, a horsetail, a livewort, a moss, a lichen, a mushroom, and a chara.

An elementary knowledge of the microscopic structure of the bean and the maize. Attention to drawing and description of parts of plants and to their classification. Comparison of different organs; morphology of root, stem, leaves and hair, parts of the flower; reproduction of flowering plants, pollination, fertilization, and the nature of fruit and seeds.

NOTE.—At the examinations of 1905 and 1906 the candidate for Senior standing must submit to the Public School Inspector with his application a certificate from the principal of the school he attended in preparation for the examination, or other credible testimony, that he has taken up practically the Physics, Chemistry, and Biology of the Upper School. There will be no practical examinations in Science at the Department examinations.

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Gov. Doc. Ontario. Education, Dept. of
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